This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

Baedeker's

WITZERLAND

Digitized by Google

Alberta Baumberger

BAEDEKER'S GUIDE BOOKS.

Austria-Hungary, including Dalmatia, Bosnia, Bucharest, Belg and Montenegro. With 71 Maps, 77 Plans, and 2 Panoramas. Ele edition. 1911 . . . . . .

The Eastern Alps, including the Bavarian Highlands, Tyrol, Salzl Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola. 73 Maps, 16 Plans, and 11 Panoramas. Twelfth edition. 1911 .

Belgium and Holland, including the *Grand-Duchy of Lu bourg.* With 19 Maps and 45 Plans. Fifteenth edition. 1910.

The Dominion of Canada, with *Newfoundland* and an Excu to *Alaska.* With 14 Maps and 12 Plans. Fourth edition. 1922.

Constantinople and Asia Minor, in German only:

Konstantinopel und Kleinasien, Balkanstaaten, Archipel, Cy Mit 18 Karten und 65 Plänen. 2. Aufl. 1914 . . . . . 3s

Denmark, see *Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.*

Egypt and the Sûdân. With 22 Maps, 85 Plans, and 55 Vign Seventh edition. 1914 . . . . . .

England, see *Great Britain.*

France:

Paris and its Environs, with Routes from London to Paris. 66 Maps and Plans. Nineteenth edition. 1924 . . . . . .

Northern France from Belgium and the English Channel to the I excluding Paris and its Environs. With 16 Maps and 55 P Fifth edition. 1909 . . . . . .

Southern France from the Loire to the Pyrenees, Auvergne, Cévennes, the French Alps, the Rhone Valley, Provence, the Fr Riviera, and *Corsica.* With 42 Maps, 63 Plans, and 1 Panor Sixth edition. 1914 . . . . . .

Algeria and *Tunisia,* see *The Mediterranean.*

Germany:

Berlin and its Environs. With 30 Maps and Plans. Sixth edi 1923 . . . . . .

Northern Germany as far as the Bavarian and Austrian front With 54 Maps and 101 Plans. Sixteenth edition. 1913 . . . .

Southern Germany (Wurtemberg and Bavaria). With 37 Maps 50 Plans. Twelfth edition. 1914 . . . . . .

The Rhine including the Seven Mountains, the Moselle, the Volc Eifel, the Taunus, the Odenwald and Heidelberg, the Vosges M tains, the Black F[illegible] 59 Plans. Se teenth edition. 19[illegible] . . . . . .

Great Britain. *E*[illegible]. With 28 M 65 Plans, and a Pa[illegible] . . . . . .

[illegible]

Victor Depreg, Le [illegible] [illegible]vinet, Laus

Digitized by Google

London and its Environs. With 45 Maps and Plans. Eighteenth edi tion. 1923 . . . . . 10s

Greece, the *Greek Islands*, and an Excursion to *Crete*. With 16 Maps 30 Plans, and a Panorama of Athens. Fourth edition. 1909 . . . 12s

Holland, see *Belgium and Holland*.

India, in German only:

Indien, Ceylon, Vorderindien, Birma, die malayische Halbinsel, Siam Java. Mit 22 Karten, 33 Plänen und 8 Grundrissen. 1914 . 6s. 6d

Italy: *I. Northern Italy*, including Leghorn, Florence, Ravenna, an Routes through France, Switzerland, and Austria. With 36 Maps 45 Plans, and a Panorama. Fourteenth edition. 1913 . . . . . 12s

II. Central Italy and Rome. With 19 Maps, 55 Plans and Views, and th Arms of the Popes since 1417. Fifteenth edition. 1909 . . . . 12s

III. Southern Italy and Sicily, with Excursions to Malta, Sardinia Tunis, and Corfu. With 30 Maps and 34 Plans. Sixteenth edition 1912 . . . . . 12s

Italy from the Alps to Naples. With 25 Maps and 52 Plan and Sketches. Second edition. 1909 . . . . . 12s

The Mediterranean. Seaports and Sea Routes, including Madeira the Canary Islands, the Coast of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia With 38 Maps and 49 Plans. 1911 . . . . . 16s

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, with Excursions to *Iceland* an *Spitzbergen*. With 62 Maps, 42 Plans, and 3 Panoramas. Tent edition. 1912 13

Palestine and Syria, including the principal routes through *Mesopotamia* and *Babylonia*. With 21 Maps, 56 Plans, and a Panoram of Jerusalem. Fifth edition. 1912 . . . . . 18s

Portugal, see *Spain and Portugal*.

Riviera, see *Southern France*.

Russia, with Teheran, Port Arthur, and Peking. With 40 Maps an 78 Plans. 1914 20

Manual of the Russian Language, with Vocabulary and List Phrases. 1914 . . . . . 1s. 6

Scotland, see *Great Britain*.

Spain and Portugal, with Excursions to *Tangier* and the *Balear Islands*. With 20 Maps and 59 Plans. Fourth edition. 1913 . . 16

Switzerland, together with Chamonix and the Italian Lakes. Wi 80 Maps, 21 Plans, and 14 Panoramas. Twenty-sixth editio 1922 15

Tyrol, see *The Eastern Alps*.

The United States, with Excursions to Mexico, Cuba, Porto —i *Alaska*. With 33 Maps and 48 Plans. Fourth edition. 190

Published at net prices

Digitized by Google

GIFT OF

Mrs. Alberta Baumberger

STANFORD
UNIVERSITY
LIBRARIES

Digitized by Google

SWITZERLAND

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

SWITZERLAND

TOGETHER WITH

CHAMONIX AND THE ITALIAN LAKES

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

KARL BAEDEKER

WITH 80 MAPS, 21 TOWN PLANS, AND 14 PANORAMAS

TWENTY-SIXTH EDITION

LEIPZIG: KARL BAEDEKER, PUBLISHER
LONDON: T. FISHER UNWIN, 1 ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C.
NEW YORK: CHAS. SCRIBNER'S SONS, FIFTH AVE. AT 48TH ST.
1922

Digitized by Google

DG16
.B12
1922
C.2

'Go, little book, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayere
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call
Thee to correct in any part or all.'

Made and Printed in Germany.

Digitized by Google

PREFACE.

The HANDBOOK FOR SWITZERLAND was first issued in 1863 and is now in its twenty-sixth edition. The long interval since the appearance of the last edition, due to the Great War, has necessitated a particularly thorough revision. The volume is divided into seven sections, each of which has its table of contents and may be removed by bending the book sharply back at the beginning and end of each section and by cutting through the connecting gauze.

The MAPS are based on the Siegfried Atlas and the Dufour Map (p. xxvi), revised with the aid of other recent authorities and from the Editor's own experience. — POPULATION figures are based on the census of Dec. 1st, 1920.

PRICES. Hotel-charges, railway and steamer fares, cab and guides' tariffs, etc., which have increased 100 per cent or more since 1914, have been brought up to date according to the latest available information, but it is hardly necessary to warn the traveller that stability in this respect is not yet to be expected. It should be remembered that the difficulties of the economic situation press with particular severity uyon the hotel industry. The prices given in the Handbook for French, Italian, German, and Austrian hotels must be regarded as relative only.

The latest INFORMATION about travelling, health-resorts, winter-sports, etc., is obtainable gratis from the Swiss Federal Railways (11 b Regent St., London, S.W. 1; Rue La Fayette 20, Paris; 241 Fifth Avenue, New York) or from the Office Suisse du Tourisme, Zürich, Löwen-Strasse 55.

HEIGHTS above sea-level are given in the text in English feet (′), on the maps in metres (comp. p. xxxvi). — DISTANCES on railways and main roads are given in English miles, reckoned from the starting-point of the route; those on bridle-paths and mountain routes are expressed by the time taken by an average walker and are reckoned from point to point.

HOTELS. The asterisks indicate those hotels which the Editor has reason to believe to be provided with the comforts and conveniences expected in an up-to-date establishment, and also to be well *managed and with* a reasonable scale of charges. The Hand

Digitized by Google

book mentions a number of the more modest inns also; at the same time the Editor does not doubt that there are other equally deserving houses among those not starred nor even mentioned. To hotel-keepers and others the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing is the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from this Handbook.

The Editor will highly appreciate any CORRECTIONS or SUGGESTIONS with which travellers may favour him. The information already received from numerous correspondents, which he gratefully acknowledges, has in many instances proved most serviceable. Annotated hotel-bills are always welcome.

Abbreviations.

R. = room, including light and attendance; also = route.
B. = breakfast.
L. = luncheon.
D. = dinner.
P. = pension (room and board).
S. = supper.
rfmts. = refreshments.
Alb. = albergo (Italian inn).
Gr.-Hôt. = Grand-Hôtel.
M. = English mile.
ft. (′) = Engl. foot.
km. = kilometre.
kg. = kilogramme.
r. = right.
l. = left.
c., ca. = circa, about.
fr. = franc.
c. = centime.
L. = lire (Italy).
M = marks (Germany).
K = kronen (Austria).
Pl. = plan.
S.A.C. = Swiss Alpine Club.
I.A.C. = Italian Alpine Club.
F.A.C. = French Alpine Club.
P.L.M. = Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranean Railway.

Asterisks are used as marks of commendation.

Digitized by Google

CONTENTS.

Page

Introduction xiii

Route

I. Northern Switzerland.

1. From Belfort (Paris) to Bâle 2
2. Bâle 3
3. From Bâle to Berne viâ Olten and Herzogenbuchsee . . 11
4. From Bâle to Lucerne viâ Olten 15
5. From Bâle to Zürich or Winterthur viâ Stein 16
6. From Olten to Zürich viâ Aarau 19
7. From Bâle to Schaffhausen and Constance by the German Railway 22
8. The Falls of the Rhine 25
9. The German and Austrian Banks of the Lake of Constance 27
10. From Schaffhausen viâ Etzwilen to Constance, Romanshorn, and Rorschach 30
11. From Schaffhausen to Zürich 33
12. Zürich and its Environs. Uetliberg 34
13. From Zürich to Sargans (Coire). Lake of Zürich and Walensee 45
14. From Zürich to Romanshorn viâ Winterthur 53
15. From Zürich to Rorschach viâ St. Gall 56
16. From Romanshorn to Rapperswil viâ St. Gall and Wattwil 59
17. From Wil through the Toggenburg to Buchs in the Rhine Valley 60
18. The Canton of Appenzell 63
19. From Rorschach to Coire 69
20. Ragatz and its Environs. Pfäfers 72
21. From Zürich to Glarus and Linthal 76
22. From Linthal to Altdorf viâ the Klausen Pass. Schächen-Tal 81
23. From Schwyz to Glarus over the Pragel 83
24. From Glarus to Elm through the Sernf-Tal 85

II. Central Switzerland. Lake of Lucerne and its Environs. The St. Gotthard.

25. From Zürich viâ Zug to Arth-Goldau (St. Gotthard, Rigi) or to Lucerne 88
26. From Wädenswil to Arth-Goldau. Einsiedeln 92
27. Lucerne and its Environs 94
28. Lake of Lucerne . . . . . 1[illegible]
29. *The Rigi* 1

Digitized by Google

Route Page
30. From Lucerne viâ Stans-Stad to Alpnach-Stad. Pilatus. Stanser Horn 113
31. From Lucerne viâ Arth-Goldau to Göschenen (Lugano). St. Gotthard Railway 117
32. From Göschenen to Andermatt and over the St. Gotthard to Airolo 124
33. From Amsteg to the Maderaner-Tal 128
34. From Andermatt to the Rhone Glacier. The Furka Railway and Road 130
35. From Stans-Stad to Engelberg 133
36. From Lucerne over the Brünig to Meiringen and Interlaken 138
37. From Meiringen to Engelberg. Engstlen-Alp. Joch Pass 142
38. From Meiringen to Wassen. Susten Pass 144
39. From Lucerne to Berne. Entlebuch. Emmen-Tal . . 146
40. From Lucerne to Wildegg (Aarau). Seetal 149

III. The Bernese Oberland.

41. Berne and its Environs 152
42. From Berne to Thun 161
43. Spiez and the Lower Kander-Tal. The Niesen . . . 164
44. From Thun to Interlaken. Lake of Thun 167
45. Interlaken and its Environs. 171
46. The Lauterbrunnen Valley and Mürren 177
47. From Interlaken viâ Lauterbrunnen or Grindelwald to the Little Scheidegg. The Jungfrau Railway 185
48. Grindelwald and its Environs 192
49. From Meiringen to Interlaken. Lake of Brienz . . . 198
50. From Meiringen to Grindelwald over the Great Scheidegg 202
51. From Meiringen to the Rhone Glacier over the Grimsel 204
52. From Spiez viâ Kandersteg to Brigue. Lötschberg Railway 208
53. From Frutigen to Adelboden 214
54. From Spiez (Interlaken) to Zweisimmen and Saanen (Montreux) 216
55. From Zweisimmen to Lenk. The Upper Simmen-Tal . 220

IV. Western Switzerland. Lake of Geneva. Lower Valley of the Rhone.

56. From Bâle to Bienne and Neuchâtel through the Val Moutier 224
57. From Bâle to Bienne viâ Olten and Soleure. Weissenstein 229
58. From Berne to Neuchâtel 232
[illegible] From Neuchâtel to La Chaux-de-Fonds and Le Locle . 237
[illegible] om Neuchâtel to Pontarlier 239
[illegible] om Lausanne viâ Vallorbe to Pontarlier 241

Digitized by Google

Route Page
62. From Neuchâtel to Lausanne (Geneva) 243
63. From Bienne or Soleure to Lausanne viâ Lyss . . . 245
64. From Berne to Lausanne (Geneva) viâ Fribourg . . . 247
65. From Zweisimmen to Montreux. Château d'Oex . . . 253
66. Geneva and its Environs 255
67. The Lake of Geneva 268
68. Lausanne 275
69. Vevey and Montreux and their Environs 279
70. From Lausanne to Martigny 286
71. From Aigle to Champéry. Val d'Illiez 291
72. From Aigle to Les Diablerets and over the Col de Pillon to Gstaad 292
73. From Bex to Gryon, Villars, and Chesières 295
74. From Martigny to Champex 297

V. Chamonix, the Valais, and the Adjacent Italian Alps.

75. From Geneva to Chamonix 301
76. From Martigny to Chamonix 307
77. Chamonix and Mont Blanc 313
78. From Chamonix to Courmayeur over the Col du Bonhomme and the Col de la Seigne. Tour du Mont Blanc . 322
79. From Courmayeur to Aosta 328
80. From Martigny to Aosta over the Great St. Bernard . 330
81. From Sembrancher (Martigny)to the Val de Bagnes . . 338
82. From Martigny to Brigue 341
83. The Southern Valleys of the Valais, between Martigny and Visp 349
84. From Visp to Zermatt 361
85. From Stalden (Visp) to the Saas Valley. Saas im Grund, Saas-Fee, and Mattmark 372
86. From the Saas Valley to Macugnaga and round Monte Rosa to Zermatt 376
87. From Brigue and from Ulrichen to Domodossola. The Simplon Railway and Road 380
88. From Brigue to Gletsch. Furka Railway 387
89. From the Rhone Valley to the Aletsch Glacier . . . 390

VI. South-Eastern Switzerland. The Grisons.

90. Coire and its Environs 395
91. From Coire to Arosa. The Schanfigg 399
92. From Landquart viâ Klosters to Davos. The Prätigau 401
93. Davos and its Environs 406
94. From Coire to Tiefencastel viâ Churwalden 411
95. From *Tiefencastel* to Silvaplana over the Julier . . . 413

Digitized by Google

Route Page
96. From Coire viâ Thusis and Filisur to the Upper Engadine. Albula Railway 415
97. St. Moritz and the Upper Engadine as far as Maloja . 423
98. Pontresina and its Environs 435
99. From St. Moritz and Pontresina to Tirano. Bernina Railway 442
100. From St. Moritz to Schuls-Tarasp. The Lower Engadine 446
101. From Zernetz viâ the Ofen Pass to the Münster-Tal . 455
102. From Thusis over the Splügen to Chiavenna and Colico 458
103. From Splügen over the Bernardino to Bellinzona . . 463
104. From Coire to Andermatt through the Vorder-Rhein Valley and over the Oberalp Pass 465
105. From Disentis over the Lukmanier to Biasca . . . 474

VII. The Italian Lakes.

106. From Göschenen to Lugano and Chiasso (Milan) . . 477
107. From Bellinzona to Locarno 483
108. Lago Maggiore 488
109. Lugano and its Lake 495
110. The Lake of Como 503
Index 509

List of Maps.

(Comp. the Key Map after the Index.)

1. Map of Switzerland (1 : 1,000,000), before the title-page.
2. Environs of Schaffhausen (1 : 33,000) 25
3. Environs of Constance (1 : 150,000) 27
4. Lake of Constance (Bodensee; 1 : 250,000) 29
5. Environs of Zürich (1 : 70,000) 44
6. Lakes of Zürich and Zug (1 : 250,000) 46
7. Canton of Appenzell (1 : 250,000) 60
8. Environs of St. Gall and Appenzell (1 : 150,000) . . . 62
9. Environs of the Sentis, Toggenburg, etc. (1 : 150,000) . 67
10. Environs of Ragatz (1 : 150,000) 70
11. Environs of Glarus (1 : 150,000) 76
12. Tödi District (1 : 150,000) 80
13. Muotatal, Pragel, Sihltal (1 : 150,000) 83
14. Environs of Lucerne (1 : 75,000) 94
15. Lake of Lucerne (Vierwaldstätter See; 1 : 150,000) . . 101
16. The Rigi (1 : 100,000) 109
17. Environs of the St. Gotthard (1 : 250,000) 116
18-20. Spiral Tunnels of the St. Gotthard Railway (1 : 25,000) 122, 480

Digitized by Google

Page
21. Trift District (1:150,000) 124
22. Environs of Engelberg (1:150,000) 133
23. Environs of Berne (1:70,000) 160
24. Environs of Thun (1:26,000) 164
25. Bernese Oberland (1:250,000) 164
26. Lake of Thun and the Lower Valleys of the Simme and Kander (1:150,000) 167
27. Environs of Interlaken (1:26,000) 172
28. Environs of Grindelwald (1:150,000) 172
29. Upper Lauterbrunnen Valley (1:150,000) 181
30. Environs of Kandersteg (1:150,000) 211
31. The Valley of the Sarine and the Upper Valley of the Simme (1:150,000) 217
32. The North-Eastern Jura (1:150,000) 224
33. The North-Western Jura (1:150,000) 237
34. The Central Jura (1:150,000) 240
35. The South-Western Jura (1:150,000) 242
36. Environs of Fribourg (1:27,500) 248
37. The Northern Pays de Vaud (1:150,000) 250
38. Environs of Geneva (1:150,000) 265
39. Lake of Geneva (1:250,000) 269
40. Environs of Montreux (1:50,000) 280
41. Ormont Valleys (1:150,000) 287
42. Val d'Illiez and Dent du Midi (1:150,000) 289
43. Central Savoy (1:250,000) 303
44. Chamonix and Mont Blanc (1:150,000) 311
45. Environs of the Great St. Bernard (1:150,000) 331
46. The Southern Environs of Sion (1:150,000) 348
47. Environs of Arolla (1:150,000) 351
48. Environs of Sierre, Val d'Anniviers, and Turtmann Valley (1:150,000) 355
49. Lower Visp Valley and Environs of Saas (1:150,000) . 361
50. Environs of Zermatt (1:150,000) 363
51. Upper Saas Valley, Val d'Antrona, and Val d'Anzasca (1:150,000) 374
52. Environs of the Simplon and Val Antigorio (1:150,000) 381
53. Environs of the Gries Pass, and the North-Western Ticino Alps (1:150,000) 385
54. Aletsch District (1:150,000) 390
55. Central Grisons Alps, from Coire to Samaden (1:250,000) 394
56. Environs of Coire, Schanfigg, and Arosa (1:150,000) . 398
57. The Prätigau and Montafon (1:250,000) 402
58. The Silvretta Group and Lower Engadine (1:150,000) . 405
59. Environs of Thusis and Tiefencastel (1:150,000) . . 412
60. The Upper Engadine from Maloja to Samaden (1:150,000) 420

Digitized by Google

Page
61. Environs of St. Moritz and Pontresina (1 : 50,000) . . 423
62. Northern Val Tellina Alps (1 : 150,000) 444
63. The Upper Engadine from Samaden to Zernetz (1 : 150,000) 446
64. The Lower Engadine (1 : 250,000) 448
65. Environs of Schuls (1 : 150,000) 451
66. The Engadine and Val Tellina (1 : 500,000) 454
67. District from the Lukmanier to the Maloja (1 : 250,000) 459
68. Environs of the Splügen (1 : 150,000) 461
69. Environs of Ilanz and Flims (1 : 150,000) 466
70. The Lugnetz-Tal and its Lateral Valleys (1 : 150,000) . 469
71. Val Tavetsch and Val Medel (1 : 150,000) 472
72. Valle Leventina, Val Blenio, and Rheinwald Mountains (1 : 150,000) 476
73. Environs of Locarno (1 : 150,000) 484
74. Lago Maggiore (1 : 250,000) 492
75. Environs of Pallanza (1 : 65,000) 492
76. Environs of Stresa (1 : 65,000) 493
77. Environs of Lugano (1 : 150,000) 499
78. Lakes of Como and Lugano (1 : 250,000) 502
79. Environs of Como (1 : 28,000) 508
80. Key Map of Switzerland (1 : 1,900,000), after the Index.

Plans of Towns.

	Page		Page
1. Aosta	336	12. Lucerne	94
2. Bâle	3	13. Lugano	494
3. Berne	153	14. Montreux	280
4. Chamonix	313	15. Neuchâtel	233
5. Coire (Chur) . . .	396	16. Ragatz	73
6. Constance	27	17. Schaffhausen . . .	25
7. St. Gall	57	18. Soleure (Solothurn) .	230
8. Geneva	255	19. Vevey	280
9. Lausanne	275	20. Winterthur . . .	54
10. Lindau	29	21. Zürich	35
11. Locarno	484		

Panoramas and Views.

	Page		Page
1. Berne	152	8. Piz Languard . . .	440
2. Eggishorn	391	9. Mürren	182
3. Faulhorn	196	10. Neuchâtel	235
4. Flégère	319	11. Niesen	165
5. Monte Generoso . .	501	12. Pilatus	115
6. Gorner Grat . . .	365	13. Rigi-Kulm	111
7. Jungfrau-Joch . .	190	14. Stanser Horn . .	116

Digitized by Google

INTRODUCTION.

	Page
I. Plan of Tour	xiii
Tourist Agents, View Points, xv. — Alpine Glow, xvi.	
II. Routes from London to Switzerland	xvi
Time, Passports, xvi. — Custom House, Money, xvii.	
III. Climate. Health Resorts	xvii
IV. Hotels and Pensions	xxi
V. Conveyances	xxii
Railways, xxii. — Motor Cars, Diligences, Steamboats, xxiii.	
VI. Walking Tours. Mountaineering	xxiii
Headquarters, Equipment, xxiii. — Swiss Alpine Club, xxv. — Guides, xxvi. — Maps, xxvi.	
VII. Motoring. Cycling. Golf. Winter Sports	xxvii
VIII. Postal Information	xxxi
IX. History and Constitution	xxxi
Bibliography, List of Cantons, xxxv.	
X. Comparative Tables of Measures	xxxvi

I. Plan of Tour.

Season. The great majority of tourists visit Switzerland between the middle of July and the end of August; but for those who wish to see the scenery, the vegetation, and particularly the Alpine flowers in perfection, the most charming time is from the middle of May till the beginning of July. The best time for the Lake of Geneva and the Italian Lakes is in spring and autumn (comp. p. xvii). For expeditions among the higher Alps, from the beginning of July till the middle of September is the best season. The hotels at the summer-resorts are usually open only from May till the end of September. January is the best month for winter-sports (p. xxix).

Distribution of Time. The following specimen tours will enable the traveller to formulate his own programme. The cheapest and most comfortable plan is to chose suitable spots as headquarters and to make daily excursions thence.

FIVE WEEKS: N. AND CENTRAL SWITZERLAND, BERNESE OBERLAND, VALAIS, AND W. SWITZERLAND.

	Days
Schaffhausen and the *Falls of the Rhine* (R. 8); railway to Zürich (R. 11)	1
Zürich and the *Uetliberg* (R. 12)	
Railway *viâ Arth-Goldau* to the *Rigi-Kulm* (R. 25, 29)	

Digitized by Google

	Days
Railway to *Vitznau*, or on foot to *Weggis;* steamer to Lucerne (R. 28)	1
Lucerne (R. 27) and *Pilatus* (p. 115); steamer to *Brunnen* (R. 31)	2
Excursion to the *Axenstein;* steamer to *Flüelen* (R. 28; or steamer to the Tellsplatte and thence on foot); St. Gotthard Railway to *Amsteg* (R. 31)	1
St. Gotthard Railway or on foot to *Göschenen* (R. 31); Schöllenen Railway or on foot to *Andermatt* (R. 32)	1
Over the Furka to the *Rhone Glacier* (R. 34); drive or walk over the *Grimsel* (excursion to the Little Siedelhorn) to the Grimsel Hospice (R. 51)	1
Drive or walk down the *Hasli-Tal* to *Meiringen* (R. 51, 49)	1
Cable railway to the *Upper Reichenbach Fall* (p. 199); walk over the *Great Scheidegg* to Grindelwald (R. 50)	1
Excursions from *Grindelwald* (R. 48)	1
Railway to the *Little Scheidegg* (*Jungfrau Railway*, 1/2 day extra); walk up the *Lauberhorn* and to *Wengern Alp*; railway to *Lauterbrunnen* (R. 47)	1
Cable railway to *Mürren* (p. 180); walk viâ the *Upper Steinberg* and *Trachsellauenen* to Lauterbrunnen; railway to *Interlaken* (R. 46)	1
Excursions from *Interlaken* (R. 45)	2-3
Steamer to *Thun* (R. 44 c); excursions from Thun (R. 42)	1
Lötschberg Railway to *Kandersteg* and excursions from Kandersteg; Lötschberg Railway to *Brigue* (R. 52)	2-3
To the *Aletsch Glacier* and up the *Eggishorn* (R. 89)	2-3
Railway viâ Visp to *Zermatt;* excursions from Zermatt (R. 84)	3
Railway viâ *Martigny* (R. 82, 70) to *Montreux;* excursions from Montreux (R. 70, 69); railway to *Lausanne* (R. 67 a, 68)	3
Steamer to Geneva (R. 67 b); *Geneva* (R. 66)	2
Railway viâ Lausanne and *Fribourg* to Berne (R. 64)	1
Berne (R. 41); railway to Bâle (R. 3); *Bâle* (R. 2)	2

THREE WEEKS: CENTRAL AND E. SWITZERLAND.

First week as above, as far as *Andermatt*	6-7
Viâ the *Ober Alp* and the Vorder Rhein Valley (Disentis and Ilanz) to *Reichenau* and Thusis (R. 104, 96)	1-2
Excursions from *Thusis*; visit the *Via Mala* as far as the second or third bridge (R. 102)	1
Albula Railway viâ *Bergün* to *St. Moritz* or *Pontresina* (R. 96)	1
Excursions in the *Upper Engadine* (Muottas Muraigl, Rosegg Glacier and over the Fuorcla Surlej to Sils, Diavolezza Tour and Morteratsch Glacier, Maloja, etc.)	8
From Silvaplana over the *Julier* (or from Maloja on foot over the *Septimer*) to *Bivio*, and thence by diligence to *Tiefencastel* (R. 95)	1-2
Albula Railway to *Coire* (R. 96); railway viâ *Ragatz* (Pfäfers) to Rorschach or Zürich (R. 19, 13)	1-2

SIXTEEN DAYS: BERNESE OBERLAND, RIGI, AND LAKE OF LUCERNE.

Bâle (R. 2) and railway to Berne (R. 3)	1 1/2
Berne (R. 41) and railway to *Thun* (R. 42)	1 1/2
Steamer to *Interlaken* (R. 44 c); Kleiner Rugen and Abendberg (R. 45)	1
Railway to the *Schynige Platte* (R. 45); on foot up the *Faulhorn* (pp. 176, 197); down to Grindelwald; *Grindelwald* (R. 48)	3
Railway viâ the *Little Scheidegg* (on foot to the Lauberhorn and Wengern Alp) to *Lauterbrunnen* (R. 47)	1
Railway to *Mürren* (p. 180) and back to Interlaken	1
Steamer to the *Giessbach* and *Brienz* (R. 49)	1

Digitized by Google

	Days
Railway to *Meiringen*, visit the Reichenbach Falls, and walk through the *Gorge of the Aare* (p. 198) to *Innertkirchen* (p. 204) . . .	1
Walk over the Joch Pass to *Engelberg* (R. 37)	1
Railway viâ *Stans* (Stanser Horn) to *Stansstad;* steamer to *Lucerne* (R. 35, 30)	1
Steamer to *Vitznau* (R. 28); railway to the *Rigi-Kulm* (R. 29) . .	1
Walk to *Weggis*, steamer to *Flüelen*, walk along the Axenstrasse to *Brunnen* (R. 28)	1
Railway to Zürich (R. 25); *Zürich* (R. 12).	1

THREE WEEKS: CHAMONIX AND THE SOUTHERN VALLEYS OF THE VALAIS.

From Bâle viâ *Berne* and *Fribourg* (R. 3, 64) or viâ *Soleure* (Weissenstein) and *Neuchâtel* (R. 58) to *Lausanne* (R. 62) and Geneva (R. 67); *Geneva* (R. 66)	3-4
Railway to Chamonix (R. 75); *Chamonix* (R. 77); railway to *Martigny* (R. 76)	4
Southern Valleys of the Valais (comp. p. 349) and *Zermatt* (R. 84)	10
Over the Furka to *Andermatt* (R. 88, 34) and *Göschenen* (R. 31) .	2
St. Gotthard Railway to *Zürich* or *Lucerne* (R. 31)	1

TEN OR TWELVE DAYS: ITALIAN LAKES.

St. Gotthard Railway to Locarno (R. 106, 107); *Locarno* (p. 484) .	2
Steamer to *Pallanza* or *Stresa;* visit the Borromean Islands (R. 108)	2
Steamer to *Luino* (p. 490); steam-tramway to *Ponte Tresa* (p. 494); steamer to Lugano (pp. 502, 501)	1
Excursions from *Lugano* (R. 109); Monte Generoso (p. 501) . . .	2
Railway to *Como* (p. 507); steamer to *Bellagio* (R. 110)	1
Visit the Villas Serbelloni and Melzi (p. 506) and the Villa Carlotta at *Cadenabbia* (p. 505)	1
Steamer to *Menaggio* (p. 504); railway to *Porlezza* (p. 503); steamer to Lugano (for the St. Gotthard Railway)	1

Tourist Agents. The following agents in London arrange conducted or independent tours through Switzerland by railway, motor-car, and steamer, book tickets, reserve hotel accommodation, provide couriers, etc. *Thos. Cook & Son*, Ludgate Circus, E.C. 4, etc.; *American Express Co.*, 6 Haymarket, S.W. 1; *Dr. Henry S. Lunn Ltd.*, 5 Endsleigh Gardens, N.W. 1; *Pickfords Ltd.*, 26 High Holborn, W.C. 1; *George Lunn's Tours Ltd.*, 176 Fleet St., E.C. 4.

Among the most famous and most accessible **View Points** are the following. In the Jura: the *Weissenstein* (p. 231), *Signal de Chexbres* (p. 281), and *Signal de Bougy* (p. 271). Among the Lower Alps: the *Rigi* (p. 109), *Pilatus* (p. 114), and *Rochers de Naye* (p. 285); on the S. side, *Monte San Salvatore* (p. 498) and *Monte Generoso* (p. 501) In the Bernese Oberland: the *Niesen* (p. 166), *Schynige Platte* (p. 176), *Mürren* (p. 181), *Wengern Alp* (p. 187), *Jungfraujoch* (p. 191), *Lauberhorn* (p. 188), and *Faulhorn* (p. 197). In the Valais: *Eggishorn* (p. 392), *Bella Tola* (p. 359), and *Schwarzhorn* (p. 360); near Zermatt, the Gorner *Grat* (p. 366). In the Engadine: *Muottas Muraigl* (p. 439) and *Piz Languard* (p. 440). — The air is clearest in the early mornings and in the evenings, and where there are hotels the night.

Digitized by Google

should be spent at the top. September is usually the most favourable month.

Alpine Glow is the name given to the rich glow seen on the snowy peaks and rocky summits of the Alps a few minutes after the setting sun has disappeared from view, while the valleys are already in twilight.

II. Routes from London to Switzerland.

All the trains start from Victoria Station, those for the Newhaven-Dieppe route from the L.B. & S.C.R. station, the rest from the S.E. & C.R. station. Seats in the trains and berths and cabins on the steamers may be booked in advance at Victoria. Return-tickets by the Bâle, Berne, and Lausanne routes are valid for 60 days, by the Geneva route 45 days. Children's tickets are issued at half-fares (age-limits 3-12 in England, 3-7 in France, 4-12 in Switzerland, and 3-8 in Belgium). Luggage may be registered through to most large towns in Switzerland. The sea-passage from Dover to Calais takes $1^1/_2$ hr., from Folkestone to Boulogne $1^2/_3$ hr., from Dover to Ostend 4 hrs., and from Newhaven to Dieppe $2^3/_4$ hrs. Second-class passengers may travel in the saloon on board the steamers for an extra payment. Passengers viâ Paris arrive at the Gare du Nord (those viâ Dieppe at the Gare St. Lazare) and leave for Switzerland from the Gare de Lyon or Gare de l'Est; passengers by the through trains from Calais or Boulogne to Bâle viâ Laon avoid the drive across Paris. Fares (about 6 *l.* first class, 4 *l.* second class; return tickets about 10 *l.* and 7 *l.*) and times (about 18-22 hrs.) are subject to frequent alterations.

Time. Central European Time (Switzerland, Italy, Germany, and the Tyrol) is one hour in advance of Western European or Greenwich Time (England and France). During the summer, however, clocks are advanced one hour in England and France, but not in Switzerland.

Passports. Travellers to Switzerland must be provided with a passport and a visa from a Swiss consulate. British subjects require visas also for Italy, Germany, and Austria, but not for France or Belgium; Americans require visas for all countries except Belgium. — Foreigners must report to the police in Switzerland if their stay exceed three months.

Passports for British subjects are obtained from the Passport Office, 1 Lake Buildings, St. James's Park, London, S.W. 1 (open 10-4, Sat. 10-1). They are available for two years (fee 7 *s.* 6 *d.*; renewal 2 *s.*). Application should be made at least two days in advance. A declaration has to be made on the form supplied, accompanied by photographs and verified by a lawyer, clergyman, doctor, bank manager, or magistrate. Both passports and visas, however, may be obtained through any tourist agent at an extra charge.

The Swiss visa (available three months, 8 *s.*; for one year, enabling the holder to cross the frontier as often as desired, 10 *s.*) is obtained at 10 Upper Wimpole St., W. 1 (open 11-1 and 2-4, Sat. 11-1); the French visa

Digitized by Google

(20 *s.*) at 7 Gower St., W.C. 1 (open 10-4, Sat. 10-1); the Italian visa, if required (4 *s.*, for six months 8 *s.*; extra photograph demanded), at 44 Finsbury Square, E.C. 2.

In the United States applications for passports should be made to the Bureau of Citizenship, State Department, Washington, D.C.

Custom House. Luggage (even if registered through) undergoes examination at every frontier, the French officials being especially strict. Tobacco (small amount usually passed free), matches (in France), and a variety of manufactured articles (if new) pay duty, and all articles thought to be liable to duty should be immediately declared. As a rule the traveller should restrict his belongings as far as possible to wearing apparel and articles for personal use. — The chief articles dutiable in England are tobacco, spirits and perfumes, sweets, watches and clocks, scientific instruments, and optical glass. Foreign reprints of English copyright books are confiscated.

Money. The Swiss monetary system was assimilated to that of France in 1851, but since the War the relative value of the French franc has been much depreciated. In gold there are Swiss coins of 20 fr. (now never seen), in silver of 5, 2, 1, and $^1/_2$ fr., in nickel 20, 10, and 5 centimes (or 'Rappen'), and in copper 2 and 1 c. pieces. Italian, French, Belgian, and Greek coins are no longer current. The Swiss National Bank issues legal tender notes of 5, 20, 25, 50, 100, 500, and 1000 fr. One franc = 100 c. = $9^1/_2$ *d.* normally (but the exchange stands at present somewhat in Switzerland's favour). English bank-notes (but not treasury notes) are received almost everywhere at the full value; but the circular notes, issued by many of the English and American banks, are safer for carrying large sums. The cheques issued by the American Express Co. and by the American Bankers Association may be recommended also. — In *Savoy* (Chamonix) railway and diligence tickets must be paid for in French money. Not more than 5000 fr. in bank-notes (of any country) or 10 fr. in silver may be taken out of France.

III. Climate. Health Resorts.

The *Purity of the Atmosphere* stands in direct ratio to the height above the sea-level. Apart from accidental interruptions, caused by the presence of manufactories or similar sources of atmospheric impurity, the number of bacteria steadily diminishes as we ascend, until at about 6500′ above the sea-level they entirely disappear.

The *Warmth* of the atmosphere is in inverse ratio to the height. Among the Alps the average fall in temperature is on the N. side 2.74° Fahr., and on the S. side 3.78° Fahr., for every 1000′ of ascent. The mean temperature of the three months of summer is 62° in London, 64° in Paris, and 71° in New York; among the Alps

Digitized by Google

it is only 57.4° at Gais, 57° at St. Beatenberg, 56.8° at Churwalden, 56.5° at Engelberg, 50.9° at Sils-Maria, 50.2° at Arosa, and 48.2° on the Rigi-Kulm.

The *Decrease of Atmospheric Pressure* as we ascend is important. The barometer, indicating a pressure of 30 in. at the sea-level, falls to 28 in. at 1640′, to 26½ in. at 3280′, and to 24¾ in. at 4920′. Anyone who mounts rapidly from the valleys by a mountain-railway (e.g. to the Rigi or to Davos) will be conscious of a distinct diminution of pressure. At the same time the greater intensity of the sun's rays is immediately felt on the higher levels, where 'sunburning' takes place much more rapidly than in the warmer valleys.

The *Moisture* in the air is by no means constant at high levels, but evaporation is much more copious than in the plains. This is especially obvious in the Grisons; fresh meat exposed to the dry, pure, cold air of that region dries up without putrefying.

The crest of the Alps acts as a huge dividing-wall between the Polar and the Equatorial *Winds*, the latter of which frequently deposit their moisture in the form of rainfall on the S. side of the mountain-range. The best-known wind is the *Föhn*, a warm S. wind that blows with great impetuosity in E. Switzerland and the upper valleys of the Rhine, Linth, Reuss, and Rhone, and is frequently followed by sudden and heavy rain. On its approach the atmosphere appears thick and the mountains are enveloped in haze, though sometimes, on the contrary, they stand out with unusual distinctness. The barometer rapidly falls, while the thermometer rises; man and beast feel languid; and finally a storm bursts that is sometimes not without danger to the incautious. The Föhn is reckoned to blow for 17 days in spring, 5 days in summer, and 10 days in autumn. The cold N.E. wind, known as the *Bise*, which blows in the direction of Geneva, between the Bernese Oberland and the Jura, is little noticeable in summer. Mention must be made of the numerous local winds that prevail at the higher levels and are of importance to invalids; e.g. the uniform morning-wind, blowing down-hill, in regular alternation with the evening-wind, blowing up-hill.

The higher inhabited regions of Switzerland may be divided into three zones. The lowest of these, the *Hill Region*, between 1300′ and 2600′ above the sea-level, embraces the banks of the lakes in N.E. and Central Switzerland and the adjacent mountain-slopes, on which the walnut-tree and chestnut flourish in full luxuriance. At the height of summer this region is often too hot, but a pleasant refreshment is afforded by the lake-baths. The warmest of the lakes is the Lake of Constance (68-75° Fahr.). The second, or *Mountain Region*, extends from 2600′ to 3900′. Within its limits are numerous towns and villages, while deciduous and coniferous trees flourish. Within the third, or *Alpine Region*

Digitized by Google

(3900′ to 6550′), only coniferous trees are found, and these but to a limited extent. The mountain-climate, with its characteristically cold and rarified atmosphere, reigns supreme. Numerous admirable resorts, rendered accessible even for the weak and delicate by means of mountain railways and diligences, are to be found on the mountains and in the elevated valleys of this region.

The most important climatic consideration in judging of a health resort is its *Height* above the sea-level, though occasionally other factors demand attention. Part of S. Switzerland, more especially the N. banks of the lakes of Geneva and Lugano, has a warm, N. Italian climate, in consequence of its admirable protection from the N. wind, its low elevation above the sea-level, and the exposure to an unusually powerful sun; so that the pleasantest seasons for a visit are spring and autumn, when the whey-cure and grape-cure are in full swing. In summer, visitors in search of health are glad to retreat to a station one stage higher.

Switzerland possesses few forests; and the Swiss forests have little effect in increasing the atmospheric moisture or in moderating the extremes of temperature. In these respects the large expanses of water in N. and Central Switzerland are of more importance. The Canton of Appenzell, the original home of the whey-cure, occupies a somewhat peculiar position; for its extensive grassy slopes and pastures operate very much as forests do elsewhere, and produce a moist and warm climate in summer.

Among the invalids who derive advantage from frequenting the elevated health-resorts of Switzerland, those subject to *Pulmonary* and *Nervous Ailments* are by far the most numerous. For pulmonary and rheumatic patients and for all unable to stand strong currents of air, protection from the wind is essential; and that, though frequently found in Alpine valleys, is scarcely to be looked for on isolated mountains. The banks of the Lake of Geneva or the health-resorts in Appenzell are recommended to sufferers from dry catarrh. In cases in which inflammatory conditions of the respiratory organs are accompanied by continued night-sweats, the patients, if free of fever, will find it advantageous to ascend to higher levels where the evaporating power of the dry climate encourages the absorption of the cutaneous excretions. Invalids suffering from chronic catarrh accompanied by *Emphysema* must content themselves with heights averaging from 2600′ to 3900′. Those with weak hearts, palpitations, and so forth must, of course, avoid ascents altogether. The elevated valleys of Davos and Arosa, as well as Leysin, are most frequented for *Phthisis*. The best time to visit them is winter, when, after the season's snow has fallen, they are free from both dust and wind.

In the case of *Nervous Patients*, with irritable conditions of their organs, *the climate* is not the sole factor to be considered in

Digitized by Google

the choice of a health-resort. The general social conditions also demand careful attention. *Neurasthenics* may be driven frantic by brass bands, by the rattle of the nine-pin alley, or by other noisy amusements; and the effect of the grandest Alpine air may in this manner be frustrated. *Convalescents*, in a state of prostration after an acute illness, and those suffering the penalties of excessive *Mental Strain*, often, if the remedy is not too heroic for them, regain their tone and strength with marvellous rapidity by a residence of some weeks at a height of 5000-6000′. For other patients a medium height of 3000-4000′ is sufficient, and there is no lack of admirable resorts at this elevation. *Neuralgic Patients*, who suffer from sciatica or tic douloureux, often become worse instead of better in dry and breezy situations, and should prefer some sheltered resort by the seaside or in an Alpine valley not too high up. The same remark applies to sufferers from *Insomnia*, who, moreover, should pay careful attention to the quietness not only of the resort in general but of their selected hotel in particular.

The bracing and invigorating effect of the WINTER CLIMATE among the High Alps is principally due to the dryness and purity of the atmosphere, analogous to that experienced in bright summer weather at heights of not less than 6500′. Dust and fog are alike unknown, there is comparatively little wind, the weather is usually settled, and between November and the middle of January there is a curious inversion of the thermometer, for the temperature rises as we ascend. The sun is frequently so powerful that visitors may comfortably sit in the open air for hours at a time in sheltered spots. In addition to the health-resorts many places have been developed in recent years as winter-resorts for sport (p. xxix), and at some of these consumptive patients are not received.

The following is a list of the chief **Health Resorts** at a height of over 2600′. NORTHERN SWITZERLAND: *Heiden* (2645′; p. 63), *Wallenstadt-Berg* (2647′; p. 52), *Weissbad* (2690′; p. 66), *Uetliberg* (2855′; p. 44), *Amden* (2955′; p. 50), *Zugerberg* (3000′; p. 90), *Wildhaus* (3600′; p. 62), *Braunwald* (4115′; p. 79), and *Weissenstein* (4220′; p. 231). — CENTRAL SWITZERLAND: *Seelisberg* (2638′; p. 104), *Bürgenstock* (2926′; p. 113), *Melchtal* (2933′; p. 139), *Engelberg* (3356′; p. 134), *Brünig* (3317′) and *Hasliberg* (3435′; p. 141), *Göschenen*, *Andermatt*, and *Hospental* (3640′-4870′; pp. 123-126), the *Rigi* (4720′-5905′; p. 109), and *Engstlen Alp* (6033′; p. 143). — BERNESE OBERLAND: *Lauterbrunnen* (2615′; p. 179), *Aeschi* (2821′; p. 165), *Zweisimmen* (3100′; p. 217), *Goldiwil* (3314′; p. 164), *Saanen* (3326′; p. 218), *Grindelwald* (3402′-3468′; p. 193), *Gstaad* (3450′; p. 219), *Lenk* (3510′; p. 220), *Beatenberg* (3820′; p. 170), *Kandersteg* (3835′-3937′; p. 210), *Wengen* (4190′; p. 186), *Adelboden* (4450′; p. 214), and *Mürren* (5416′;

Digitized by Google

p. 181). WESTERN SWITZERLAND: *Macolin* (2885′; p. 227), *Salvan* (3035′; p. 307), *Les Avants* (3195′; p. 285), *Château d'Oex* (3180′; p. 254), *Le Pont* on the *Lac de Joux* (3310′; p. 242), *Champéry* (3450′; p. 292), *Caux* (3458′; p. 285), *Sainte-Croix* (3510′; p. 244), *Les Plans* (3612′; p. 288), *Gryon* (3717′; p. 295), *Les Diablerets* (3822′; p. 293), *Chesières* (4002′) and *Villars* (4120′; p. 296), *Finhaut* (4060′; p. 308), and *Leysin* (4140′-4760′; p. 286). — VALAIS: *Evolena* (4520′; p. 350), *Lac de Champex* (4823′; p. 298), *Haudères* (4757′; p. 351) and *Arolla* (6437′; p. 352), *Fionnay* (4910′; p. 339), *Montana-Vermala* (4920′-5510′; p. 344), *Saas-Grund* (5124′) and *Saas-Fee* (5900′; p. 373), *Zermatt* (5315′; p. 364), *St. Luc* (5390′; p. 358), *Zinal* (5500′; p. 357), and the hotels on the *Aletsch Glacier*, notably the *Eggishorn Hotel Jungfrau* (7195′; p. 392). — SOUTH-EASTERN SWITZERLAND: *Flims* (3510′-3620′; p. 465) and other villages in the Vorder-Rhein Valley (p. 467 et seq.); *Klosters* (3697′-3937′; p. 303), *Davos* (5118′-5164′; p. 406), *Arosa* (5740′-6200′; p. 400), *Churwalden* (4035′; p. 411), *Bergün* (4510′; p. 420), *Lenzerheide* (4842′) and *Parpan* (4957′; p. 412); in the *Engadine*, a specially favoured district, *St. Moritz* (6080′; p. 424), *Silvaplana* (5955′; p. 428), *Sils* (5945′; p. 429), *Maloja* (5960′; p. 430), and *Pontresina* (6000′; p. 436); *Avers-Cresta* (6395′; p. 460).

IV. Hotels and Pensions.

Switzerland is famous for its hotels. The large modern establishments at Geneva, Montreux, Vevey, Zürich, Lucerne, Interlaken, St. Moritz, etc., are models of organization; the smaller hotels are often equally well conducted, and indeed a really bad inn is rarely met with in French or German Switzerland. The temperance ('Blue Cross') hotels are cheap and well spoken of. — The Swiss Hotel-keepers' Association publishes a guide to the Swiss hotels (obtainable gratis from the London office of the Swiss Federal Railways, p. v), in which the following categories are distinguished: *Hotels of the Highest Class*, with rooms from 8 fr., breakfast ('petit' or 'premier déjeuner'; tea or coffee, rolls, butter, and honey) $2^1/_2$ fr., luncheon ('déjeuner' or 'Gabelfrühstück') 7 fr., dinner ('dîner') 8 fr., pension (board and lodging) from 21 fr.; *First Class Hotels*, R. from 5 or 7, B. 2-$2^1/_4$, L. or supper ('souper') 5-$6^1/_2$, D. 6-$7^1/_2$, P. from 15 or 18 fr.; *Second Class Hotels*, R. from $3^1/_2$ or $4^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. or S. $3^1/_2$-$4^1/_2$, D. 4-$5^1/_2$, P. from 10 or $13^1/_2$ fr.; and *Third Class Hotels*, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_2$, D. 4, S. $3^1/_2$, P. from 8 fr.

The visitor should at once ascertain at the office the charge for the rooms; if a double-bedded room is offered to a single visitor, he should see that a corresponding reduction is made. Travellers are required to enter their names and addresses in the police register, and to show *their passports*. 'Pension' prices are offered only for a

Digitized by Google

stay of more than 5-8 days, and at the larger hotels are not conceded between the middle of July and the middle of September.

The traveller should ask for his bill in good time before his departure. Gratuities may be reckoned at 10-15 % of the bill, if no special services have been required. At large hotels the gratuities may be paid at the office, and the distribution left to the management. In Italy gratuities have been replaced by a charge for attendance of 10-20 % added to the bill.

Inquiries for rooms in advance, which should be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope or an international reply coupon, are so numerous in the travelling season that the hotel-keeper, with the best will in the world, is unable to promise more than to do his best. If rooms have to be countermanded, notice should be given as soon as possible, so that they may be disposed of to other visitors; if this is not effected, damages may be claimed not only for the reserved rooms but even for the meals that were not eaten.

Pensions, or boarding-houses, are somewhat cheaper, offering board and lodging from 8, 10, or 12 fr. per day. The length of the intended stay should be mentioned, or an agreement made as to what notice is to be given. No reduction is made for missed meals, but sandwiches for excursions are often provided instead.

Protestant Hostels ('Christliche Hospize') are quiet and simple boarding-houses, much patronized by ladies travelling alone, clergymen, etc. Members of all confessions, but not Jews, are welcomed. Morning and evening prayers are usually said, but attendance at these is not obligatory.

V. Conveyances.

Time Tables. The best publications are the *Indicateur Officiel Suisse* (Berne; 3 fr.), issued four times a year, *Bürkli's Reisebegleiter für die Schweiz* (Zürich; 2 fr.), and *Bopp's Schweizer Kursbuch* (Zürich; 1½ fr.). These are sold at most railway stations.

Railways. The state-owned *Swiss Federal Railways* include all the main lines, which are rapidly being electrified. Fares (1st, 2nd, and 3rd class): for 1km. (⅔ M.) 20 c., 15 c., 10 c; for 10km. (6¼ M.) 1 fr. 65, 1 fr. 15, 75 c.; for 50km. (31 M.) 8 fr. 25, 5 fr. 75, 3 fr. 75 c.; for 100km. (62¼ M.) 16 fr. 50, 11 fr. 50, 7 fr. 50 c. A supplementary charge is made for seats in an express train. First-class carriages are run only on international through-trains. Return-tickets are not issued at present. Season-tickets ('General-Abonnements'), available over the whole system but with an extra fee for express-trains, are issued for three months (600, 450, and 300 fr.) or for 12 months (2160, 1620, and 1080 fr.). — Luggage must be booked and paid for, but there is no obligation on the owner to travel by the same train. Nominally hand-luggage to the weight

Digitized by Google

of only 10 kg. (22 lbs.) per person may be taken into the carriage, but this regulation is by no means strictly enforced.

Of the *Private Railways* the chief are the Lötschberg Railway (p. 208) and the narrow-gauge Rhætian Railway (p. 401). *Mountain Railways* are numerous; the oldest is the railway from Vitznau up the Rigi (p. 109), opened in 1871, while the most interesting is the Jungfrau Railway (p. 189).

Motor Cars (16 seats) and **Diligences** (the latter being rapidly superseded), maintained by the Federal Post Office, traverse many of the main roads. The surest method of reserving seats in the height of the travelling season is to send the amount of the fare (by telegram or money order). Outside and 'coupé' seats are the more expensive. Posting is for 4-5 persons almost as cheap as the diligence; vehicles ('Extraposten') may be ordered at the chief post offices. Luggage must be ready 1 hr. before the time of departure; 10kg. (22 lbs.) is allowed free of charge.

Steamboats ply on all the larger lakes and on the Rhine between Constance and Schaffhausen. Tickets are obtained on board. A moderate amount of luggage is conveyed without charge.

VI. Walking Tours. Mountaineering.

In a mountainous country like Switzerland it is to pedestrians alone that many of the finest points are accessible, and even where driving or riding is practicable, walking is often more enjoyable.

The most important **Headquarters** for mountaineering are *Grindelwald* (p. 192), *Lauterbrunnen* (p. 178), *Meiringen* (p. 198), *Engelberg* (p. 134), *Maderaner-Tal* (p. 128), *Kandersteg* (p. 210), *Evolena* (p. 350), *Zinal* (p. 356), *Zermatt* (p. 363), *Chamonix* (p. 313), *Courmayeur* (p. 356), *Macugnaga* (p. 377), and *Pontresina* (p. 435), at all of which experienced guides abound.

The standard work on mountaineering is 'Mountain Craft', by *G. W. Young* (London, 1920; 25 *s.*).

Disposition of Time. The first golden rule for the walker is to start early. If strength permits, and a suitable halting-place is to be met with, a walk of one or two hours may be accomplished before breakfast. At noon a moderate luncheon is preferable to a table-d'hôte dinner. Rest should be taken during the hottest hours (12-3), and the journey then continued till 5 or 6 p.m.

Equipment. A superabundance of luggage infallibly increases the delays, annoyances, and expenses of travel. To be provided with enough and no more, may be considered the second golden rule for the traveller. A light rucksack suffices to contain all that is necessary for a week's excursion. A light waterproof, a change of flannel shirts and woollen stockings, a few pocket-handkerchiefs, a pair of slippers, and the 'objets de toilette' may, with a little practice, be carried with hardly a perceptible increase of fatigue. A pocket-knife with a corkscrew, a drinking-cup, a tin-opener,

Digitized by Google

spirit-flask, stout gloves, bandages, a compass, and coloured spectacles to protect the eyes from the glare of the snow, should not be forgotten. Special attention should be paid to the boots, which must be strong, well-tried, and thoroughly comfortable, as the slightest tendency to rub or blister may seriously mar the enjoyment of the walk; they should be greased every evening. For glacier-tours and mountain-ascents the soles must be supplied with nails, which, however, may be added on reaching the mountainous district. Puttees may be worn with advantage. Ladies wear breeches beneath the skirt, often dispensing with the skirt when the climbing starts. If first-class hotels are patronized, evening dress is essential. The traveller's reserve of clothing should be contained in a portmanteau of moderate size, which he can easily wield himself when necessary, and which may be forwarded from town to town by post.

For the more difficult ascents an *Ice Axe* and *Rope* are necessary; the former may usually be borrowed at the hotel and the latter is generally furnished by the guide. The best ropes, light and strong, are made of silk or Manilla hemp. In crossing a glacier (which should be effected before the sun has begun to melt the snow) the precaution of using the rope should never be neglected. It should be securely tied round the waist of each member of the party, leaving a length of about 10 yds. between each pair; it must not be allowed to trail on the ground. Ice-axes are made in various forms, and are usually furnished with a spike at the end of the handle, so that they can in some measure be used like an Alpenstock.

General Hints. At the outset, the walker's performances should be moderate; and even when he is in good training they should rarely exceed 10 hrs. a day. When a mountain has to be breasted the pedestrian should avoid 'spurts' and pursue the "even tenor of his way" at a steady and moderate pace *("chi va piano va sano; chi va sano va lontano")*. As another golden maxim for his guidance the traveller should remember that "When fatigue begins, enjoyment ceases". — On level ground an average pace is $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_4$ M. per hour; when climbing, a height of 1000′-1150′ to the hour. These figures correspond with the distances given in the handbooks. In the case of short walks ample time is allowed; in the mountains average times are given, which some will find excessive and others too scant.

To prevent the feet from blistering during a protracted walking tour, they may be rubbed morning and evening with brandy and tallow. A warm foot-bath with bran will be found soothing after a long day's march. Soaping the inside of the stocking is another well-known safeguard against abrasion of the skin.

Mountaineering among the higher Alps should not be attempted before the middle or end of July, nor at any period after a long continuance of rain or snow. Glaciers should be traversed as early

Digitized by Google

in the morning as possible, before the sun softens the crust of ice formed during the night over the crevasses. Experienced guides are indispensable for such excursions.

The traveller is cautioned against sleeping in chalets, unless it is absolutely necessary. Whatever poetry there may be theoretically in "a fragrant bed of hay", cold night-air piercing abundant apertures, ringing of cow-bells, grunting of pigs, and undiscarded garments hardly conduce to refreshing slumber. As a rule, therefore, the night previous to a mountain expedition should be spent either at an inn or at one of the club-huts which the Swiss Alpine Club and other associations have erected for the convenience of travellers. The senseless habit of breaking empty bottles and scattering the fragments has led to inconvenience and even danger near some of the more frequented summits. Bottles when done with should be deposited in some suitable spot where they will be out of the way.

Mountaineers should provide themselves with fresh meat, bread, and wine or spirits for long expeditions. The chalets usually afford nothing but Alpine fare (milk, cheese, and stale bread). Glacier-water should not be drunk except in small quantities, mixed with wine or cognac. Cold milk is also safer when qualified with spirits. One of the best beverages for quenching the thirst is cold tea.

Over all the movements of the pedestrian the weather holds despotic sway. The barometer and weather-wise natives should be consulted when an opportunity offers. The blowing down of the wind from the mountains into the valleys in the evening, the melting away of the clouds, the fall of fresh snow on the mountains, and the ascent of the cattle to the higher parts of their pasture are all signs of fine weather. On the other hand it is a bad sign if the distant mountains are dark blue in colour and very distinct in outline, if the wind blows up the mountains, and if the dust rises in eddies on the roads. West winds also usually bring rain. Telegraphic weather-reports as to the principal places in Switzerland are posted about 8 a.m. at the chief railway stations and health-resorts.

Health. Lanoline, vaseline, zinc ointment, and, for the lips, glycerine are beneficial in cases of sunburning or inflammation of the skin, and lanoline may be rubbed on the face before a glacier-expedition. A piece of muslin under the hat is useful to protect the neck when the sun's rays are intense. Cotton-wool impregnated with salicylic acid is recommended for blistered feet.

For *Diarrhœa* 15 drops of a mixture of equal parts of tincture of opium and aromatic tincture may be safely taken every two hours until relief is afforded. The homœopathic tincture of camphor (5 drops on a lump of sugar every half-hour or so) is another good remedy. The homœopathic camphor-globules are convenient, but are more apt to lose their strength.

The **Swiss Alpine Club** (S. A. C.), founded in 1863, has over 21,000 members in its 74 *sections* (entrance-fee 15 fr., annual subscription 29 fr.). *Its club-huts*, numbering over 100, many of which

Digitized by Google

have keepers (at some meals are provided), are open also to non-members. The tariffs are posted up in the huts. Members obtain reductions on certain Swiss railways, pay only half-price at certain club-huts, and receive free of charge a monthly paper and a year-book in German.

English-speaking members may join also the *Association of British Members of the Swiss Alpine Club* (annual subscription 10 *s.*, life membership 4 *l.* 4 *s.*). Application for membership of both the Swiss Alpine Club and the Association of British Members may be made to Mr. J. A. B. Bruce, hon. treasurer, Selborne Lodge, Guildford, Surrey.

Guides. Guides are indispensable for expeditions among the High Alps, especially on those which involve the passage of glaciers. Only novices undervalue their services and forget that snow-storms or mist may at any moment change security to danger. As a class, the Swiss guides will be found to be intelligent and respectable men, well versed in their duties, and acquainted with the people and resources of the country.

The charges for guides and porters are fixed by the GUIDES' TARIFF issued by the Central Committee of the Swiss Alpine Club. The charges given in the Handbook are approximately those at present in force (except for the Orsières district, p. 298).

The guide is bound to show his book at both the beginning and end of an expedition; and the tourist should make sure that he is insured, at least in the case of the more difficult ascents. Even when he has served as porter only, he must ask the traveller for a testimonial. The guide must ascertain also that the tourist is properly equipped for the proposed expedition. If the tourist persists in attempting an expedition against the guide's wish and advice, or if he ill-treats the guide, the latter is entitled to refuse to serve him. In this case the guide is bound to inform the Sectional President without delay.

In ordinary inns and occupied club-huts the guide provides his own board in return for an allowance of 5 fr. per day; in the mountaineering district proper the employer has to furnish him with food. In an engagement lasting for several days the terms are fixed by mutual consent. In this case guides usually receive 15-25 fr. a day and porters 12-18 fr., according to the season and the nature of the expedition, and even more when difficult ascents are included. The guide is bound to carry 7 kg. (15 lbs.) of luggage in addition to the necessary rope; the porter carries 15 kg. (33 lbs.). For each kilogramme additional the charge is 20 c. per 'hour of march'; but the guide may decline to carry more than 10 kg. (22 lbs.) in all, and the porter more than 20 kg. (44 lbs.). In tours of special difficulty the guide is entitled to refuse to carry any baggage, but he must give his employer due notice of this beforehand. When carriages are used the employer pays the whole fare.

If an expedition for which a guide has been engaged is given up for any reason other than bad weather, the guide or porter is entitled to half the fee. If the guide is dismissed at a distance from home, he is entitled to 6 fr. a day for the return-journey by the shortest route.

Maps. The *Topographischer Atlas der Schweiz*, on the scale of the original drawings (flat districts 1:25,000, mountains 1:50,000), published by the Federal Staff Office and known as the 'Siegfried Atlas', is unrivalled (593 sheets; price, 1 fr. 30 c. per sheet; four sheets in one, 3 fr., folded 3 fr. 30 c.).

Digitized by Google

Older than the above, but carefully brought up to date, is the *Topographische Karte der Schweiz*, or 'Dufour Map', also from surveys made by the Federal authorities (1 : 100,000; 25 sheets, each 3 fr., folded 3 fr. 30 c.).

Good maps on a smaller scale are *Kümmerly's* Gesamtkarte der Schweiz (1 : 400,000; 6 fr., mounted 10 fr., index of names 2½ fr.); *Leuzinger's* Touristenkarte der Schweiz (1 : 400,000; 4½ fr., mounted 10 fr.); *Kümmerly's* Distanzenkarte der Schweiz (1 : 500,000; 4½ fr.) and Distanzenkarte des Berner Oberlandes (1 : 200,000; 2½ fr.); *Frey's* Relief-Karte der oberitalienischen Seen (1 : 200,000; 3 fr., mounted 6½ fr.); *Frey's* Relief-Karte des Berner Oberlandes und Oberwallis (1 : 75,000; 5 fr., mounted 10 fr.); Carte Routière of the *Swiss Touring Club* (1 : 200,000; 4 sheets, 8 fr. each mounted); official map of the *Swiss Automobile Club* (1 : 400,000; mounted, 10 fr.). — *Heim & Schmidt*, Geologische Karte der Schweiz (1 : 500,000; 7½ fr., mounted 11 fr. 30 c.).

VII. Motoring. Cycling. Golf. Winter Sports.

Motoring. Motorists entering France and Switzerland must hold a driving licence and a certificate of car registration for either country and must deposit the amount of the customs duties on the motor-car or motor-cycle. These formalities are lightened for members of the *Automobile Association* (Fanum House, Whitcomb St., London, W.C. 2; for motors, entrance fee 21*s.*, annual subscription 42*s.*, for motor-cycles or cycle-cars 10*s.* 6*d.* and 21*s.*) or the *Royal Automobile Club* (Pall Mall, S.W. 1; annual subscription for associate-members 42*s.*), with which the customs duties may be deposited and from which the entry permit ('triptyque', or, for more than one country, 'carnet de passage') is obtained. When more than one country is being visited, motorists who obtain a 'carnet de passage' deposit the duty for the country only where the highest duty is payable. For the 'triptyque' the A.A. charges 25*s.* for one country and 5*s.* for each country extra, for the 'carnet de passage' 25*s.*; no charge is made for these by the R.A.C. The importation of motor-cars into Switzerland, otherwise than by means of a 'triptyque' or a 'carnet de passage', is at present forbidden. The motorist should also obtain from the A.A. or R.A.C. an 'international driving pass', which takes the places of a driving licence and certificate of car registration in France and Switzerland as well as in most other European countries. The cost of this pass, including the plates which must be carried on British cars when travelling abroad is 26*s.* if there is one driver, and 7*s.* extra for each additional person authorized to drive the car. — Cars must be furnished with two head-lights (white on the right side, green on the left) and with a red tail-light. The speed-limit never exceeds 30 km. (18½ M.) per hr., but in towns and villages and on certain mountain roads it sinks to 10 km. (6¼ M.), and on bridges, narrow streets, and steep roads to 6 km. (3¾ M.). On mountain roads a car must stop on meeting a diligence. *The Swiss police* are strict in enforcing the regulations.

Digitized by Google

Many roads in Switzerland are entirely forbidden to motor-cars and motor-cycles. On Sundays, however, this regulation is suspended. The Canton of Grisons (except the Maloja-St. Moritz road, p. 423), the mountain roads in Valais, and certain mountain roads in Uri and Glarus are closed to motor-traffic. All the great passes are barred to motors, except the St. Gotthard, Simplon, and Brünig Passes, which are open at certain times only. — Full information in the annual *Guide de l'Automobiliste* (Automobile Revue, Berne).

Swiss roads vary in condition, largely owing to the action of frost and snow; hence the diametrically opposite reports with regard to the condition of certain roads. On the whole it may be said that they have been well constructed and are indifferently maintained. The mountain roads are as a rule open from June to September inclusively, though that of course depends on the melting of the snow and the time that must ensue to bring the roads into good dry condition. Information must be sought locally as to the state of the roads at any particular time. The best time for the passes is July and early August: in mid-August road-mending begins. — The rule of the road is to keep to the right in meeting, to the left in overtaking another vehicle.

Cycling. The unattached cyclist on entering France and Switzerland must deposit the amount of the customs duty on his machine at each frontier. Members of the *Cyclists' Touring Club* (280 Euston Road, London, N.W. 1; annual subscription 10 *s.*, entrance fee 1 *s.*) are spared this formality, provided they obtain a customs ticket from their club and deposit 10 *s.*, the amount of the Swiss duty. Cycles in France must bear the name and address of the owner.

The districts best adapted for cycle-tours in Switzerland are the hill-country in N. and W. Switzerland, the neighbourhood of the Lake of Constance, the lake-regions of Central Switzerland and the Bernese Oberland, and the environs of the Lake of Geneva. No one who is not fairly strong and in good condition should attempt the Swiss passes or mountain roads. In any case the machine should be well-tried and trusted rather than new, and the brakes must be powerful and reliable. The practice of tying a branch or sapling behind the cycle to check its velocity down hill is forbidden. In some towns and villages steep, narrow, or busy streets are closed to cycles.

Golf. The best golf-links in Switzerland are those at *Samaden* (p. 421; the only 18-hole course) *Montana* (p. 344), and *Montreux* (Aigle, p. 286). There are courses also at *Flims* (p. 466), *Lausanne* (p. 276), *Lucerne* (p. 97), *Maloja* (p. 430), *Les Rasses* (p. 244), *St. Moritz* (p. 424), and *Zürich* (p. 37); also at *Evian-les-Bains* (p. 274), in Savoy, and *Menaggio* (p. 505), in the Italian Lake District.

Digitized by Google

Winter Sports, which are carried on with great spirit at practically all of the Swiss winter-resorts, include skating, curling, tobogganing and bobsleighing, ski-ing (pron. 'she-ing'), and ice-hockey (bandy). All these sports may be enjoyed at the older and more important stations and there are few resorts 3000′ and more above sea-level where skating, curling, tobogganing, and ski-ing are not practised. Competitions for cups, trophies, or certificates of proficiency are held annually at some of the leading centres of sport, and accommodation at these is frequently difficult to obtain in the high season unless secured a long time in advance. Provision is made everywhere also for the inexperienced and the unambitious and the necessary skis, toboggans, curling stones, etc., are to be had on hire. The season lasts from December to March inclusive, January being the best month; at some of the highest stations it begins a little earlier or lingers a little later.

Skating. The chief prizes competed for in Switzerland by skaters in the English style are the St. Moritz Bowl, the Houghton Cup, and the E.F. Benson Cup; for international skating, the Morrison Cup and the Lytton Cup. — Tobogganing includes both the exciting sport of ice-running on 'skeletons', which implies some skill and practice, and the less ambitious snow-running or road-tobogganing on the small sleds known as 'luges'. A 'tailing party' is a number of 'luges' towed by a horse-sleigh. Lugeing or snow-running obtains wherever there are snow-covered slopes. — Bobsleighing is practised on ice-runs with toboggans of strength and length carrying a team of four or five. — Ski-ing, though introduced into Switzerland about 1902 only, has there become perhaps the most popular sport, revealing to its devotees winter landscapes of unimaginable beauty. In 'skikjöring' the ski-er is towed by a horse (especially practised in the Engadine). The British ski championship is held annually in Switzerland, and other important events are the races for the Army, Navy, and Air Force Cup, the Roberts of Kandahar Cup, the Alpine Ski Challenge Cup, the Rhone Valley Ski Cup, etc. — Curling. The great Swiss events are the International Curling Bonspiel and the Jackson Cup.

The following are the best known winter-sport centres. Chief of all is *St. Moritz* (6080′; p. 423), with the famous Cresta ice-run, a bob run, and the village run for luges; its vast hotels are crowded throughout the winter by visitors of all nationalities. Those desiring a less popular resort in the Engadine will choose *Celerina* (5685′; p. 422), *Samaden* (5670′; p. 421), *Pontresina* (6000′; p. 435), *Campfèr* (6000′; p. 427), *Silvaplana* (5955′; p. 427), *Sils-Baselgia* (5945′; p. 428), *Zuoz* (5600′; p. 447), or *Bergün* (4510′; p. 420). Next to St. Moritz in popularity comes Davos (5115′; p. 406), equally sunny and no less favoured by champion skaters, but with good *ski-ing also; the* Klosters road is used for skeletons.

Digitized by Google

Schatz-Alp road for bobsleighs. *Klosters* (3937′; p. 403), close by, is quieter. The third place is taken by *Arosa* (5740′-6200′; p. 400), especially popular for ski-ing. Favourite British resorts are *Grindelwald* (3402′-3468′; p. 192), *Adelboden* (4450′; p. 214), *Lenzerheide* (4845′; p. 412), *Mürren* (5415′; p. 181), *Montana-Vermala* (4920′-5510′; p. 344), *Beatenberg* (3773′; p. 170), *Wengen* (4185′; p. 186), *Kandersteg* (3835′-3937′; p. 210), and *Gstaad* (3450′; p. 218). *Engelberg* (3356′; p. 134), *Rigi-Kaltbad* (4725′; p. 110), and *Andermatt* (4737′; p. 125) may also be mentioned, the last two especially for ski-ing. In the Lake of Geneva district are *Chamby* (2467′; p. 285), *Glion* (2270′; p. 284), *Les Avants* (3195′; p. 285), and *Caux* (3458′; p. 285), all with first-class hotels. Cheaper accommodation will be found at *Zweisimmen* (3100′; p. 218), *Château-d'Oex* (3180′; p. 253), *Gryon* (3717′; p. 295), *Saanen* (3326′; p. 219), *Saanen-Möser* (4173′; p. 218), *Villars* (4120′; p. 296), *Morgins* (4510′; p. 291), *Chesières* (4000′; p. 296), *Champéry* (3450′; p. 292), and, in the Jura, *Weissenstein* (4220′; p. 231), *Mont Soleil* near St. Imier (4230′; p. 238), the *Chaumont* (3855′; p. 237), *Sainte-Croix* (3510′; p. 244), and *Les Rasses* (3850′; p. 244), *Ballaigues* (2950′; p. 242), and *Le Pont* on the Lac de Joux (3310′; p. 242). In Savoy the most popular winter-resorts are *Chamonix* (3390′; p. 313) and *Argentière* (4110′; p. 311).

Useful information is given in 'The Book of Winter Sports', edited by *E. and M. Syers* (1908), 'Winter Sports in Switzerland', by *E. F. Benson* (1913), and 'Switzerland in Winter', by *Will and Carine Cadby* (1914). — 'Cross-Country Ski-ing', by *Arnold Lunn* (1920); 'How to Ski' by *Vivian Caulfield* (1913). — 'The Art of Skating (International Style)', by *E. and M. Syers* (1913); 'Figure Skating', by *H. R. Yglesias* (1913); 'Figure Skating in the English Style', by *H. H. Cobb* (1913); 'English Figure Skating', by *E. F. Benson* (1908).

Many will no doubt find their account in joining the *Public Schools Alpine Sports Club* (hon. sec. Major the Hon. Neville Lytton, O.B.E., 10 Upper Woburn Place, London, W.C. 1; entrance-fee 21*s.*), a proprietary club which reserves accommodation for its members at Mürren, Wengen, Morgins, and Pontresina, where it organizes competitions, fêtes, etc. — The ski-ing clubs are the *Alpine Ski Club* (a select club for mountaineers; hon. sec. Mr. J. L. Mercer, Knip Hill, Fairmile, Cobham, Surrey), the *Ski Club of Great Britain* (hon. sec. Mr. F. N. Trier, Caxton House, Victoria St., S.W. 1), and the *British Ski Association* (novices admitted; annual subscription 10*s.*; hon. sec. Major A. A. Walser, R.A.F., 105 Piccadilly, W. 1). These are amalgamated in the *Federal Council of British Ski Clubs* (hon. sec. Mr. Kenneth Swan, O.B.E., 1 Essex Court, Temple, E.C. 4), which publishes 'The British Ski Year Book' and 'The Alpine Ski Guide to the Bernese Oberland'. — British skating is controlled by the *National Skating Association of Great Britain* (annual subscription 10*s.*; hon. sec. Capt. J. L. Prescott, 16 Milton Mansions, Queen's Club Gardens, W. 4).

Digitized by Google

VIII. Postal Information.

Post offices in Switzerland are nearly all closed on Sundays.

	Inland	Abroad
LETTERS	20 c. for 250 gr. (8½ oz.); local letters within a radius of 10 km., 10 c.	40 c. for 20 gr., then 20 c. per 20 gr.
POST CARDS	10 c. (reply paid 20 c.)	25 c. (reply paid 50 c.)
PRINTED MATTER	5 c. for 50 gr., 10 c. for 250 gr., 20 c. for 500 gr.	10 c. per 50 gr.
SAMPLES	10 c. for 250 gr., 20 c. for 500 gr.	10 c. per 50 gr. (minimum 20 c.)
REGISTRATION	20 c.	40 c.
PARCELS	30 c. for ½ kg. (1 1/10 lb.), 50 c. for 2½ kg., 80 c. for 5 kg., 1½ fr. for 10 kg., 2 fr. for 15 kg. — Parcels over 15 kg. (per 5 kg.): 60 c. for 100 km. (62¼ M.), 1 fr. for 200 km., 1½ fr. for 300 km., 2 fr. for over 300 km.	
TELEGRAMS	5 c. per word, with an additional charge of 50 c.	To France or Italy 12½ c., to England 24½ c. per word, with an additional charge of 50 c.; to New York 1 fr. 50, Washington 1 fr. 70, California 2 fr. 15, Quebec 1 fr. 50, New Zealand 3 fr. 75 c. per word.

IX. History and Constitution.

The limits of this work preclude more than an brief historical sketch of the interesting country the traveller is now visiting, whose inhabitants have ever been noted for their spirit of freedom and independence.

Switzerland is believed to have been first peopled by the *Rhæti*, who were driven from the plains to the mountains by the *Helvetii*, a Celtic tribe. The latter were conquered by the *Romans*, 58 B.C., and the Rhæti were subdued in 15 B. C. The Romans made good military roads over the Great St. Bernard (p. 330) to Bâle, and over the Julier (p. 415), Septimer (p. 415), and Splügen (p. 462), to Bregenz (p. 30), and thence to Bâle. The chief settlements were *Aventicum* (Avenches, p. 246) in the Canton of Vaud, *Vindonissa* (p. 18) at the confluence of the Aare, Reuss, and Limmat, *Augusta Raurica* (Augst, p. 16) near Bâle, and *Curia Rhætorum* (Coire, p. 395) in the Grisons. E. Switzerland as far as Pfyn *(ad fines)* in Thurgau, and Pfin (p. 344) in the Upper Valais, belonged to the province of Rhætia, while W. Switzerland formed part of Gaul (Gallia). The name Helvetii had become extinct even before the time of Constantine. Under the Roman sway Helvetia enjoyed a flourishing trade, *which covered the* land with cities and villages. A trace

Digitized by Google

of that period exists in the Romanic dialect, which is still spoken in some parts of Switzerland.

About 400 A. D. a great irruption of barbarians swept through the peaceful valleys of the Alps, and Huns, Burgundians, Alemanni, and Ostrogoths in succession settled in different parts of the country. The *Alemanni* occupied the whole of N. Switzerland, where German is now spoken; the *Burgundians* the W. part, where French is spoken; and the *Ostrogoths* S. Switzerland, where Italian and Romansch are now spoken. These races were gradually subdued by the *Franks*, who, however, did not take possession of the country themselves, but governed it by their officers. During this period Christianity was introduced, the monasteries of *Disentis* (p. 471), *St. Gall* (p. 57), and *Einsiedeln* (p. 92) were founded, and dukes and counts were appointed as vicegerents of the Frankish kings.

After the dissolution of the great Frankish empire, the E. half of Switzerland, the boundary of which extended from Eglisau over the Albis to Lucerne and the Grimsel, was united with the duchy of *Alemannia* or *Swabia*, and the W. part with the kingdom of *Burgundy* (912). After the downfall of the latter (1032) *German Emperors* took possession of the country, and governed it by their vicegerents the Dukes of Zähringen (p. 154), who were perpetually at enmity with the Burgundian nobles and therefore favoured the inhabitants of the towns, and were themselves the founders of several new towns, such as Fribourg, Berne, and Burgdorf.

As the power of the emperors declined, and the nobles, spiritual and temporal, became more ambitious of independence and more eager to fill their coffers at the expense of their neighbours, the Swiss towns and the few country-people who had succeeded in preserving their freedom from serfdom were compelled to consult their safety by entering into treaties with the feudal lords of the soil. Thus the inhabitants of Zürich placed themselves under the protection of the then unimportant *Counts of Habsburg*, with whom the 'Three Cantons' of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden were also allied. In 1231 and 1240 letters of independence were granted by Emperor Frederick II. to Uri and Schwyz, and after *Count Rudolph of Habsburg* had become emperor he confirmed the privileges of the former in 1274, while Schwyz and Unterwalden still continued subject to the Habsburg supremacy.

After the emperor's death in 1291 the Forest Cantons (comp. p. 118) formed their first league for mutual safety and the protection of their liberty against the growing power of the House of Habsburg. Rudolph's son *Albert* in particular endeavoured to rear the limited rights he enjoyed in these districts into absolute sovereignty, and to incorporate them with his empire.

The ancient cantons therefore embraced the cause of the rival monarch *Adolph of Nassau*, who confirmed their privileges. Vic-

Digitized by Google

tory, however, favoured Albert, who again deprived the cantons of their privileges, but does not appear to have treated them with much severity. To this period belongs the romantic but unfounded tradition of William Tell (comp. p. 101).

The legend of the national hero of Switzerland, as well as the story of the expulsion of the Austrian bailiffs in 1308, is destitute of historical foundation. No trace of such a person is to be found in the work of John of Winterthur (Vitoduranus, 1349) or that of Conrad Justinger of Bern (1420), the earliest Swiss historians. Mention is made of him for the first time in the Sarner Chronik of 1470, and the myth was subsequently embellished by Ægidius Tschudi of Glarus (d. 1542), and still more by Johann von Müller (d. 1809), while Schiller's famous play has finally secured to the hero a worldwide celebrity. Similar traditions are met with among various northern nations, such as the Danes and Icelanders.

After the assassination of Albert by John of Swabia in 1308, *Emperor Henry VII.*, who was also an opponent of the Habsburgers, conferred a charter of independence on the Forest Cantons. The House of Habsburg regarded this as an infringement of their rights, and sent a powerful army against these cantons, which after the death of Henry had declared their adherence to Louis the Bavarian, the opponent of Frederick the Handsome. This army was destroyed at *Morgarten* (p. 91) in 1315. Subsequent attempts to subject the country to the supremacy of the House of Habsburg were frustrated by the victories of the Swiss at *Sempach* (p. 15) in 1386, at *Näfels* (p. 76) in 1388, and at the *Stoss* (p. 106) in 1405.

In the Burgundian parts of the country too the nobility were jealous of the increasing importance of the towns, and therefore attempted to conquer Berne, but were defeated by the citizens at *Laupen* (p. 247) in 1339.

In 1354 a confederacy was formed by eight independent districts and towns, which soon became powerful enough to assume the offensive, and at length actually wrested the hereditary domain of Habsburg from the Dukes of Austria, who tried in vain to recover it.

Even *Charles the Bold*, Duke of Burgundy, the mightiest prince of his time, was defeated by the Swiss at the three battles of *Grandson* (1476, p. 243), *Morat* (1476, p. 246), and *Nancy*, while at an earlier period a large body of irregular French and other troops, which had been made over to Austria by the King of France, sustained a severe check from the confederates at *St. Jakob* on the Birs (1444, p. 10).

In the Swabian war (1499) the bravery and unity of the Swiss achieved another triumph in the victory of *Dornach* (p. 224). At that period their independence of the emperor was formally recognized, but they continued nominally attached to the empire down to 1648.

The last-named victory formed a fitting termination to a successful career of two centuries, the most glorious in the history of Switzerland. At the beginning of the 16th century a period of decline set in. *The enormous* booty captured in the Burgundian war

Digitized by Google

had begotten a taste for wealth and luxury, the demoralizing practice of serving as mercenary troops in foreign lands began to prevail, and a foundation was laid for the reproachful proverb "Pas d'argent, pas de Suisses!"

The cause of the Reformation under the auspices of Zwingli was zealously embraced by a large proportion of the population of Switzerland about the beginning of the 16th century; but the bitter jealousies thus sown between the Roman Catholic and the Reformed Cantons were attended with most disastrous consequences, and in the civil wars which ensued bloody battles were fought at *Kappel* (p. 89) in 1531, at *Villmergen* in 1656, and during the Toggenburg war in 1712.

Traces of unflinching bravery and of a noble spirit of self-sacrifice are observable in individual instances even at the close of the 18th century, as exemplified by the affairs of *Rothenthurm* and *Stans*, but the national vigour was gone. The resistance of individuals to the invasion of the French republicans proved fruitless, and the *Helvetian Republic* was founded on the ruins of the ancient liberties of the nation. In 1803 Napoleon restored the cantonal system, and in accordance with resolutions passed by the Congress of Vienna in 1815 the constitution was remodelled. The changes introduced in consequence of the revolution of July 1830 were unhappily the forerunners of the civil war of the Sonderbund, or Separate League, in November 1847; but this was of short duration, and on 19th April, 1848, a new **Federal Constitution** was inaugurated.

The supreme authority is the *Federal Assembly* (Bundes-Versammlung), the seat of which is at Berne. It is formed by the union of the *National Council* (National-Rat) and the *Council of the States* (Stände-Rat); the former consisting of 189 deputies elected for three years in each canton, in the proportion of one for each 20,000 of the population; the latter of 44 representatives of the cantonal governments (two for each canton and one for each half-canton). The executive power is deputed to the *Federal Council* (Bundes-Rat), whose seven members are elected for three years by the Federal Assembly and include the President and the Vice-President of the Confederation, who hold their offices for one year only. The Assembly controls the foreign relations of the Confederation and its military affairs, and also enacts laws, subject, however, to the *Referendum*, or vote of the people en masse, an arrangement introduced in 1874. So far uniformity has been attained only in certain important branches of commercial law. The federal army comprises the *Auszug* or *Elite*, including citizens between the ages of 20 and 32, the *Landwehr*, consisting of citizens between 32 and 40 years of age, and the *Landsturm*, between the 40th and the 48th year. There are annual training-periods and repetition-courses

Digitized by Google

for recruits, non-commissioned officers, and officers respectively. The flag of Switzerland displays a white cross upon a red ground.

Numerous international institutions have their headquarters in Switzerland: the League of Nations (p. 260), the Red Cross (p. 263; the flag of Switzerland with colours inverted), the Nobel Foundation, and the International Labour Office (p. 265). Switzerland is notable also as the originator of such democratic measures as the popular initiative and referendum, proportional representation, workmen's compensation, and workmen's sickness, accident, and unemployment insurance.

Bibliography. The following books will be found useful by the English visitor to Switzerland. 'The Swiss Confederation', by *Sir F. O. Adams and C. D. Cunningham* (1889); 'The Rise of the Swiss Republic' (1892), 'Romance Switzerland', and 'Teutonic Switzerland' (1894), by *W. D. McCrackan;* 'The Scenery of Switzerland', by *Sir John Lubbock* (1896); 'A Short History of Switzerland', by *Karl Dändliker* (English translation, 1898); 'Swiss Life in Town and Country', by *Alfred T. Story* (1902); 'Switzerland', by *Lina Hug and Richard Stead* (Story of the Nations Series; 2nd ed., 1920); 'The Englishman in the Alps', an anthology of prose and verse (1913), and 'The Alps' (Home University Library; 1914), both by *Arnold Lunn.*

Mountaineering, see p. xxiii; winter-sports, p. xxx; maps, p. xxvi.

Cantons	Sq. Miles	Population (1920)	Confession		Language			
			Prot.	Rom. Cath.	Ger.	Fr.	Ital.	Rom.
Aargau	542	240,776	55%	44%	99%	—	—	—
Appenzell:								
Ausser-Rhoden	101	55,354	91%	—	99%	—	—	—
Inner-Rhoden	61	14,614	—	94%	99%	—	—	—
Bâle-campagne	163	82,390	78%	21%	99%	—	—	—
Bâle-ville	14	140,708	68%	30%	96%	—	—	—
Berne	2657	674,394	86%	12%	83%	15%	—	—
Fribourg	644	143,055	15%	84%	31%	68%	—	—
St. Gall	779	295,543	40%	59%	98%	—	—	—
Geneva	108	171,000	48%	49%	11%	84%	—	—
Glarus	267	33,834	76%	23%	99%	—	—	—
Grisons	2773	119,854	55%	45%	46%	—	14%	38%
Lucerne	579	177,073	5%	94%	99%	—	—	—
Neuchâtel	312	131,349	87%	11%	20%	77%	—	—
Unterwalden:								
Nidwalden	112	13,956	—	97%	97%	—	—	—
Obwalden	183	17,567	—	99%	96%	—	—	—
Schaffhausen	114	50,428	87%	—	99%	—	—	—
Schwyz	351	59,731	—	98%	99%	—	—	—
Soleure	302	130,617	25%	74%	98%	—	—	—
Thurgau	381	135,933	70%	28%	99%	—	—	—
Ticino	1088	152,256	—	99%	—	—	98%	—
Uri	415	23,973	—	98%	99%	—	—	—
Valais	2027	128,246	—	99%	31%	67%	—	—
Vaud	1244	317,498	84%	8%	9%	81%	—	—
Zug	92	31,569	—	93%	99%	—	—	—
Zürich	666	538,602	87%	12%	99%	—	—	—
Total	15,976	3,880,320	—	—	—	—	—	—

Digitized by Google

X. Comparative Tables of Measures.

Engl. Feet	Metres	Metres	Engl. Feet	Engl. Miles	Kilo-metres	Kilo-metres	Engl. Miles	Acres	Hectares	Hectares	
1	0,30	1	3,28	1	1,61	1	0,62	1	0,40	1	
2	0,61	2	6,56	2	3,22	2	1,24	2	0,81	2	
3	0,91	3	9,84	3	4,83	3	1,86	3	1,21	3	
4	1,22	4	13,12	4	6,44	4	2,48	4	1,61	4	
5	1,52	5	16,40	5	8,04	5	3,10	5	2,02	5	1
6	1,83	6	19,69	6	9,65	6	3,73	6	2,42	6	1
7	2,13	7	22,97	7	11,26	7	4,35	7	2,83	7	1
8	2,44	8	26,25	8	12,87	8	4,97	8	3,23	8	1
9	2,74	9	29,53	9	14,58	9	5,59	9	3,63	9	2
10	3,04	10	32,81	10	16,09	10	6,21	10	4,04	10	2
11	3,35	11	36,09	11	17,70	11	6,83	11	4,44	11	2
12	3,66	12	39,37	12	19,31	12	7,45	12	4,85	12	2
13	3,96	13	42,65	13	20,92	13	8,07	13	5,25	13	3
14	4,27	14	45,93	14	22,53	14	8,69	14	5,66	14	3
15	4,57	15	49,21	15	24,13	15	9,31	15	6,06	15	3
16	4,88	16	52,49	16	25,74	16	9,93	16	6,46	16	3
17	5,18	17	55,78	17	27,35	17	10,55	17	6,87	17	4
18	5,49	18	59,06	18	28,96	18	11,18	18	7,27	18	4
19	5,79	19	62,34	19	30,67	19	11,80	19	7,67	19	4
20	6,10	20	65,62	20	32,18	20	12,42	20	8,08	20	4

1 gramme = $^1/_{28}$ oz.; 1 kilogramme = $2^1/_5$ lbs.; 1 litre = $4^3/_4$ pints.

Thermometric Scales.

Réaumur	Fahrenheit	Centigrade	Réaumur	Fahrenheit	Centigrade	Réaumur	Fahrenheit	Centigrade	Réaumur	Fahrenheit
+30,22	+100	+37,78	+21,78	+81	+27,22	+13,33	+62	+16,67	+4,89	+43
29,78	99	37,22	21,33	80	26,67	12,89	61	16,11	4,44	42
29,33	98	36,67	20,89	79	26,11	12,44	60	15,56	4,00	41
28,89	97	36,11	20,44	78	25,56	12,00	59	15,00	3,56	40
28,44	96	35,56	20,00	77	25,00	11,56	58	14,44	3,11	39
28,00	95	35,00	19,56	76	24,44	11,11	57	13,89	2,67	38
27,56	94	34,44	19,11	75	23,89	10,67	56	13,33	2,22	37
27,11	93	33,89	18,67	74	23,33	10,22	55	12,78	1,78	36
26,67	92	33,33	18,22	73	22,78	9,78	54	12,22	1,33	35
26,22	91	32,78	17,78	72	22,22	9,33	53	11,67	0,89	34
25,78	90	32,22	17,33	71	21,67	8,89	52	11,11	0,44	33
25,33	89	31,67	16,89	70	21,11	8,44	51	10,56	0,00	32
24,89	88	31,11	16,44	69	20,56	8,00	50	10,00	—0,44	31
24,44	87	30,56	16,00	68	20,00	7,56	49	9,44	0,89	30
24,00	86	30,00	15,56	67	19,44	7,11	48	8,89	1,33	29
23,56	85	29,44	15,11	66	18,89	6,67	47	8,33	1,78	28
23,11	84	28,89	14,67	65	18,33	6,22	46	7,78	2,22	27
22,67	83	28,33	14,22	64	17,78	5,78	45	7,22	2,67	26
22,22	82	27,78	13,78	63	17,22	5,33	44	6,67	3,11	25

To turn Centigrade (Celsius) into Fahrenheit, multiply by 9, divide and add 32. — To turn Réaumur into Fahrenheit, multiply by 9, divide and add 32.

Digitized by Google

I. NORTHERN SWITZERLAND.

Route	Page
1. From Belfort (Paris) to Bâle	2
a. Viâ Mulhouse, 2. — b. Viâ Delle, 2.	
2. Bâle	3
Birsig-Tal Railway (Landskron; Mariastein), 11.	
3. From Bâle to Berne viâ Olten and Herzogenbuchsee .	11
Environs of Liestal (Bienenberg, Bad Schauenburg, Reigoldswil). From Liestal to Waldenburg and Langenbruck, 12. — From Sissach to Olten viâ Läufelfingen, 12. — From Soleure to Burgdorf and Langnau by the Emmen-Tal Railway, 14. — From Burgdorf to Thun, 14.	
4. From Bâle to Lucerne viâ Olten	15
5. From Bâle to Zürich or Winterthur viâ Stein . . .	16
Königsfelden, 17. — Excursions from Baden, 19.	
6. From Olten to Zürich viâ Aarau	19
From Aarau viâ Rothkreuz-Immensee to Arth-Goldau, 21. — From Aarau to Wettingen, 21. — Habsburg, 21.	
7. From Bâle to Schaffhausen and Constance by the German Railway	22
Steamboat from Schaffhausen to Constance, 24.	
8. The Falls of the Rhine	25
9. The German and Austrian Banks of the Lake of Constance	27
10. From Schaffhausen viâ Etzwilen to Constance, Romanshorn, and Rorschach	30
From Constance viâ Weinfelden to Wil, 31. — Excursions from Rorschach, 32.	
11. From Schaffhausen to Zürich	33
a. Viâ Eglisau, 33. — b. Viâ Winterthur, 34.	
12. Zürich and its Environs. Uetliberg	34
13. From Zürich to Sargans (Coire). Lake of Zürich and Walensee	45
a. Railway on the Left Bank, 45.	
From Siebnen to the Wäggi-Tal, 46.	
b. Railway on the Right Bank, 47. Rapperswil, 48.	
c. From Weesen to Sargans, 49.	
Excursions from Weesen (Speer, Amden), 50. — From Mühlehorn to Mollis, 51. — Murgtal, 51. — Excursions from Wallenstadt, 52. — Alvier and Weisstannen-Tal, 53.	
14. From Zürich to Romanshorn viâ Winterthur . . .	53
From Winterthur to Rüti, 54.	
15. From Zürich to Rorschach viâ St. Gall	56
Excursions from St. Gall. From St. Gall to Trogen by tramway, 58.	

Digitized by Google

Route Page
16. From Romanshorn to Rapperswil viâ St. Gall and Wattwil 59
17. From Wil through the Toggenburg to Buchs in the Rhine Valley 60
Excursions from Lichtensteig, 61. — Ascent of the Speer from Ebnat, 61. — From Nesslau over the Krätzern Pass to Urnäsch, 62.
18. The Canton of Appenzell 63
Heiden and its Environs, 63. — Gais and its Environs, 65. — Appenzell and the Sentis Railway, 66. — Weissbad, 66.
19. From Rorschach to Coire 69
Walzenhausen. Meldegg, 69. — Gonzen, 70. — Falknis, 71.
20. Ragatz and its Environs. Pfäfers 72
From Ragatz to Vättis. Ringelspitz, 75. — From Vättis to Reichenau and Flims; Sardona Hut, 75, 76.
21. From Zürich to Glarus and Linthal 76
Rautispitz, 76. — Excursions from Glarus (Schild; Fronalpstock; Vorder-Glärnisch), 77. — Excursions from Linthal (Clariden Hut; Braunwald; Tierfehd; Baumgarten Alp; Muttsee Hut; Upper Sandalp; Tödi), 79, 80. — From Linthal over the Kisten Pass to Brigels, 81.
22. From Linthal to Altdorf over the Klausen Pass. Schächen-Tal 81
Excursions from the Urnerboden and the Klausen Pass, 82. — Excursions from Unterschächen, 83.
23. From Schwyz to Glarus over the Pragel 83
From Muotathal to Altdorf over the Kinzig Pass, and to Stachelberg by the Bisi-Tal, 83. — The Glärnisch, 84.
24. From Glarus to Elm through the Sernf-Tal . . . 85
Excursions from Elm, 85. — From Elm over the Segnes Pass to Flims; over the Panixer Pass or the Sether Furka to Ilanz; over the Foo Pass to Weisstannen; over the Sardona Pass to Vättis; over the Richetli Pass to Linthal, 86.

1. From Belfort (Paris) to Bâle.

a. Viâ Mulhouse.

51½ M. Railway, by express in 2-2¾ hrs. — From *Paris*, 327 M. in 10½-11¾ hrs.

For the description of this route, see *Baedeker's Northern France.*

b. Viâ Delle.

62¾ M. Railway, by express in 3½ hrs. — From *Paris*, 338 M. in 11 hrs.

From Belfort to (13½ M.) *Delle* (rail. restaurant), see *Baedeker's Northern France.* From Delle we may visit the large stalactite *Grottes de Milandre* (there and back ca. 2 hrs.), situated in Swiss

Digitized by Google

territory. — Beyond Delle we enter Switzerland (Central European time). — 18 M. *Courtemaîche.* Then a tunnel.

21 M. **Porrentruy,** Ger. *Pruntrut* (1400′; Rail. Restaurant; Hôt. Terminus; Hôt. du Cheval Blanc), is an old town (6358 inhab.) on the *Allaine*, dominated by an old château, in 1529-1798 the residence of the bishops of Bâle. Swiss custom-house station.

24 M. *Courgenay.* The train passes through *Mont Terrible* by means of a tunnel (ca. 2 M. long). — 33 M. *St. Ursanne* (1621′; Hôt. du Bœuf), a small picturesque town in the beautiful valley of the *Doubs* (pp. 238, 239), with a Romanesque-Gothic church and a ruined château on a lofty rock. — The railway crosses the large viaduct of *Combe-Maran*, threads three tunnels, one of which is 1½ M. in length, and then descends the valley of the *Sorne.* — 36 M. *Glovelier* (1665′; Hôt. de la Gare), junction for the narrow-gauge line to La Chaux-de-Fonds (see p. 238), is the station for the *Gorges du Pichoux*, through which the Sorne flows. The road leads viâ *Berlincourt* and *Undervelier* to the (1¾ hr.) road tunnel called *Galerie du Pichoux*, and 10 min. farther to the *Le Pichoux Inn* (2410′). — The line descends the grassy valley of the Sorne viâ *Bassecourt, Courfaivre,* and *Courtételle.*

38½ M. *Delémont* (1316′), where we join the line from Bienne to Bâle (R. 56).

2. Bâle.

Railway Stations. The Federal or Central Station (*Bundes-Bahnhof;* Pl. D, E, 6) and the Baden Station (Pl. H, 1), on the right bank of the Rhine, both have good restaurants and bureaux de change. Porter for hand-luggage up to 44 lbs. 1 fr., after 10 p.m. 1½ fr.; cabs and tramways, see p. 4. — These two stations are connected by a *Junction Line* (10 min.; fares 1 fr. 50, 1 fr. 5, 70 c.).

Hotels (comp. p. xxi; most of them with restaurants). — Near the Federal Station: **Hôt. Schweizerhof* (Pl. c; E, 6), 130 beds, **Hôt. Victoria & National* (Pl. e; E, 6), 148 beds, at both R. from 7, B. 2½, L. 7, D. 8, P. from 18 fr.; **Grand-Hôtel & Euler* (Pl. b; D, E, 6), 115 beds, **Gr.-Hôt. de l'Univers* (Pl. q; D, 6), Zentralbahn-Str. 7, 100 beds, at both R. from 7, B. 2½, L. 7½, D. 8½, P. from 18 fr. — *Bristol* (Pl. l; E, 6), 45 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 13½ fr.; *Continental* (Pl. v; D, 6), 60 beds from 4½, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 13½ fr.; *Hofer* (Pl. f; D, 6), 40 beds from 4, B. 1¾, D. 4, P. from 12 fr.; *St. Gotthard & Terminus* (Pl. o; E, 6), 48 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Jura* (Pl. t; D, 6), 125 beds from 4, B. 1¾, D. 5, P. from 12 fr. good; *Hôt. Garni Fortuna* (Pl. r; D, 6), temperance, 22 beds from 4 fr.; *Hôt. Bahnhof* (Pl. j; E, 6), 30 beds; *Park Hotel Bernerhof* (Pl. g; D, 6), 60 beds from 3½ fr., a good family hotel.

In the Town: **Drei Könige* (Three Kings; Pl. a, D, 2), on the Rhine, first-class, 120 beds from 7, B. 2½, L. 6½, D. 7½, P. from 18 fr.; *Central* (Pl. i; D, 4), 60 beds, *Métropole & Monopole* (Pl. h; D, 4), 60 beds, **Bauer am Rhein* (Pl. d; D, 2), with terrace on the Rhine, 48 beds, in these three R. from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 13½ fr.; Storch (Cigogne; Pl. k, D, 3), 120 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 15 fr., good; Hôt. *des Balances* (Pl. m; D, 4), 30 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. or D. 5, P. from 14 f

Digitized by Google

Blume, Marktgasse 1 (Pl. D, 3), 50 beds from 3½, D. 4 fr.; *Blaukreuzhaus* (Pl. z; D, 3), temperance, 60 beds; *Stadthof*, Barfüsser-Platz (Pl. D, 4), 20 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; *Basler Hof* (late City Hotel; Pl. x; E, 5), temperance, 60 beds from 3½, B. 2, L. 2½, D. 3½, P. from 9 fr.

On the Right Bank: **Krafft* (Pl. p; E, 5), on the Rhine, 35 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; *Hôt. du Pont & Rheinischer Hof*, beside the last, 60 beds from 3½, B. 1¼, D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Müller's Royal* (Pl. w; H, 1), near the Baden Station, a hôtel garni, 44 beds from 5, B. 2 fr.; *Bayrischer Hof* (Pl. b h; F, 2), 50 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; *Goldener Hirsch* (Pl. gh; F, 1), 21 beds; *Hôt. Schrieder* (Pl. s; F, 1), 10 beds.

Cafés-Restaurants. *Café Singer*, a noteworthy new building on the W. side of the market-place (1st & 2nd floors); *Stadt-Casino* (Pl. D, 4); *Schlüsselzunft* Veltliner-Halle), Freie-Str. 25; *Kunsthalle* (p. 10). Steinenberg; *Safranzunft*, Gerbergasse 11; *Paradies*, Falkner-Str. 31. — On the right bank: *Spitz*, Greifen-Gasse 2, with terrace on the Rhine; *Löwenbräu*, Clara-Str. 2. **Popular Resorts.** *Sommer-Casino* (Pl. F, 6; p. 10); *Schützenhaus* (Pl. B, 4), built in 1851, restored in 1881-3, with old and new armorial windows of the archer champions; *Erlen-Park* (p. 11).

Tramways (20-55 c.). **1.** From *Rhein* and the *Baden Station* (Pl. H, 1) viâ the Clara-Platz and Barfüsser-Platz (Pl. D, 4), to the *Federal Station* (Pl. D, 6). — **2.** From the *Baden Station* (Pl. H, 1) viâ the Wettstein-Platz (Pl. F, 3), *Federal Station* (Pl. D, 6), Spalenring (Pl. B, 4, 3), and Kannenfeld-Platz (Pl. A, 1) to *Lysbüchel* (beyond Pl. B, 1). — **3.** From the *Burgfelder-Strasse* (Pl. A, 1, 2) viâ the Missions Str., Barfüsser-Platz (Pl. D, 4), and Aeschen-Platz (Pl. E, F, 5) to *Birsfelden* (beyond Pl. H, 4). — **4.** From *Klein-Hüningen* (beyond Pl. E, 1) viâ the Klybeck-Str., Clara-Platz, Barfüsser-Platz, *Federal Station* (Pl. D, 6), and Güter-Str. to the *Tell-Platz* (beyond Pl. D, 6). — **5.** From the *Tell-Platz* (beyond Pl. F, 6) viâ the Münchensteiner Str., Aeschen-Platz (Pl. E, F, 5), Barfüsser-Platz, and St. Johanns-Vorstadt (Pl. D, C, 2, 1) to *St. Ludwig* (beyond Pl. C, 1). — **6.** From *Allschwil* (beyond Pl. A, 3) viâ the Au-Str. (Pl. B, C, 4, 5), Barfüsser-Platz, and Clara-Platz (Pl. E, 2) to the *Baden Station*, *Riehen*, and *Lörrach* (beyond Pl. H, 1). — **8.** From the *Brause-Bad* (Spalenring; Pl. B, 4) viâ the Barfüsser-Platz and Clara-Platz to the *Wiesen-Platz* (beyond Pl. E, 1). — **9.** From the *Mooragten-Platz* (beyond Pl. A, 3) viâ the Barfüsser-Platz to *Hüningen* (beyond Pl. C, 1). — **11.** From the *Aeschen-Platz* (Pl. E, F, 5) viâ Ruchfeld and Reinach to *Aesch* (beyond Pl. F, G, 6; comp. p. 224). — **12.** From the *Wiesen-Platz* (beyond Pl. E, 1) viâ the Barfüsser-Platz to *St. Jakob* (beyond Pl. H, 6). — **15.** From the *Barfüsser-Platz* (Pl. D, 4) viâ the St. Jakobs-Str. to *Bruderholz* (beyond Pl. F, 6). **18.** From *Klein-Hüningen* (beyond Pl. E, 1) viâ the Clara-Platz, the Barfüsser-Platz, and the Schützenhaus (Pl. B, 4, 5) to the *Neuwiler-Platz* (beyond Pl. A, 6).

Cabs (new tariff pending). *Motor Cab*, for 400 metres (440 yds.) 1 fr., each additional 100 metres (110 yds.) 10 c.; an additional tax is charged of one-third, at night (10-6) of one-half. An extra charge of 1 fr. is made for each drive begun after 10 p.m. Waiting, 10 c. for every 2 min., 1 hr. 3 fr.; each trunk over 22 lbs. 50 c. — *Taximeter Cab*, up to 560 metres (615 yds.) 1 fr., each addit. 110 metres (155 yds.) 10 c.; charges for night, for waiting, and for luggage as above.

Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Offices (Pl. D, 4), corner of Freie Strasse and Rüdengasse 12, also at the Federal and Baden Stations. Poste Restante letters must be called for at the Rüdengasse, unless they are addressed to the Federal Station Office (Zentralbahn-Str.; Pl. E, 6).

Baths in the Rhine (Pl. E, 3, 4; closed 1-3 p.m.), 1 fr. incl. towels.

British Consul, *Norman C. Haag*. — **United States Consul**, *Philip Holland*, Aeschengraben 30.

American Express Co., Zentralbahn-Platz 18.

Goods Agents. *C. M. Croce* (Great Eastern Railway), Dornacher Str. 22; *Oversteg & Co.* (London & South Western Railway), Aeschengraben 32.

Enquiry Office, Aeschen-Vorstadt 34 (Pl. E, 5).

Digitized by Google

Times of Admission. *Historical Museum* (p. 9), free on Sun. 10.15-12.15 & 2-4 and on Wed. 2-4, on other days 9-12 & 2-6 (10-12 & 2-4 from Nov. 1st to March 31st) fee 1 fr., closed on Mon. mornings and holidays. — *Kunsthalle* (p. 10), 9.30 (10.30 on Sun.) - 12 & 2-5, fee 1 fr., on Sun. afternoon 50 c.; closed at midsummer. — *Minster* (see below), May-Oct., free on Mon. & Wed. 2-4, at other times (8-12 & 2-6) adm. 25 c.; ascent of towers 25 c.; Bible Collection of the Bâle Missionary Society (in the Konzilien-Saal in the cloisters), adm. 20 c. — *Museum & Picture Gallery* (p. 7), free on Sun. 10.15-12.15 & 2-4, on Wed. 2-4, and on Sat. 2-5, on other days (except Mon.) 9-12 & 2-6 (2-5 in winter) fee 1 fr.; Collection of Engravings, on Thurs. & Sat. 2-5. — *Rathaus* (p. 9), free on Sun. 10-12, on other days adm. 8-12 & 2-6 for 1-2 pers. 50 c., 3 or more pers. 20 c. each; Art Exhibition free on Sun. 10.15-12.30, on other days fee 50 c. — *University Library* (p. 11), exhibition-room open on weekdays 10-12.30 & 2-5.

Bâle or *Basle*, Ger. *Basel* (840′-925′; pop. 135,976), the capital of the half-canton Basel-Stadt, lies on both banks of the *Rhine*, which, turning to the N., here enters the upper Rhenish plain. On the left bank lies *Gross-Basel*, on two hills separated by the valley of the Birsig, which, from time immemorial, has marked the traffic route. On the right bank lies *Klein-Basel*, with numerous manufactories. In A. D. 374 Bâle, along with Augusta Raurica (Augst, p. 16), is mentioned as a Roman fort (*Basilia*, royal residence), and soon afterwards it became a bishop's see. In the 10th century it belonged to Burgundy, along with which it was annexed in 1006 to Germany by the Emperor Henry II. The struggling middle classes freed themselves from the dominion of the bishops and the nobles, and after years of fighting with the house of Habsburg the town became a member of the Swiss Confederation in 1501. In 1529 the town accepted the Reformation. The university, founded in 1460 by Pope Pius II. (Æneas Sylvius), became celebrated under Erasmus of Rotterdam (1521) as the chief seat of humanism and was distinguished later by outstanding scholars. Bâle is after Zürich Switzerland's chief place of commerce. Its silk ribbon weaving is of ancient fame, in addition to which the chemical industry flourishes. Numerous educational and philanthropic institutions testify to the social sense of the citizens.

Four **Bridges** cross the river. The chief traffic goes over the *Mittlere Brücke* (Pl. D, E, 3; 1905), a granite structure with six arches, on the site of the old wooden bridge dating from the middle ages. Higher up is the iron *Wettstein-Brücke* (Pl. F, 4; 1879), with three spans; at each end are two large griffins, the heraldic symbol of Bâle. Below the central bridge is the five-arched *Untere Brücke* or *Johanniter-Brücke* (Pl. D, 1; 1882). A little above the town is the bridge used by the Junction Railway (p. 3).

The ***Minster** (Pl. E, 4), a picturesque edifice of red sandstone, with a brilliantly coloured roof and two slender towers, is conspicuous in every view of the city. Down to the Reformation (1529) it was the cathedral of the old bishopric of Bâle. Its foundation is ascribed to Emp. Henry II. (see above), but the oldest

Digitized by Google

existing parts date from the 11th to the 13th centuries. It was seriously damaged in 1356 by earthquake and fire and was then rebuilt in the Gothic style and reconsecrated in 1365. The building underwent a thorough restoration in the 19th century.

Of the Romanesque structure the N. portal, or *St. Gallus Gateway* (ca. 1200), still exists, and is adorned with sculptures: at the sides in six niches are the Works of Charity, and at the top the Last Judgment. Over the door is a window representing the Wheel of Fortune, and higher up, to the right, are statues of John the Evangelist and John the Baptist. —The exterior of the *Choir* is, in the lower part, Romanesque and in the upper, Gothic.—The *W. Façade* is entirely Gothic, with the exception of the basement of the *N.* or *St. George's Tower* which dates as far back as the 11th century. The tasteful upper part of this tower (211′ high) was completed in 1426, the *S.* or *St. Martin's Tower* (206′ high) in 1500. The sculptures above the chief portal represent the Virgin and Child, and under them the Emp. Henry II., with a model of the church, and the Empress Kunigunde; below are St. George and the dragon (l.) and St. Martin (r.; a modern copy). To the right and left of the main portal there are four good statues dating from the 14th century.

The **Interior** (entrance by the side door on the W. side of St. Martin's tower; adm., see p. 5; sacristan, Münster-Platz 13) is 213′ long and 107′ wide and originally consisted of nave and aisles, but is now provided with double aisles owing to the inclusion of the chapels. The general effect is very imposing, especially when seen from the galleries. The stained-glass windows are modern. The beautiful rood-loft of 1381 supports the large and excellent organ. The pulpit dates from 1486. In the left outer aisle are sepulchral monuments of the 14-15th cent. and (at the end) a relief with the martyrdom of St. Vincent (11th cent.). The font is of 1465; on the pillar opposite is the tombstone of the famous humanist Erasmus of Rotterdam (d. 1536). In the transept are late-Gothic choir-stalls, with satirical representations (15th cent.). In the ambulatory are monuments of the Empress Anna (d. 1281), wife of Rudolf of Habsburg, and of her youngest son Charles. The right outer aisle contains a relief of six apostles (11th cent.).—In the *Crypt* there are 15th century frescoes.

From 1431 to 1434 the great *Council of Bâle* sat in the Minster. Its ostensible task was a 'reformation of the Church in head and members'; but after being transferred to Florence and having debated for years without result, besides being excommunicated by Pope Eugene IV., it was dissolved in 1449.

On the S. side of the cathedral are extensive *Cloisters, at the W. entrance to which, at the Rittergasse, is a statue of *Johannes Œcolampadius* (d. 1531), the Reformer. The open arcades of the cloisters are partly Romanesque, partly late-Gothic (2nd half of 15th cent.). The cloisters extend to the **Pfalz**, a tree-planted terrace, situated 65′ above the Rhine, and affording a beautiful view of the green river and the hills of the Black Forest.

In the Augustinergasse, which descends to the N.W. from the Münster-Platz, is the—

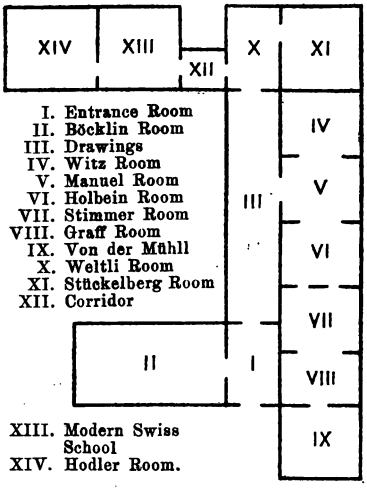
Museum (Pl. E, 3), with its rich collections. On the ground-floor are, to the right, the *Osteological* and *Palæontological Collections;* to the left, towards the street, the *Collection of Engravings* (adm., see p. 5), a rich collection of the graphic arts, containing drawings by Hans Holbein and his contemporaries; and, towards the court, the new and important *Ethnological Museum.*

Digitized by Google

— On the staircase are three large frescoes by *Böcklin* (1868-70), representing Gæa, Flora, and Apollo, accompanied by medallions (above the windows). — The first floor contains the *Aula of the University*, with portraits of 107 scholars of Bâle, and the *Natural History Collections*.

The second floor is occupied by the ***Picture Gallery** (director, Prof. Dr. H. A. Schmid), chiefly interesting for its paintings and drawings by *Hans Holbein the Younger* (b. at Augsburg 1497, d. in London 1543), who lived at Bâle in 1515-26, 1528-32, and 1538, and also for the paintings by *Arnold Böcklin* (1827-1901), a native of Bâle. Adm., see p. 5. Visitors ring. Illustrated catalogue (1910) 1 fr.

In the Staircase from the first to the second floor: no number, *Lüscher*, Bâle drummers; *Hodler*, Lansquenet; *Hans Sandreuter*, A summer-day; stained glass (16th cent.). — Room I. Drawings and early paintings by *Böcklin;* 249. *Gleyre*, Pentheus pursued by the Mænads (1864).



II. Böcklin Room (devoted entirely to that master). 99. Diana hunting (1862); 98. Spring (design of 1862); 957. Portrait of himself, a small painting of the Weimar period (ca. 1862); no number, The painter's wife represented as one of the Muses (1863); 101. Viola (1863); no number, Portrait of a Bâle lady (1866); 104. Mary Magdalen by the body of Christ (1867); 103. Petrarch at the spring of Vaucluse (1867); 107. Battle of Centaurs (1873); no number, Island of the Dead (1880); 109. Goths on the march (1881); 110. Sacred grove (first rendering of 1882); 108. Ulysses and Calypso (1883); 111. Nereids (1886); 112. Life a brief dream (1888); 113. Portrait of himself (1893); 114. The Plague (unfinished work of the painter's late period). Above the main entrance, five original models for the stone masks of the Kunsthalle (p. 10). — *A. Volkmann*, Marble bust of Jacob Burckhardt; *A. Hildebrand*, Bronze bust of Böcklin.

III. Room of the Drawings (changed at intervals). *A. Dürer*, no numbers, Crucifixion (with numerous figures), Virgin and Child. *Hans Holbein the Younger*, Designs for stained glass, Scenes from the Passion, Sketch for the organ-wings, Portrait-sketches, Sketch for the picture of the family of Sir Thomas More, Goldsmiths' designs, Female costumes, Designs for house façades, Sketches for the town-hall frescoes, Scenes from the Dance of Death (wood-cuts); Drawings by *Urs Graf* and *Niklaus Manuel;* Stained glass (16th cent.).

IV. Witz Room. 639-647. *Conrad Witz* (c. 1400-47), Parts of a large altar-piece (see p. 264); 16. *Hans Baldung*, Three saints; 431. Meister des *Hausbuchs*, Three *floating* angels; 300, 301. *Hans* Holbein the Elder,

Digitized by Google

pictures of the death of the Virgin. — Two antique marble heads: Athlete and Hercules (replica of the Farnese Hercules at Naples).

V. Manuel Room. *Hans Baldung*, 17. Crucifixion, 18, 19. Two pictures of the Dance of Death; 269. *Matthias Grünewald*, Crucifixion; 7. *Albr. Altdorfer*, The Resurrection; 224-226, 229. *Hans Fries*, Four altar pictures; 411. *Hans Leu*, St. Jerome in the Wilderness; *Nic. Manuel*, surnamed *Deutsch* (p. 159), among others, 421. Pyramus and Thisbe, 422. The judgment of Paris, 423. Votive picture, 424. The beheading of John the Baptist. — *Karl Stauffer*, Worshipper (bronze statue); *Auguste Rodin*, Bronze bust of Victor Hugo.

VI. Holbein Room. *Hans Holbein the Younger:* 303-307. Five scenes from the Passion (early period); 314. Boniface Amerbach, the painter's friend (1519); 322, 323. Magdalena von Offenburg as 'Lais' (1526) and as Venus, in rich costumes; 325. The painter's wife and two children; 319, 324. Erasmus of Rotterdam; 312. Burgomaster Jakob Meyer and his wife (1516); 317. Christ as the Man of Sorrows and Mary as the Mother of Sorrows; 310, 311. Schoolmaster's signboards (1516); 315. Altar picture of the Passion, in eight scenes; 316. Last Supper; 321. The organ-wings of the Bâle Minster; 318. The dead Christ (predella). 293. *Ambrose Holbein*, Portrait of the Bâle painter Hans Herbster (1516).

VII. Stimmer Room. 577, 578. *Tobias Stimmer*, Jakob Schwytzer and his wife Elsbeth Lochmann (1564); 177. *L. Cranach the Elder*, Luther and Catharine von Bora; 139. *P. Brueghel*, John the Baptist preaching; 561. *J. van Scorel*, Portrait of David Joris, the Anabaptist. — *Karl Stauffer*, Bronze statuette of Adrian von Bubenberg.

Room VIII. 260. *Anton Graff*, The painter's wife; 505. *H. Rigaud*, Chevalier Lukas Schaub; 525. *Sandvoort (?)*, Strolling singer; 611. *Terbrugghen*, Street-singer (woman); 235. *Henry Füssli*, The treasure-seeker.

IX. Room of the Von der Mühll Collection. 610, 609. *D. Teniers the Younger*, Smoker, Musicians; no number, *Adriaen Brouwer*, A peasant meal; no number, *Jan van Goyen*, Fishermen near Dordrecht; no number, *Gerard Terburg*, Portrait of Fr. Bannier; no number, *Jac. van Ruysdael*, The corn-field; no number, *Jan Steen*, The twelve-year old Jesus in the Temple. — Back and through the Room of Drawings into the —

X. Welti Room. 612, 613. *Hans Thoma*, Black Forest landscapes; *Albert Welti*, among others, 142. The St. Mary Rapids in Canada; 146. The home-coming of the Volunteers. — *Ed. Zimmermann*, Man and wife, marble group.

XI. Stückelberg Room. *Anselm Feuerbach*, 209. Death of Pietro Aretino, 210. Julius Allgeyer, the engraver, 211. Two children making music; no number, *Corot*, Sunset landscape; no number, *Hans von Marées*, Family picture; 250. *Gleyre*, Girl luring a bird of paradise; *E. Stückelberg*, among others, 589. The children of the artist, 584. St. Mary's Day in the Sabines. — Back to Room X and through the adjoining Corridor XII, with water-colours, into —

Room XIII. Modern Swiss School. 248. *Ch. Giron*, Girls of the Valais; 438. *Carl Theod. Meyer*, Untersee near Ermatingen; *Ad. Stäbli*, 568. Convent of Fahr near Zürich, 845. On the Amper, no number, Inundation; 563. *Giov. Segantini*, Cattle watering at Savognin; no number, *W. Balmer*, The three brothers; 542. *Fr. Schider*, The Chinese tower at Munich; 871. *C. Pissarro*, Village near Pontoise; 11. *Alb. Anker*, The village apothecary; *Rud. Koller*, 398. Carrier's cart, no number, Home from the field; 660. *Rob. Zünd*, The harvest; 570. *Karl Stauffer-Bern*, Portrait of the poet Gustav Freytag; 629. *Fritz Völlmy*, Harbour of Dordrecht; 620. *Benj. Vautier*, The mortgaged peasant.

XIV. Hodler Room. *Alex. Blanchet*, no numbers, Portrait of himself, Still life; *Ferd. Hodler*, no numbers, Communion with the Infinite, Mountains with clouds, 290. Landscape on the Lake of Geneva, 289. The Battle of Näfels, no number, View of a lake; no number, *Louis Moillet*, In the circus; Portraits and landscapes by younger Bâle artists, such as *P. B. Barth*, *Numa Douzé*, *Karl Dick*, *Herm. Meyer*, *Paul Burckhardt*, *A. H. Pellegrini*. — *Carl Burckhardt*, Female figure in marble.

Digitized by Google

To the N. of the museum, in the Martinsgasse, is the handsome courtyard of the '*Blue House*', with a fine wrought iron railing (1761); opposite rises the new building of the *Cantonal Archives*, with a Romanesque courtyard, and close by is the plain Gothic church of *St. Martin* (Pl. D, 3).

The **Rathaus** (Pl. D, 3; adm., see p. 5), or *Town Hall*, in the MARKT-PLATZ, was erected in the Burgundian late-Gothic style in 1508-21 and restored in 1900-3. Beside the steps in the court is a statue of Munatius Plancus (p. 16), erected here in 1580. The Government Hall contains fine panelling and old stained glass, and the new Council Hall is adorned with three wall-paintings from the history of Bâle by E. Schill. Next the Rathaus is the building of the *National-Zeitung*, with painted façades of 1915. — In the FISCHMARKT (Pl. D, 3) is the *Exchange;* the *Fischmarkt-Brunnen* is a copy of the fountain of 1467. — In the courtyard of the Smiths' Guild, Gerbergasse 24 (Pl. D, 4), is a statue of the philosopher *Isaak Iselin* († 1782), the founder (in 1777) of the Bâle Society for the Promotion of the Common Welfare, which meets there.

The former *Barfüsser-Kirche*, of the beginning of the 14th cent., with a lofty choir, contains the ***Historical Museum** (Pl. D, E, 4; curator, Dr. R. F. Burckhardt), one of the chief collections in Switzerland relating to the history of civilization and art. Adm., see p. 5; printed guide, 50 c.

NAVE. At the entrance, architectural fragments and sculptures from the churches and secular edifices of Bâle, e.g. *St. Martin*, from the Minster (p. 5). To the left, the so-called *Holbein Fountain* (p. 10). Above St. Martin, the '*Lällenkönig*', a crowned head with movable tongue and eyes (17th cent.), which was brought from the Rheintor (demolished in 1841). — The adjoining *Collection of Weapons* contains the stock of the old arsenal: decorative weapons, tent of 1687, guild-banners, etc.; cannon, including an iron bombard from the Netherlands (1474), a finely ornamented bronze culverin (1514), Bâle uniforms, trophies of war. Next come fine specimens of *Smith's and Locksmith's Work.* — To the right and left of the nave, in the aisles, is a series of furnished rooms. Beginning at the entrance: *1. *Room from the Spiesshof* (1601), with panelling and a large bed; 2. *Hall from the Spiesshof* (ca. 1580), with fine cabinets, doors, and the old Bâle council-table; 3. *Room from the Strassburger Hof* (ca. 1600); *4. *Dining Room of Councillor Iselin* (1607), with beautiful panelling; 5. *Room from Schwyz* (ca. 1630), with heavy coffered ceiling; 6. *Room from the Haus zum Cardinal* (ca. 1540). — We now cross to the other side of the nave. 7. *Old Kitchen;* 8. *Schönau Room* from the Château of Oeschgen (17th cent.); 9. *Gothic Room* (15th cent.); 10. *Gobelin Room* (ca. 1760); 11. *Neustück Room* (1787), with models of Bâle gates and castles.

The CHOIR contains ecclesiastical antiquities. To the left, *Fresco fragments of the Bâle **Dance of Death* (ca. 1440), until 1805 on the churchyard-wall of the Dominican monastery (Pl. D, 2); bells of the 12-17th cent.; fine choir-stalls of 1598; carved altars of the 15-16th centuries. As high-altar, the side-altar of Santa Maria Calanca, in the Grisons (1512); behind it, cast of the golden antependium presented to the Cathedral of Bâle by Emp. Henry II. (1018; comp. p. 5), which was assigned to Bâle-Campagne at the division of the canton in 1833. By

Digitized by Google

forthwith sold (now in the Musée de Cluny at Paris); to the right, votive tablet of the Duchess Isabella of Burgundy (1433), in enamelled bronze; carved ass ('Palm-Esel') on which an image of Christ was carried on Palm Sunday. — On the left is the entrance to the TREASURY, which contains reliquaries, monstrances, crosses, and chalices of the 12-18th cent.; cups and goblets belonging to the University (16-17th cent.); handsome plate of the guilds and trade-companies of Bâle. Three Swiss daggers with silver-gilt sheaths (16th cent.); dagger, cup, and hour-glass of Erasmus of Rotterdam (p. 6). Arms of Hans Holbein, painted by himself. Exquisite Gothic cabinet (ca. 1500).

We now return to the nave and ascend the staircase to the right to the GALLERIES of the aisles. Tapestry; embroidery. — *Fans;* Bâle and other Swiss *Costumes* of the 17-18th centuries. — In the former organ-gallery is **Stained Glass*: Crucifixion, Ecce Homo, and Mater Dolorosa, executed under the influence of Holbein; St. Wolfgang and St. Christopher. Here and in the other side-gallery: porcelain, faience, glass, pottery, pewter, leather work, toys, pastry-moulds, brightly-coloured armorial windows. — Weights and measures of the 14-18th cent.; staves for the court-ushers, judicial swords, executioner's dress, old views of the town. — We now descend to the nave and from the end of the right aisle enter the COURT, which contains a fountain with a figure of Neptune of 1768, antique columns, ancient Roman and Gothic architectural fragments, railings in hammered iron, and other objects. — In the house opposite the exit to the left, in three rooms on the 1st floor, are the old musical instruments and the Roman and Alemannian antiquities.

Near the Historical Museum, in the STEINENBERG, are the *Theatre* (Pl. E, 4, 5) and the **Kunsthalle** (Pl. E, 5; adm. see p. 5), built in 1870-72. The latter contains on the ground-floor the collection of the Bâle Society of Art (pictures by Böcklin, Burger, Koller, Sandreuter, Stückelberg, and others); various exhibitions are held on the first floor. On the garden-façade (entr. in the Klostergasse, to the right) are a sgraffito frieze and stone masks by Böcklin (1871).

In the Elisabethen-Strasse is the *St. Elisabethen-Kirche* (Pl. E, 5), built in 1857-65 by C. Riggenbach, with a tower 231' high. — In the gardens near the Federal Station (Pl. E, 6) is the *Strasbourg Monument*, a marble group by Bartholdi, erected in memory of the assistance rendered by Switzerland in 1870.

The SOUTH-EASTERN SUBURBS are occupied by the richer classes. From the *St. Alban Gate* (Pl. G, 5) promenades extend to the Federal Station. The old *St. Alban's Convent* (Pl. F, 4) has fine Romanesque cloisters. The *Monument of St. Jacob*, in front of the *Sommer-Casino* (Pl. F, 6; p. 4), commemorates the heroism of the Confederates who opposed the Armagnac invaders under the Dauphin (afterwards Louis XI.) on Aug. 26th, 1444 (comp. p. xxxiii).

In the WESTERN QUARTER, in the Spalen Suburb (Pl. C, 3, 4), is the *Spalen* or *Holbein Fountain*, with a relief of dancing peasants and the figure of a bagpiper, said to be after Holbein. The Spalen-Tor (St. Paul's Gate), erected about 1400, is the finest of the remaining gates of Bâle. The *Mission House* (Pl. B, 3), Missions-Str. 21, is the central office of the Bâle Mission, founded in 1815, and contains an ethnographical collection, mainly from the E. Indies, China, and W. Africa (adm. free, on application

Digitized by Google

to the porter; catalogue 1 fr.). In the Schönbein-Str. (Pl. C, 3) are the **Botanic Garden** of the University (open daily from May to August; adm. to the hothouses 50 c.) and the **University Library,** built by La Roche in 1894-96. The latter contains 370,000 vols. (including many incunabula) and 5140 MSS., mainly from the time of the Council of Bâle (p. 6) and the Reformation. The exhibition-room (adm., see p. 5) is on the first floor. Near it are two other University buildings: to the S.E. the *Vesalianum*, or institute for anatomy and physiology; and to the N. the *Bernoullianum*, for physics and astronomy (in the entrance-hall, busts of the mathematicians Jac. and Joh. Bernoulli, † 1705 and 1748). — The former canons' sacristy of *St. Peter's* (Pl. D, 3) contains late-Gothic wall-paintings (restored in 1914). In front of the church is a monument to the Alemannian poet *J. P. Hebel* (1760-1826). Near by, in the Hebel-Str. (No. 5), is the house where he was born.

To the N.W. of the Federal Station, in the Steinen-Ring, rises the church of *St. Paul* (Pl. B, 5), a domed structure by Curjel and Moser, built in 1898-1901. — The **Zoological Garden** (Pl. B, C, 6; restaurant) is on the *Birsig* (adm. 1 fr.).

To the N.E. of KLEIN-BASEL (p. 5), near the new Baden Station (Pl. H, 1), on the *Wiese,* is the **Erlen-Park,** much frequented on Sundays, with deer-enclosures and restaurant.

For excursions into the BIRSIG VALLEY one may use the narrow-gauge railway to Rodersdorf (station Pl. D, 5; every ½ hr.; 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 50 c.). Favourite destinations are: 1 M. *Binningen,* with the church of *St. Margaret* (fine views) and the *Margarethen-Park* (café); 2 M. *Bottmingen,* with the Schloss-Hôtel; 4 M. *Therwil* (1015′; Hôt. Rössli), a substantial village in the Leimen-Tal. 5 M. *Ettingen* (1100′; Bad-Hôtel, 20 beds, P. from 8 fr.), with a chalybeate spring.

7½ M. **Flüh** (1250′; Bad-Hôtel, 40 beds; Landskrone), a small village with a chalybeate spring. Half an hour to the W., on the other side of the Alsatian frontier, the village of *Tannwald* (1600′) and the well-preserved ruin of **Landskron** (1790′). About 1½ M. to the S. of Flüh, on a steep crag, stands **Mariastein** (1690′; Hôt. Kreuz; Jura), formerly a Benedictine abbey (founded in 1648) with a pilgrimage-church and the rock-cavern *Maria im Stein.* From Mariastein the Landskron may be reached viâ Tannwald in 25 min. over the hill.

The railway proceeds to (10 M.) *Rodersdorf* (1290′), an ancient village of Canton Soleure, with ruined castles, at the N. base of the Blauen.

3. From Bâle to Berne viâ Olten and Herzogenbuchsee.

66½ M. FEDERAL RAILWAY in 2½-4½ hrs. (17 fr. 65 c., 12 fr. 30 c., 8 fr. 5 c.).

Bâle (925′), see p. 3. The train crosses the *Birs.* 3 M. *Muttenz* (930′). On the Rhine, 20 min. to the N.E., is the *Hôtel Schweizerhalle,* with a fine garden (steamboat station, see p. 16). — 5 M. *Pratteln* (960′; Hôt. Bahnhof), the junction for the Bötzberg railway to Brugg and Zürich (p. 16).

Digitized by Google

The line quits the valley of the Rhine and, following the left bank of the *Ergolz*, enters the Jura Mts. Near (8 M.) ***Nieder-Schönthal-Frenkendorf*** (1025′), to the right, lies ***Frenkendorf*** (1115′; Wildenmann; Löwe; Rebstock), a sheltered health-resort.

9½ M. **Liestal.** — Hotels. *Hôt. & Soolbad Falken*, with garden, 70 beds; *Engel*, 30 beds; *Sonne; Bahnhof.*

Liestal (984′; 6327 inhab.) on the Ergolz, with textile and other manufactures, is the capital of the half-canton of Basel-Land or Bâle-Campagne (comp. p. 5) and an infantry garrison town. In the town hall (16th cent.), which contains an interesting council-chamber adorned with stained glass, is preserved the golden cup of Charles the Bold, found after the battle of Nancy (1477). The government-offices contain the *Cantonal Museum*, with collections of natural history, antiquities, and coins. The *Schleifeberg* (1911′), 1 hr. to the N.E., commands an extensive view.

To the N.W. (1 hr.) is the ***Kurhaus Bienenberg** (1415′; 70 beds, P. from 8½ fr.; closed Nov.-March), with saline baths, and ½ hr. beyond it is **Bad Schauenburg** (1595′; *Bad-Hotel, 90 beds from 4, D. 4, P. from 9½ fr.), a health-resort, with saline baths, amid pine-woods, below the ruin of *Schauenburg* (1980′).

From Liestal motor several times daily viâ Bubendorf (see below) to (8 M. in 50 min.; 1 fr. 60 c.) **Reigoldswil** (1752′; Hôt. Sonne), with 1244 inhab., a much frequented summer resort, beautifully situated in the woods. — From here a carriage-road ascends viâ *Gempiswald, Bärdenhütte* (3251′; restaurant), and *Vogelberg* (3780′) in 2½ hrs. to **Passwang** (3960′; view) and S.W. down viâ *Oberpasswanghaus* (3609′; restaurant) in 1¾ hr. to Langenbruck (see below).

From Liestal to Waldenburg, 8½ M., narrow-gauge railway in 50 min. (2 fr. 30, 1 fr. 45 c.) through the *Frenken-Tal.* — 1¾ M. *Bubendorf*, with saline baths; the village, with the castle of Wildenstein (restored), lies 20 min. S.W. — 5 M. *Hölstein* (1410′), in a narrow part of the valley, with a watch factory. — Passing *Niederdorf* and *Oberdorf*, we reach (8½ M.) **Waldenburg** (1700′; Löwe; Schlüssel; 1028 inhab.), with a ruined castle and a watch factory. A motor plies hence (4 times daily in 20 min.; 1 fr. 20 c.) to (3½ M.) —

Langenbruck (2340′; *Kurhaus, with saline baths and park, 80 beds from 3, B. 3¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 9 fr., open May-Sept.; Hôt.-Pens. Waldeck; Ochs; Bär, P. 8-9 fr.; and others), a health-resort on the *Upper Hauenstein*, amidst wooded hills. Excursions: to the E. to the *Schwengifluh* (3215′; 1 hr.) and the *Belchenfluh* (3615′; 1½ hr.), to the S.W. to the *Roggenfluh* (3275′; 2½ hrs.), and to the N.W. to the *Passwang* (see above; 2½ hrs.), all of which command views of the Alps. To the S.E. there are roads descending viâ *Bärenwil* to (2 hrs.) *Hägendorf* (p. 229; footpath through the *Teufelsschlucht*); and viâ *Fridau* to (5½ M.) *Egerkingen* (p. 229). Another road (diligence in 50 min.) leads to the S.W. viâ *Holderbank* to (5 M.) *Balsthal* (p. 229).

11 M. *Lausen.* — Before Sissach, to the right, lies the castle of *Ebenrain* with its park.

13 M. **Sissach** (1240′; Löwe; Bahnhof; Volkshaus zum Blauen Kreuz, temperance), a pleasant little town with 3017 inhab. Fine view from the *Sissacher Fluh* (2305′), 1 hr. to the N.

From Sissach to Olten viâ Läufelfingen, 11¾ M., Federal Railway in 36 min. — The train turns to the S. into the narrow *Homburger Tal* and beyond *Sommerau* (1486′) passes through two tunnels. — 6¼ M. **Läufelfingen** (1844′; Hôt. Sonne), with 990 inhab., station for two good health-resorts: 1 hr. to the S.E., *Frohburg* (2703′; Kurhaus, 70 beds, P. from 8 fr.), on the summit of the Hauenstein, commanding a beautiful view of the Alps;

Digitized by Google

40 min. to the N.E., *Bad Ramsach* (2434′; Kurhaus, P. from 7 fr.). Views from the (10 min.) *Hombergflühli* (2600′) and the (1/2 hr.) *Wisenberg* (3295′). — Some way beyond the *Upper Hauenstein Tunnel* (2975 yds.), to the right, the Bernese Alps gradually become visible from the Wetterhorn to the Doldenhorn. The train descends by a long curve to the *Aare* and, together with the new through line, crosses it (see below).

From Sissach motor omnibus (1 fr. 40 c.) in 35 min. to (6 M.) *Eptingen* (1873′), with a spring containing lime (Kurhaus, P. from 8 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Linde), in the narrow valley at the foot of the Hauenstein.

The direct railway continues to ascend the Ergolztal and on the other side of (15 1/2 M.) *Gelterkinden* (1312′), an industrial village of 2400 inhab., bends to the S.E. into the green valley of the Eibach. — 17 M. *Tecknau* (1444′), at the foot of the *Hauenstein.*

From Tecknau road (diligence twice daily in 1 hr. 10 min.; 1 fr. 10 c.) viâ *Wenslingen* to (3 1/2 M.) *Oltingen* (1890′; Hôt. Ochs), with a mineral spring. From here (marked paths) in 3/4 hr. to the ***Schafmatt** (2615′), with panorama of the Jura and the Alps; more extensive from the *Geissfluh* (3170′), 1/2 hr. N.E.; from the S. edge of the plateau down in 1/2 hr. to the *Barmelhof* (1988′) and then by the carriage-road through the *Klus* viâ *Ober-Erlinsbach* and *Unter-Erlinsbach* in 1 1/2 hr. to Aarau (see p. 20).

The line enters the *Lower Hauenstein Tunnel* (8 min.), built in 1912-14 and 8939 yds. long. On emerging, it joins the old line and crosses the *Aare.*

24 1/2 M. **Olten.** — *Rail. Restaurant*, good. — HOTELS, near the station. *Aarhof*, on the other side of the Aare, with baths, 50 beds from 4, B. 1 3/4, L. 3 3/4, D. 4 3/4 fr.; *Schweizerhof*, 48 beds from 3 1/2, B. 1 3/4, L. 3 1/2, D. 4 1/2 fr.; *St. Gotthard; Hôt. Frohburg.*

Olten (1312′), junction of the lines to Berne and to Aarau and Zürich (see pp. 19, 15), on both sides of the Aare, with 11,504 inhab. and the chief workshop of the Swiss Federal Railways. Important shoe, machine, and other manufactories. — About 1 hr. to the S.E., on an isolated wooded hill, are the *Säli* (2188′; restaurant) and the ruined *Wartburg*, the former commanding a fine view of the valley of the Aare and of the Alps.

About 5 M. to the N.E. of Olten (diligence in 1 1/4 hr.; 1 fr. 40 c.) are the sulphur-baths of *Lostorf* (1640′; *Kurhaus, 80 beds, P. from 9 1/2 fr.), at the foot of the Jura. On a cliff rises the small château of *Wartenfels* (2051′).

The line skirts the right bank of the Aare and passes through a tunnel under the castle.

26 1/2 M. **Aarburg** (1285′; Krone, Falke), a picturesquely situated little town of 2712 inhab. and the junction for Lucerne (see p. 15). The old castle on a steep rocky hill, built in the 11th cent., strongly fortified by the Bernese in 1661-73, is now a reformatory for boys. The industrial prosperity of Aarburg is due to the electrical works which utilize the water-power of the Aare.

As we proceed we have glimpses of the Alps, right and left. 28 1/2 M. *Rothrist;* 32 1/2 M. *Murgenthal*, where we cross the *Murg;* 34 M. *Roggwil.*

36 1/2 M. **Langenthal** (1558′; Bär, 40 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 13 fr.; Jura; Löwe), a prosperous little market-town with 6280 inhab. *(branch-line to* Oensingen, see p. 229; to Wolhusen

Digitized by Google

p. 147). — About 2 M. to the E. is *St. Urban* (1500′), an old Cistercian abbey, now a lunatic asylum, with a large church in the baroque style (1711-16). The choir stalls are among the finest in Switzerland.

41½ M. **Herzogenbuchsee** (1532′; Hôt. Sonne; Bahnhof), with 2913 inhab. and a brisk trade. It is the junction for Soleure (9 M. in 20 min.; see p. 229) viâ Subingen and Derendingen.

44½ M. *Riedtwil.* Beyond (47½ M.) *Wynigen* the train crosses the *Emme.*

51 M. **Burgdorf,** Fr. *Berthoud* (1758′; Hôt. Guggisberg, 40 beds, at the station; Hôt. Stadthaus, 16 beds), a town of 9447 inhab., carries on considerable manufactures and a cheese trade. It is prettily situated on a hill, crowned by the beautiful Gothic *Church* of 1471-87 (rood-loft of 1512) and by the *Castle* (1942′) with its three turrets. The castle, with a view of the Bernese Alps, has a collection (adm. 50 c.) relating to local history. Founded in the 13th cent. by the Dukes of Zähringen, it passed into the possession of the Bernese in 1384, and it was here that Pestalozzi opened his school in 1800 (see p. 244). On the *Gsteig* are the Rom. Cath. church, the cantonal technical school, and promenades, affording fine views.

Burgdorf is a station of the Emmen-Tal Railway, which descends to *Soleure* (13 M.; p. 229) and ascends to *Langnau* (13 M.; p. 148). Several unimportant stations. On the line to Langnau: 4 M. *Hasle-Rüegsau* (see below); 6 M. *Lützelflüh,* the home of the pastor Albert Bitzius (d. 1854), a popular author well known as Jeremias Gotthelf, to whom a monument has been erected here. 7 M. *Ramsei,* junction for a branch-line to Huttwil (p. 147).

From Burgdorf to Thun, 25 M., electric railway in 1½ hr. (fares 4 fr. 75, 3 fr. 10 c.). From Burgdorf to (4½ M.) *Hasle-Rüegsau* (see above). The line then diverges to the right into the Bigen-Tal, with its woods and meadows. 6½ M. *Schafhausen.* 10 M. *Walkringen* (2276′; Bär), station for the Rüttihubel-Bad (p. 148). From (12½ M.) *Biglen* (2435′; Hôtel Bahnhof; Bär) we may ascend the (¾ hr.) *Gummegg* (3190′), a fine point of view. The line threads two short tunnels. — From (14 M.) *Gross-Höchstetten* (2445′; Stern; Löwe), a prosperous village, a good footpath ascends to (1 hr.) the top of the *Wacht* (3000′), affording an extensive view of the Alps. — At (16 M.) *Konolfingen* (2180′) we intersect the railway from Lucerne to Berne (p. 148). Farther on we descend the Kiesenbach-Tal to (17 M.) *Stalden-Dorf* and (19½ M.) *Ober-Diessbach* (2015′; Bär, Löwe), a village with an old castle, at the E. base of the Falkenfluh (p. 161; station for the Schlegweg-Bad, p. 164). The next stations are (21 M.) *Brenzikofen,* (23 M.) *Heimberg* (p. 164), and (24 M.) *Steffisburg* (p. 164). — 25 M. *Thun,* see p. 162.

53½ M. *Lyssach.* 56 M. *Hindelbank* (Löwe), with 1022 inhab. and an old church containing a monument by the Swedish sculptor Joh. Aug. Nahl (d. 1785), pupil of Andr. Schlüter. A monument, to the left of the railway, commemorates the battle between the Bernese and the French in the *Grauholz,* 1798. — 59 M. *Schönbühl.* Beyond (61½ M.) *Zollikofen* (junction for Bienne, p. 227, and viâ Bätterkinden and Fraubrunnen to Soleure, p. 229) the train crosses the iron *Worblaufen Bridge* (below, to the right, the Tiefenau Bridge over

Digitized by Google

the Aare) and then runs through a cutting. To the left, we obtain a magnificent view of the Bernese Alps (comp. the Panorama, p. 152). To the right is the suburb of *Lorraine;* finally we cross the Aare by a bridge 142′ high.

66½ M. *Berne,* see p. 152.

4. From Bâle to Lucerne viâ Olten.

58 M. Federal Railway in 2-3½ hrs. (fares 15 fr. 85, 11 fr. 5, 7 fr. 20 c.).

To *Olten* and (26½ M.) *Aarburg,* the junction for Berne, see R. 3. The Lucerne line traverses the broad grassy *Wigger-Tal.*

29½ M. **Zofingen** (1430′; Ochs; Rössli; Stern), a busy little town of 5056 inhabitants. Fine schoolhouse. Beside it, the *Museum* contains the municipal library of 40,000 volumes, autographs of Swiss reformers, 4000 Swiss and Roman coins, antiquities, and a natural history collection (adm. 1 fr.). The late-Gothic *Mauritius-Kirche,* with Romanesque crypt, has stained glass from the early 16th century. — Branch railway to Suhr and Aarau (see p. 21).

32 M. *Brittnau-Wikon;* on a hill to the left is the old château of Wikon, now a girls' school. — 33 M. *Reiden,* an old lodge of the Knights of Malta, now a parsonage (2 M. to the S.W. is the hydropathic of *Richenthal*). — 34½ M. *Dagmersellen;* 36½ M. *Nebikon.* To the right appear the Bernese Alps, from the Wetterhorn to the Altels. Beyond (39 M.) *Wauwil* the little *Mauensee,* with its island and castle, lies on the right.

43 M. **Sursee** (1663′; Hirsch, 15 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4 fr.), an old town with 3042 inhab., junction for a branch-line viâ *Büron* (1627′; ¼ hr. to the W. are the chalybeate baths of *Knutwil,* 100 beds, P. from 8 fr., open May-Oct.) to (6 M.) *Triengen-Winikon.*

Near (46 M.) *Nottwil* we approach the *Lake of Sempach* (1663′), 5 M. long, 1½ M. broad, and abounding in fish. On a hill to the right rises *Schloss Wartensee.* — 49 M. *Sempach-Neuenkirch.* The small town of **Sempach** (Krone) lies to the left, 1¼ M. from the station, on the E. bank. Near Sempach Duke Leopold III. of Austria was signally defeated on July 9th, 1386 (comp. p. xxxiii), by the Swiss Confederates, owing to the noble self-sacrifice of Arnold von Winkelried. A column was erected on the church-square in 1886 and the old chapel on the battlefield, 1¼ M. to the N.E., was restored. A commemoration service is held annually.

On the right appear the bold cliffs and peaks of Pilatus; on the left the Titlis and the long crest of the Rigi; between them tower the Engelberg Alps. 52 M. *Rothenburg;* 55 M. Emmenbrücke (1443′; Hôtel Emmenbrücke), junction of the Seetal line (p. 14). The line *crosses the Emme,* above its confluence with the Re

Digitized by Google

and follows the latter, being joined on the left by the Zürich line (p. 92), on the right by the Berne line (p. 146), and then on the left by the St. Gotthard line (p. 117). Lastly it passes through two short tunnels and enters the station of --

58 M. *Lucerne* (p. 94).

5. From Bâle to Zürich or Winterthur viâ Stein.

55 M. Federal Railway to Zürich in 2-3½ hrs. (14 fr. 70, 10 fr. 25, 6 fr. 70 c.); to Winterthur (65 M.) in 2¼-3½ hrs. (17 fr. 35, 12 fr. 10, 7 fr. 90 c.)

Steamboat on the Rhine from Bâle (St. Johanns-Rheinweg near the ferry, Pl. D 2) to *Waldhaus* near the Hardwald, with a good restaurant, a favourite excursion resort, *Schweizerhalle* (p. 11), *Augst*, *Kaiseraugst*, and *Rheinfelden* (see below), in 2¼ hrs., return in 1½ hr.

To (5½ M.) *Pratteln*, see p. 11. We cross the *Ergolz* near *Basel-Augst* and reach the station of (7½ M.) *Augst*, near the village of *Kaiseraugst*, situated on the Rhine. Turning to the right on leaving the station, and then to the left before the Ergolz bridge at Basel-Augst, we reach in 8 min. the site of the Roman colony of *Augusta Raurica*, founded by L. Munatius Plancus in 27 B.C., with the considerable remains of a Roman theatre. — In the Rhine is the large electric power station of Augst-Wyhlen, consisting of a huge storage dam and two turbine plants, generating 62,000 h.p.

10½ M. **Rheinfelden.** — Hotels. **Grand-Hôtel des Salines*, 5 min. above the town, 250 beds from 6, B. 2¼, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 15 fr.; **Dietschy & Krone am Rhein*, with garden-terrace, 100 beds, *Schütze*, with garden, 100 beds, at both R. from 4½, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 12 fr.; *Eden*, 50 beds, *Drei Könige*, 60 beds, with garden, at both R. from 4, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr.; *Ochs*, 45 beds from 3½, D. 4, P. from 9 fr. All these have saline baths, open in summer only. — *Schiff*, 30 beds, *Hôt.-Restaurant Bahnhof*, 20 beds, at both R. from 3½, D. 4, P. from 8½ fr.

Rheinfelden (940′; pop. 3768), an old town, with walls and towers partly preserved, was in the middle ages a free imperial town, then Austrian, and since 1802 Swiss. Near the bridge which crosses over the quick-flowing Rhine to Badisch-Rheinfelden (see p. 22), there is an island with shady gardens where once stood the castle of *Stein*. About 20 min. above the bridge, on the right bank there is a large turbine plant (17,000 h.p.).

We quit the Rhine, which here bends to the N. 13 M. *Möhlin* (Sonne, 40 beds, P. from 9 fr., with baths), with the salt-works of *Ryburg* (Schiff, P. from 8½ fr., with baths). — 17 M. *Mumpf* (1025′; Sonne, with saline baths, 10 min. from the station, 45 beds, P. from 10 fr., open April-Oct.). We then return to the river for a short time.

18½ M. *Stein-Säckingen* (comp. p. 22), where the lines to Winterthur and to Zürich separate.

Digitized by Google

The line to Winterthur (1 21 M. in $1^3/_4$-$2^1/_2$ hrs.) continues along the plain of the Rhine. Fertile fields alternate with meadows and wood. Unimportant stations. — 24 M. **Laufenburg** (1043′; Hôt. Rheinsolbad; Pfauen, 25 beds), a small town of 1541 inhab., picturesquely situated on the Rhine, with a lofty church and a castle-ruin. It is connected by a bridge with the Baden Kleinlaufenburg (see p. 22). The 'Laufen' rapids have been removed by blasting and used for the instalment of a large electric power establishment (50,000 h.p.). — We cross the *Aare* to (35 M.) *Koblenz*, junction for the line from Waldshut (p. 22), which joins the Bâle-Zürich line in the Aare valley near Turgi (9 M.; p. 18). — 40 M. *Zurzach* (1129′), a small town of 1850 inhab., connected with the Baden Rheinheim on the right bank by a bridge; 47 M. *Weiach-Kaiserstuhl*, a quaint old town with a massive tower. — 52 M. *Eglisau*, junction for the Schaffhausen-Zürich line, which the trains to Winterthur follow as far as (37 M.) *Bülach* (comp. p. 33). The line goes through the *Dettenberg Tunnel* (5906′) and passes into the *Töss Valley*, which is enlivened by several kinds of industry, especially cotton-spinning. Near *Embrach-Rorbas* and *Wülflingen* are the ruins of castles. The line then crosses the Töss to *Töss*, a manufacturing suburb of Winterthur. — 65 M. *Winterthur* (see p. 54).

Beyond Stein-Säckingen the Zürich line enters the attractive *Sisseln-Tal*. $20^1/_2$ M. *Eiken;* 23 M. *Frick* (1190′), a market village. The train ascends in a long curve to (26 M.) *Hornussen* (1364′). 29 M. *Effingen* (1522′) is the highest point on the line. Then a tunnel (2697 yds.; 4 min.) under the *Bötzberg* (1945′). 31 M. *Schinznach-Dorf* (1456′). The train descends, affording a magnificent view of the valley of the Aare with the Habsburg to the right, and of the distant Glarus and Schwyz Alps, threads a short tunnel, and crosses the *Aare* by a five-arched bridge.

36 M. **Brugg** (1160′; Hôt. Bahnhof, with restaurant and garden; Rotes Haus), a quaint little town (4415 inhab.) on the Aare, here hemmed in by rocks and spanned by a one-arched bridge. The '*Schwarze Turm*', by the bridge, is of early-Romanesque origin, with Roman stones immured; the upper part was rebuilt in the 16th century. The *Vindonissa Museum* (adm. 9-12 & 1-5; 50 c.) contains objects found in the Roman camp (p. 18). Brugg is a garrison for technical troops and junction for a branch-line to Wohlen (11 M.; p. 21).

The large lunatic asylum of **Königsfelden** (10 min. to the E. of Brugg; to the right of the station, across the railway), serving the canton of Aargau, was erected in 1866-72 in place of the Franciscan abbey founded by the Empress Elizabeth after the murder of her husband, Albert I. of Austria, by Duke John of Swabia (1308), and dissolved in 1523. The Gothic *Abbey Church* (tickets *of adm.* 50 c., obtained from the porter of the asylum; *ring at the church-door*) has been restored; the eleven choir-windows

Digitized by Google

are of old stained glass, finished in 1340; on the N. wall are poor modern portraits of knights who fell at Sempach (p. 15), and on a stone platform rest the skulls of four Austrian knights and of a Duchess Agnes of Habsburg-Lauffenburg (d. 1352). — About 6 min. S.E., on the Reuss, is the village of *Windisch*, on the site of a Helvetian settlement, near which the Romans in the first century of the Christian era built their camp *Vindonissa* (p. 17). To the N., on the Aare, are remnants of walls, and to the S.W. of Königsfelden the foundations of the amphitheatre have been laid bare. The external diameters measured 344 ft. and 325 ft.; those of the arena were 221 ft. and 177 ft. There are remnants of a later Roman fort 10 min. W. of Brugg, at *Altenburg*, near the railway bridge over the Aare (p. 17).

Beyond Brugg the lunatic asylum of *Königsfelden* (p. 17) is seen on the right. We cross the *Reuss* near its union with the Aare.

38 M. *Turgi* (1128′; railway restaurant), the junction of the lines to Aarau (p. 20) and Waldshut (p. 22), on the Limmat, above its confluence with the Aare; from the *Gebenstorfer Horn* (1696′), $^3/_4$ hr. to the S., there is a fine view of the meeting of the three rivers. The line continues along the left bank of the Limmat. Before reaching Baden, on the right, are the large machine-factories of Brown, Boveri & Co.

41 M. **Baden.** — Hotels. On the left bank of the Limmat: **Grand Hôtel*, to the N. of the Kurhaus, with a large park, 170 beds from 6, B. $2^1/_2$, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 15 fr., open April-Nov.; *Verenahof & Limmathof*, 160 beds, *Quellenhof*, 60 beds, in both R. from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 13 fr., *Bär*, 98 beds, *Schweizerhof*, 60 beds, *National*, 50 beds, in these three P. from 12 fr.; *Ochs*, 60 beds, good, *Blume*, 48 beds, in both P. from 11 fr.; *Eden*, 28 beds, P. from 10 fr.; *Engel*, 28 beds, *Wage*, 20 beds, in both P. from $9^1/_2$ fr. — On the right bank of the Limmat: *Schwan*, 75 beds, P. from 12 fr., good; *Jura-Bernerhof*, 48 beds, P. from 11 fr.; *Adler*, 70 beds, *Hirsch*, 75 beds, *Stern*, 75 beds, *Rebstock*, 30 beds, in all four P. from $9^1/_2$ fr. — Near the station: *Hôt. Bahnhof*, 15 beds from 4, L. or D. $3^1/_2$ fr., plain. — Kursaal, with restaurant and theatre, concert twice or thrice daily. — Visitors' Tax, 50-70 c. daily. — Thermal Baths 1-$2^1/_2$ fr. — Enquiry Office, Bahnhof-Platz 3.

Baden (1256′), a much frequented bathing resort on the left bank of the rushing Limmat, dominated by the dignified ruin of *Bury Stein* (1506′) which until 1415 was frequently the residence of the Habsburg princes. The town along with *Ennetbaden* on the right bank has 9215 inhabitants. In the old town, at the foot of the castle-hill is the *Town Hall*, where from 1426 to 1712 the national assembly met. The council-hall has been restored. Here too is the huge *City Tower* and also the Rom. Cath. *Church*. Near the old bridge, on the right bank, is the former *Castle* of the provincial governors, now a museum (adm. 10-12 & 2-5; 50 c.).

The hot saline sulphur springs (115-118° Fahr.) were known to the Romans and much visited in the middle ages. They rise to the N. of the town, on both banks of the Limmat. The Park-Strasse leads from the station to the *Kursaal* with its pleasant grounds. On the Limmat are shady promenades. Good view from the lower Limmat bridge (1175′). On the right bank, a footpath ascends to the (25 min.) *Restaurant Schartenfels* (1538′), on the W. spur of

Digitized by Google

the Lägernberg (see below), affording a fine view of Baden, the valley of the Limmat, and the Alps from the Sentis to the Scheerhorn.

Excursions. *Martinsberg* (1640′), 35 min. N.W. — From the *Kreuzliberg* (1683′), ¾ hr. S., we may proceed to (¼ hr.) the *Züri-Eich* (1715′; view) and, in dry weather, descend to (10 min.) the *Teufelskeller* (1634′), a cave in which snow is often found in midsummer. — To the *Gebenstorfer Horn* (1¼ hr.), see p. 18. — To the ***Baldegg** (1875′; 1¼ hr.): at the cross-roads 5 min. beyond the former Café Belvedere, we take the road to the left (blue marks), which ascends through wood. The summit (restaurant) commands a fine survey from the Sentis to the Bernese Alps. — On the right bank of the Limmat is the **Geissfluh** (1722′), ½ hr. to the N.; from Ennetbaden, diagonally opposite the lower bridge there is a carriage-way to the restaurant *Hertenstein* (1417′), and then a footpath to the pavilion. — The ***Burghorn** (2830′), the highest point of the *Lägern*, as the most easterly spur of the Jura ridge is called, affords a grand view of the High Alps, the Jura and Black Forest, and of the lower hills. It may be ascended from Ennetbaden in 2½ hrs. by the road leading N.E. viâ the *Höhtal* to (1¼ hr.) *Ehrendingen*, from where we diverge to the right and ascend through wood (steep at places) to the summit or from the restaurant Schartenfels by a footpath over the ridge of the mountain.

On the other side of the tunnel under Burg Stein (p. 18) and across the Limmat lies (42 M.) **Wettingen** (1280′), junction for the branch-lines to Oerlikon (p. 33) viâ Otelfingen and to Bülach (p. 33) and for the railway viâ Lenzburg to Aarau (p. 20). The village (1352′) lies on the left, at the foot of the vine-clad *Lägernberg*; on the right, enclosed by the Limmat, are the buildings and gardens of the Cistercian *Abbey of Wettingen*, now a seminary for teachers. The church (adm. 50 c.) contains a sarcophagus of the 13th cent. and Renaissance choir-stalls of the 17th century. In the cloisters are stained-glass windows of the 17th century.

The train crosses the Limmat and follows its left bank. — 44½ M. *Killwangen-Spreitenbach.* — 47½ M. *Dietikon* (1283′), an industrial village (5029 inhab.) on the site of a Roman settlement. — 50 M. *Schlieren;* 52 M. *Altstetten* (pp. 36, 89). To the right stretches the long ridge of the Uetli. We cross the *Sihl* and enter the station of —

55 M. *Zürich* (see p. 34).

6. From Olten to Zürich viâ Aarau.

39 M. Federal Railway in 1¼-2¼ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 40, 7 fr. 25, 4 fr. 75 c.). — From Zürich to Berne viâ Olten, express in 2½-3 hrs., ordinary train in 4½-5 hrs.

Olten, see p. 13. The train runs near the *Aare.* To the left rise the picturesque Jura Mts. — 4½ M. *Däniken.* — 5½ M. *Schönenwerd* (1184′; Storch), with an old collegiate church, considerable shoe and other factories, and a large park containing the copy of a pile-work *village.* Opposite, on the left bank of the Aare,

Digitized by Google

the village of *Gösgen*, with a ruined castle, now a Roman Catholic church. Just before Aarau there is a tunnel.

8½ M. **Aarau.** — *Railway Restaurant* — HOTELS. *Aarauer Hof*, near the station, with a café-restaurant, 45 beds from 4, B. 2, L. or D. 4 fr.; *Löwe*, Vordere Vorstadt 138, 25 beds from 4, D. 4½ fr.; *Ochs*, Laurenzentorgasse, 20 beds. — POST OFFICE opposite the station. — ENQUIRY OFFICE in the Industrial Museum.

Aarau (1285′; pop. 10,701), a manufacturing place and the capital of Canton Aargau, lies on the right bank of the *Aare*, at the foot of the Jura, on whose lower slopes vineyards appear. The Winental railway passes through the Bahnhof-Strasse, which opens to the W. on the Rathaus-Platz, the latter being bounded on the left by the *Government Offices*. Behind these, in the *Grossratsgebäude*, is the *Cantonal Library*, with 100,000 volumes, many incunabula, and 500 MSS. (missals from the convents of Muri and Wettingen; Zwingli's Bible with original notes). — Then to the N. through the Vordere Vorstadt to the old town, which has a picturesque air with its gate-towers and projecting gable-roofs. Here are the *Town Church*, dating from the 13th cent., and the *Town Hall*, built on to the *Rore Tower*, which, like the *Schlössli*, may go back to the 10th cent.; the latter, a tower-like building, stands not far off, to the N.E., on a cliff rising perpendicularly from the river. The N. exit from the old town leads to the *Chain Bridge*, which affords a pretty view. — To the E. of the old town is the Kasino-Platz, with a statue of the author *Heinrich Zschokke* (d. 1848 in Aarau) and the *Natural History Museum*, which contains a complete series of the Aargovian flora and fauna as well as important geological and mineralogical collections. Farther E. are two large barracks for infantry and cavalry, Aarau being a federal garrison-town. — The *Industrial Museum*, in the promenades to the N.E. of the station (adm. from Tues. to Fri. 10-12 & 2-4, Sun. 10-12; free), contains important industrial, ethnographical, and antiquarian collections, fine *Stained Glass of the 16th and 17th cent. from the abbey of Muri, a picture gallery (mainly of Swiss masters, including Böcklin's Muse of Anacreon and landscapes by Stäbli and Fröhlicher), and a collection of coins. Adjacent is the well-equipped new *Cantonal School* (high school, industrial and commercial school).

From the suspension bridge down to (¼ hr.) the *Alpenzeiger* on the *Hungerberg* (1490′), with a view of the town, the Aare valley, and the Alps from Glärnisch to Altels. Somewhat lower down, on the shady 'Meyer Promenade', is the Alpenzeiger Sanatorium. — To the N. rises the *Wasserfluh* (2850′), easily ascended in 1½ hr. viâ *Küttigen*, and to the N.E. the *Gisulafluh* (2540′), reached viâ *Biberstein* (p. 21) in 1½ hr., both of which command extensive views. About 1¼ hr. W. of Aarau, in the Jura, is *St. Laurenzbad* (1690′), with the Sanatorium Friedheim.

Tramways run from the Rathaus-Platz to *Schöftland* (7 M.) viâ *Entfelden*, and S.E. viâ *Suhr* and up the Winental viâ *Gontenschwil* (station for the mineral baths of *Schwarzenberg*; P. from 7 fr.) to *Reinach* and *Menziken* (14 M.; p. 149).

Digitized by Google

FROM AARAU VIÂ ROTHKREUZ-IMMENSEE TO ARTH-GOLDAU, 39 M., Federal Railway in 2-3½ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 40, 4 fr. 80 c.). — 4 M. *Rupperswil* (see below); 6 M. *Lenzburg* (p. 150). — 12½ M. *Wohlen-Villmergen* (1398′; buffet) is the junction for Brugg (Bâle, p. 17) and for a branch-line to (4¼ M.) **Bremgarten** (1325′; Drei Könige; Sonne), a small town of 2688 inhab., on the Reuss, with a château and silk, cardboard, and horse-hair factories. — Then (16 M.) *Boswil-Bünzen* and (18 M.) **Muri** (1590′; Löwe, with mineral baths; Adler), with 2920 inhabitants. On a height are the remains of a celebrated Benedictine abbey (burned down in 1889), now an educational institution. The abbey-church, restored in the baroque style (1693), contains beautiful stalls and vestments (apply to the sacristan of the adjacent parish church; fee). Near the town is the picturesque *Mühltobel*. On the Lindenberg, 1½ hr. to the S.E. is Schloss Horben (p. 149). — 29½ M. *Rothkreuz* (p. 91), junction for Zug and Lucerne. — 34 M. *Immensee* and thence to *Arth-Goldau*, see p. 117.

FROM AARAU TO WETTINGEN, 18 M., Federal Railway in 1⅓ hr. — 3 M. *Suhr* (branch-line to Zofingen, p. 15). 7½ M. *Lenzburg* (p. 150; Seetal railway to Lucerne, see R. 40). Near (11 M.) *Mägenwil*, on a spur of the *Kestenberg*, to the left, rises *Schloss Brannegg*. 13½ M. *Mellingen*, a quaint little town, the church of which contains stained glass (14th cent.); the train crosses the *Reuss*. 17½ M. *Baden* (the station lies to the S.W. of the upper town, ¼ M. from the Bâle station, see p. 18). — 18 M. *Wettingen* (p. 19).

On the left bank of the Aare lies *Biberstein*, with an old castle. 13 M. *Rupperswil;* to the right, the *Staufberg* and the château of Lenzburg (p. 150). — 15 M. *Wildegg* (1170′), at the foot of the *Kestenberg*, has mineral springs containing iodine and salt, junction for the Seetal railway (p. 150). To the N. above the village rises *Schloss Wildegg* (1480′); farther down, beyond the Aare, is *Schloss Wildenstein*.

17 M. *Schinznach-Bad* station (restaurant) lies 10 min. S. of **Bad Schinznach** (1203′), on the right bank of the Aare, with sulphur-baths, open May 1st-Sept. 30th (*Hôt. Bad Schinznach, 200 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 15 fr.; Pens. Habsburg, P. from 10 fr., same management). Near by is Dr. Brunner's sanatorium for children and convalescent home, with a park.

The baths lie at the foot of the *Wülpelsberg*, on the top of which (½ hr.) are the ruins of the **Habsburg,** erected by Count Wernher von Altenburg, Bishop of Strasbourg, about 1020. During the 12th and 13th cent. this was the seat of the Counts of Habsburg, one of whom, Rudolf III., was elected German King in 1273 and thus became the ancestor of the Austrian imperial family. The tower, 79′ high, with walls 8′ thick, is well preserved. The adjoining house is occupied by a farmer (rfmts.). The view embraces the valleys of the Aare, Reuss, and Limmat, and the High Alps from the Glärnisch to the Uri-Rotstock and from the Wetterhörner to the Wildhorn. — On the S.E. slope of the castle-hill is the village of *Habsburg* (1546′), whence one may follow the high-road for 1 hr. to Brugg (p. 17). — Another fine point of view is the *Vier Linden*, on the Bötzberg (1690′; ¾ hr.), above Schinznach-Dorf station (p. 17).

20 M. *Brugg*, and thence viâ (22½ M.) *Turgi* to (39 M.) *Zürich*, see p. 17-19.

Digitized by Google

7. From Bâle to Schaffhausen and Constance by the German Railway.

90 M. German Railway in $4^3/_4$-6 hrs. (to Schaffhausen 55 ℳ 60, 30 ℳ 90, 18 ℳ 50 pf.; to Constance 84 ℳ 80, 47 ℳ 10, 28 ℳ 30 pf.). — For places in Baden comp. *Baedeker's Rhine* or *Southern Germany*. — There is also a Swiss Route (no through-trains) from Bâle to Schaffhausen, via *Stein am Rhein* (p. 30), *Koblenz* (p. 17), and *Eglisau* (p. 17).

Bâle (Baden Station), see p. 3. Before (3 M.) *Grenzach* the line enters Germany. — $4^1/_4$ M. *Wyhlen;* $6^3/_4$ M. *Herten.* At ($9^1/_2$ M.) *Badisch-Rheinfelden* (886′), opposite Rheinfelden (p. 16), the line approaches the *Rhine*, which here dashes over rocks. — 11 M. *Beuggen;* to the right is a former commandery of the Teutonic Order, now a children's rescue home and a seminary for teachers. $14^1/_4$ M. *Nieder-Schwörstadt;* 16 M. *Brennet.* — 20 M. *Säckingen* (958′) has an abbey-church with two towers, well known from Scheffel's poem; the castle of Schönau is on the Rhine. A covered bridge crosses the Rhine to the Swiss town of Stein (p. 16). — 23 M. *Murg*, where we cross the Murg. — $25^1/_2$ M. *Klein-Laufenburg*, opposite the Swiss town of Laufenburg (p. 17). — Tunnel; then, beyond (28 M.) *Albert-Hauenstein*, a lofty viaduct. Near (29 M.) *Albbruck* the *Alb* is crossed. 32 M. *Dogern.*

34 M. **Waldshut** (1083′; Hôt. Bahnhof; Rebstock), junction for the railway to Koblenz-Turgi (see p. 17).

Beyond Waldshut a tunnel; the line continues to the left, high above the bank. Before ($37^1/_4$ M.) *Tiengen* we cross the Schlücht, and at ($39^3/_4$ M.) *Oberlauchringen* the Wutach. To the right, on a wooded height, is the ruin of Küssaberg. $44^1/_2$ M. *Griessen;* $46^1/_2$ M. *Erzingen* (custom-house).—Then over the frontier into Switzerland again. At ($48^1/_2$ M.) *Wilchingen-Hallau* passports are examined. Near by is the sanatorium of *Osterfingen.* $50^1/_4$ M. *Neunkirch* (1407′); 54 M. *Beringen*, at the foot of the Beringer Randen. — $56^1/_2$ M. *Neuhausen* (1453′; Baden station), for the *Falls of the Rhine* (p. 25).

59 M. **Schaffhausen.** — *Plan*, p. 25. — Station (restaurant) in the N.W. part of the town. Railway to Constance and Rorschach, see R. 10; to Zürich, see R. 11.

Hotels. *Müller* (Pl. a; A, 1), opposite the station, 40 beds from $4^1/_2$, L. or S. $4^1/_2$, P. from 13 fr., good; *Bahnhof & Rüden* (Pl. e; B, 1), 40 beds from $3^1/_2$, D. $4^1/_2$ fr.; *National* (Pl. b; A, 1), 40 beds from $3^1/_2$, L. or D. 4 fr.; *Riesen* (Pl. c; A, 1), 40 beds; *Schwan* (Pl. f; B, 2), 40 beds from 4, L. or D. $4^1/_2$, P. from $12^1/_2$ fr.; *Tanne* (Pl. g; A, 2), 20 beds from $3^1/_2$, D. 4 fr.; *Löwe* (Pl. h; B, 1), 28 beds; *Schiff* (Pl. i; B, 2), at the quay, 25 beds; *Kronenhalle* (Protestant hostel), 32 beds.

Restaurants. *Sommer-Kasino*, Kasino-Promenade (p. 23); *Schweizerhalle* on the Rhine; *Volkshaus Randenburg*, Bahnhof-Str. 58 (temperance). — Baths in the Rhine, below the bridge, open 6-1 & 5-8, for ladies (weekdays only) 2-5. — Post & Telegraph Office, opposite the station. — Enquiry Office, Steigecke.

Tramways from the Bahnhofs-Platz every 10-15 min. (minimum fare 20 c.): (1) to the N.E. to *Ebnat* (8 min.) and to the S.W. to *Neuhausen*

Digitized by Google

(Falls of the Rhine, p. 25; 13 min.); (2) to the *Schützenhaus* (p. 24; 7 min.); (3) to the N. to *Birch* (p. 24; 13 min.).

Schaffhausen (1295′), once a trans-shipping station for the traffic from the Lake of Constance down the river, which is here interrupted by the Falls of the Rhine, was till 1501 a free imperial town, which in 1454 joined the Confederates and is now the capital of the canton, with 20,064 inhabitants. It is picturesquely situated on hills which rise from the right bank of the Rhine. The numerous oriel-windows of the old patrician houses and the public fountains give an old-fashioned air to the inner town. Of the old fortifications there still remain the Munot and two gate-towers. The town owes its industrial prosperity to Heinrich Moser, who in 1863-66 began the turbine-works in the Rhine, which were finished in 1899-1900 and generate an electric power of 8000 h.p. for the spinning-mills, machine works, and other factories.

The **Minster** (Pl. B, 2), a Romanesque basilica (12th cent.), once an abbey-church, is now a Protestant parish church. The cloisters, partly Romanesque, partly Gothic, contain an old bell, cast in 1486, the inscription of which ("Vivos voco, mortuos plango, fulgura frango") suggested Schiller's beautiful 'Lied von der Glocke'. — In the Vordergasse is the *Haus zum Ritter,* a picturesque building with oriel-windows, decorated with paintings on the façade by Tobias Stimmer (1570). — The *Old Rathaus* (Pl. 6; B, 2) has a fine panelled room of 1625, with a carved door. In the cantonal archives (adm. 11-12 gratis; at other times 1 fr.) is a large antique onyx, representing a goddess of peace, in a rich 13th cent. frame.

In the Fronwag-Platz (Pl. A, B, 2), No. 24, is the *Grosse Haus,* an interesting patrician mansion, erected in the 14th cent. and rebuilt in the 16th and 17th centuries. — To the S., in the direction of the Herrenacker, on the left, stands the *New Rathaus,* formerly the 'Gewerbehalle' (Pl. 2; B, 2), a Renaissance structure of the 17th century. It was reconstructed in 1914 by Moser of Karlsruhe and has a beautiful door and a façade adorned by frescoes. — The *Imthurneum* (Pl. 3; A, 2), in the Herrenacker, erected and presented to the town by J.C. Imthurn (d. 1881), contains a theatre, a picture-gallery, and concert-rooms. Opposite is the *Museum* (Pl. 5; A, 2), with antiquities (including finds from the Schweizersbild, the Kesslerloch near Thayngen, etc.), natural history and ethnographical specimens, and the town-library.

The **Munot** (Pl. B, 2), with walls 16′ thick and vaulted casemates, erected in 1515-82, commands a fine view of the town (adm. free 8-12 & 1.30-6, at other times 50 c.). A winding roadway ascends to the platform.

In the *Casino Promenade* (Pl. A, 2) is a bust (Pl. 4) of the Swiss historian *Johannes von Müller* (b. at Schaffhausen, 1752; d. 1809). View of the *Rhine and the Alps.*

Digitized by Google

On the left bank of the Rhine is *Feuerthalen* (p. 30), a village in Canton Zürich, with a picturesque view of Schaffhausen.

From the Schützenhaus (tramway, see p. 22) a footpath ascends viâ Hohlenbaum *(Seckelamtshüsli)* to the (1/2 hr.) signal on *Hohflüh* (1790′), with a view of the Alps. — Not far from *Birch* (tramway, see p. 22), on the highroad to Merishausen, are the so-called *Schweizersbild* rocks, celebrated for relics of the Stone Age found there (see p. 23 and 41). The N. point of the canton, the mountain land of *Randen* (Hoher Randen, 2956′), belongs geologically to the Swabian Jura.

The Baden railway turns to the N.E. — 61 1/2 M. *Herblingen;* 20 min. higher up the castle of the same name (1969′). — 63 1/2 M. *Thayngen*, the last Swiss place. German customs. — 65 1/4 M. *Bietingen;* 67 M. *Gottmadingen.* — 70 1/4 M. **Singen** (1404′; Railway Restaurant; Hôtel Schweizerhof; Adler; Victoria; Krone), a town of 10,600 inhab., with the large Maggi works, at the foot of the *Hohentwiel* (2265′, 1 1/4 hr.; see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*), is the junction for the Black Forest and the Upper Neckar railways as well as for the railway viâ Etzwilen (p. 30), Stammheim (p. 55), and Thalheim-Altikon to Winterthur (p. 54; 28 1/2 M. in 2 1/2 hrs.).

74 1/2 M. *Böhringen-Rickelshausen.* — 77 1/2 M. *Radolfzell* (1306′; Schiff; Victoria), an old town on the *Untersee* (see below), on which steamers and motor-boats ply. The railway-line skirts the lake viâ *Markelfingen, Allensbach,* and *Hegne.* — 86 M. *Reichenau.* A causeway here connects the lake-bank with the island of *Reichenau,* formerly the seat of a celebrated Benedictine abbey founded c. 724 and secularized in 1799. In the centre of the island (1 1/4 hr.) lies its chief village, *Mittelzell* (Hôt. Mohren), the former abbey-church of which, a basilica of the 10-12th cent., has a Gothic choir of the 15th century.

The train passes (88 1/4 M.) *Petershausen* (p. 25) and crosses the Rhine to (90 M.) *Constance* (p. 27) by an iron bridge embellished with four statues.

The Rhine from Schaffhausen to Constance, an interesting steamer trip (pier above the Rhine bridge, comp. Plan, p. 25), up the river in 4, down in 3 1/4 hrs. (fares 4 fr. 90, 3 fr. 50 c.); in summer restaurant on board. The steamer stations are indicated below by the distances.

The boat passes below the railway-bridge (p. 30). — Right: *Paradies* (p. 30), formerly a nunnery. — Left: 3 M. *Büsingen*, with an old church. — R. *Katharinental,* formerly a nunnery, now a hospital for incurables; opposite (left), *Villa Rheinburg* (girls' boarding-school). — R. 6 1/4 M. *Diessenhofen* (p. 30). The Rhine is crossed here by a covered wooden bridge. — R. *Rheinklingen;* left, *Bibern.* Both banks are wooded. We now pass under the railway-bridge (Singen-Etzwilen, see above). L. *Hemishofen*, with the *Wolkenstein* (1916′) above. R. *Wagenhausen.*

L. 12 1/2 M. *Stein am Rhein* (p. 30), commanded by the château of *Hohenklingen* (p. 31) and connected with the village of *Burg* by a wooden bridge. Above Stein is the island of *St. Othmar*, with the chapel of that name. The Rhine widens out into the **Untersee.** — R. *Eschenz* (p. 31). — L. 18 1/2 M. *Oberstaad*, an old mansion, now a factory; beyond it is the suppressed monastery of *Oehningen*, now a factory, and the Oehningen [illegible] which abound in fossils. — R. 15 M. *Mammern* (p. 31); in the

Digitized by Google

wood, the ruin of *Neuburg;* on the bank, the mansion of *Glarisegg* (now a school for boys).—L. 16 M. *Wangen.* A road leads to (25 min.) the château of *Marbach,* 160′ above the Untersee, Dr. Hornung's sanatorium for heart and nerve patients, with gardens.

R. 18²/₃ M. *Steckborn* (p. 31). Below it, the former nunnery of *Feldbach* (now a foundry).—L. *Gaienhofen.*—R. 20¹/₂ M. *Berlingen* (p. 31). The lake expands, and we now see the island of Reichenau. On the hill to the right is the château of *Eugensberg* (p. 31).—L. 22¹/₂ M. *Reichenau,* on the island of Reichenau (p. 24).—R. 21³/₄ M. *Mannenbach* (p. 31), above which are the château of *Salenstein* and, farther on, *Arenenberg* (p. 31).

R. 23¹/₂ M. *Ermatingen* (p. 31); above it, *Schloss Wolfsberg.*—We now enter the narrow arm of the Rhine connecting the Untersee with the Lake of Constance. — R. 26 M. *Gottlieben,* with an old castle. The château of *Castel* stands on the hill at the back of the village. Beautiful retrospect of the Untersee, with the conical summits of the Höhgau in the distance.—The banks now become flat and at places marshy. The boat calls at *Stromeyersdorf-Petershausen* (p. 24) and at length passes under the railway-bridge of (28¹/₂ M.) *Constance* (p. 27).

8. The Falls of the Rhine.

Hotels. Near the Baden station at Neuhausen (p. 22): **Bellevue,* 40 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 4¹/₂, D. 5, P. from 12 fr., with garden and view of the Falls and the Alps. The old well-known Schweizerhof has been transformed into an educational institution (Institut Rhenania). — In the village of Neuhausen: *Hôtel Badischer Bahnhof,* 30 beds; *Hôt. Rheinfall,* 35 beds from 3¹/₂, D. 4 fr.; *Hôt. Schweizer Bahnhof,* 3 min. from the Swiss station (p. 33), 25 beds. Close by is a swimming establishment in the Rhine. — At Dachsen (p. 34): *Hôt. Witzig.*

The Railway Stations for the Falls are (1) on the Baden Railway, the *Badische Bahnhof Neuhausen* (p. 22); (2) on the Swiss Railway (Schaffhausen-Eglisau or Winterthur-Zürich), on the right bank of the Rhine, the *Schweizer Bahnhof Neuhausen* (p. 33); (3) on the left bank, *Dachsen* (p. 34). — Tramway from *Schaffhausen,* see p. 22 (terminus at the Hôtel Rheinfall, see above).

The best way to see the Falls from Neuhausen is to follow the route described below (cross the bridge to *Schloss Laufen,* descend to the *Fischez,* cross to the *Schlösschen Wörth,* and return along the right bank, 1¹/₂ hr. in all).

The ***Falls of the Rhine,* Ger. *Rheinfall,* locally called the 'Laufen', the finest cascade in Central Europe, descend in three leaps over a limestone ledge, from which project four high rocks, partially overgrown with bushes. On the left bank, situated on a wooded hill, towers the castle of Laufen. Above the falls the river is 175 yds. broad. The height of the unbroken fall near the left bank is 62′, near the right bank 49′. If the rapids and the cataracts a few hundred paces farther up are included, the total height of the falls is nearly 100′. The level of the Rhine below the falls is 1180′. In June and July the river is swollen with melting snow. Before 8 a.m. and after 3 p.m. rainbows are formed by the sun in the clouds of silvery spray. The spectacle is very impressive also by moonlight.

It is curious that no mention of these falls occurs in history before 900. It has therefore been supposed that the bed of the river below the falls has been hollowed by erosion, the deepening process above the falls having been retarded by the hardness of the limestone barrier of which only the four rocks remain.

Digitized by Google

The routes from the *Badischer Bahnhof* (1453′; road to the left, and after a few steps the footpath down to the left) and from the *Schweizer Bahnhof* (1312′; path to the left) unite in the village of *Neuhausen*, which has 7100 inhab. and a busy industry. We now descend by steps, then cross the Eglisau and Zürich railway and follow the road for about 90 yds. The path to the left (guide-post) here leads to the Rheinfall-Brücke; to the right are the direct routes to the falls (comp. below). Those who wish to make the round indicated above take the shady path to the left, passing the *Gun and Waggon Factory*, to the (8 min.) ***Rheinfall-Brücke** (1189′), which carries the Winterthur line over the Rhine a little above the falls (p. 34). The bridge, 210 yds. long, has nine arches which vary in span (43-66′). The footway over the bridge affords a view of the rocky bed of the river and of the rapids above the falls.

On the left bank a path ascends to the left in 5 min. to the **Schloss Laufen** (1358′; adm. 1 fr., for Swiss 60 c.). The balcony and a jutting pavilion with coloured glass windows command a good survey of the falls. Camera obscura, 50 c. Paths descend through the grounds to the chief points of view: the *Pavilion*, the ***Känzeli**, and the ***Fischez**, an iron platform projecting over the foaming abyss. The huge emerald-green volume of water thunders down at our very feet and bedews us with its spray (waterproofs on hire, 20 c.). — From the lower exit of the garden one reaches in a few minutes the landing-place for the ferry across to Schlösschen Wörth.

Passage for 1-2 persons, 1 fr. (return fare 1½ fr.), every extra person 50 c. more; boat to the rock in the midst of the waters (devoid of danger, though for some probably somewhat exciting) 1-2 persons 3 fr. and gratuity of 1 fr. to the guide, every extra person 1 fr. more, including crossing to the other bank 50 c. more for each person.

Schlösschen Wörth (inn; camera obscura, 30 c.), on an island opposite the falls, which is connected with the right bank by a bridge, commands the finest general view of the falls from below. We may now ascend the right bank of the river by a path (benches; splendid views), from which, short of an *Aluminium Factory*, another path leads up (left) to the road. Or, still better, we may follow the river beyond the factory and finally ascend to the left by the convenient flight of steps, which affords fine views of the tossing waters and leads to (10 min.) the village of Neuhausen and the stations.

Another pleasant walk may be taken from the Schlösschen Wörth down the right bank of the Rhine to the *Fischerhölzli*, which affords picturesque glimpses. Numerous fossils are found among the rocks of the falls and among the loose deposits near the Schlösschen Wörth. — Pleasant excursions may be made from Neuhausen to the (20 min.) *Hohfluh* and the (40 min.) *Hohlenbaum* (Seckelamtshüsli, comp. p. 24); to the N.W. to (20 min.) *Hardfluh* in the Neuhausen forest; and to (1 hr.) *Rheinau* (either by land or water; comp. p. 33).

Digitized by Google

9. Lake of Constance (German and Austrian Banks).

STEAMBOAT from Constance to *Meersburg* and *Friedrichshafen*, 7-8 times daily in 1-1½ hr. (fares 7 ℳ 20, 4 ℳ 80 pf.), to *Lindau* in 2¼-3¾ hrs. (12, 8 ℳ), to *Bregenz* in 3-4½ hrs. (13 ℳ 50 pf., 9 ℳ); from Friedrichshafen to *Romanshorn* in 50 min. (1 fr. 50 c., 1 fr.), to *Rorschach* in 1¾ hr. (3 fr. 20, 2 fr. 10 c.); — from Lindau to *Romanshorn* in 1 hr. 10 and 1 hr. 35 min. (2 fr. 80, 1 fr. 90 c.), to *Rorschach* in 50 min. (2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 40 c.). — Extra steamers ply several times daily in summer between *Constance*, *Meersburg*, *Mainau*, and *Überlingen*; and on Sun. to *Ludwigshafen*. Tickets are booked on board, family-tickets as on the Lake of Lucerne (comp. p. 100).

The lake being neutral, luggage is liable to custom-house examination. Passengers from one German port to another may avoid these formalities by obtaining before embarkation a custom-house ticket for their luggage (gratis).

The *Lake of Constance* (1306′) or *Bodensee*, the *Lacus Brigantinus* of the Romans, has its German name from the mediæval royal residence of Bodoma at the W. end of the Überlingen branch of the lake. The entire length is 40 M., breadth 8¾ M., and maximum depth 840′. Its broad green expanse of water, its well-peopled banks and its green hills, the chain of the Appenzell Alps in the distance, the snow-clad Sentis in particular, and several peaks of the Vorarlberg Alps, visible in clear weather, present a very pleasing scene.

Constance. — HOTELS. **Insel-Hôtel* (Pl. a; C, 3, 4), in the former Dominican monastery (see p. 28; Romanesque cloisters with modern frescoes; the church fitted up as dining-room), beautifully situated close to the lake, first class, with restaurant in the refectory and garden, 150 R. at 20-36, with bath at 50-55, B. 8½, D. 25 ℳ. — *See-Hotel* (Pl. b; D, 3), See-Str. 1, 50 R. at 20-25, B. 4¼, D. 20 ℳ: *Halm* (Pl. c; C, 5), 66 R. at 15-25, B. 4, D. 13-25 ℳ, good. *Terminus* (Pl. d; C, 5), 45 beds, both opposite the railway station; *Hecht* (Pl. e; C, 4), to the N. of the station, 45 beds, with wine-room. — *Krone* (Pl. f; C, 5), 50 beds at 13-20, B. 4, D. 12-15 ℳ; *Barbarossa* (Pl. i, B, 4; p. 28), Oberer Markt, 60 beds at 15-20, B. 5, D. 12-18 ℳ, with wine-room, good; *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. g; C, 5), on the market-place, 50 beds (incl. B.) at 19-25, D. 12½-17½ ℳ; *Schlüssel* (Pl. l; C. 5), Sigismund-Str. 14; *Bayrischer Hof*, Rosgarten-Str. 30 (Pl. B, C, 5); *St. Johann* (Rom. Cath. hostel; Pl. o, C, 3), near the cathedral, 30 beds.

RESTAURANTS. At the *Kaufhaus* (p. 28), with terrace on the first floor and view of the lake; *Sackgarten*, near the cathedral. — CAFÉS. *Dauner*, Husen-Str. 3 (Pl. B, 5); *Wiener Café*, Bodan-Str. (Pl. B, C, 5).

STEAMER LANDING STAGE, also for the Rhine trip to Schaffhausen (pp. 24, 25), in the harbour. — MOTOR BOATS.

Constance (1335′; pop. 30,100), Ger. *Konstanz*, capital of the Baden lake-district, lies at the N.W. end of the Lake of Constance, at the efflux of the *Rhine*. A free town of the Empire down to 1548, it belonged to Austria till 1805, and till 1827 it was the seat of a bishopric. It was in Constance in 1414-18 that the great Church Council met, which settled the schism of the three counter-popes and condemned the Bohemian reformer John Huss.

The **Minster** (Pl. C, 4), begun in the 11th cent. as a Romanesque pillared basilica, was rebuilt in Gothic form after 1435 and in 1680. Worthy of notice are the wood-carvings on the main portal (1470), organ-loft (1518?), and choir-stalls (second half of 15th cen. the *paintings in several* chapels, the rich treasury (1-2 ℳ), and

Digitized by Google

crypt. The Gothic tower (250′ high) commands a survey of the town, lake, and Alps (adm. 20 pf.). On the N. side of the cathedral are a late-Gothic cloister and the former chapter-house.

The *Wessenberg Haus* (Pl. 6; C, 4) contains the picture-gallery (adm. Sun. 10.30-1 & 2-4, Wed. & Sat. 2-4, free; other days 9-12, 50 pf.). — The late-Gothic church of *St. Stephen* (Pl. B, C, 4), with its slender tower, contains (in the choir) interesting reliefs of 1594.

On the Oberer Markt (Pl. B, 5) is the house *Zum Hohen Hafen* (Pl. 1), of 1270, in front of which, in 1417, Emperor Sigismund gave the Brandenburg Mark as fief to the Burgrave Frederick of Nuremberg, one of the Hohenzollern family. Here too is the *Hôtel Barbarossa* (Pl. i; B, 4), in which, in 1183, Emperor Frederick I. concluded peace with the Lombard towns. — The *Town Hall* (Pl. B, 5), dating from the end of the 16th cent., with façade frescoes of 1864, has a handsome inner court.

The *Rosgarten* (Pl. 4; C, 5), the old guildhouse of the butchers, contains a rich collection of prehistoric finds (from lake-dwellings), local antiquities, etc. (open free on Wed., 2-5, and Sun., 11-3; on weekdays 9-12 & 2-5, 50 pf.).

The *Kaufhaus* (Pl. C, 4, 5), originally a warehouse, and wrongly called the Konziliumsgebäude (Council Building), is a picturesque structure of 1388, restored in 1911; it contains two rooms with massive old oak beams. In the upper room, the so-called council-hall, the conclave of cardinals elected Martin V. as Pope in 1417. Frescoes by Pecht and Schwörer illustrate the history of the town (adm. 60 pf.; restaurant, see p. 27).

On the lake is the *Stadt-Garten* (Pl. C, D, 4), to the S. of which is a column erected in 1920 in memory of Count Zeppelin (d. 1917). To the N. is the former *Dominican Monastery* (now the Insel-Hotel, p. 27).

In the *Brüel*, 10 min. to the W. (beyond Pl. A, 4), a boulder marks the spot where Huss in 1415 and his friend, Jerome of Prague, in 1416, suffered death by fire.

Interesting excursion (viâ Meersburg; 1 hr., see p. 27) by steamer, rowing or sailing boat (there and back 3-4 hrs.) to the island of **Mainau**, formerly a commandery of the Teutonic Order, since 1852 the property of the ex-Grand Duke of Baden. Subtropical flora. — The carriage-road ($3^3/_4$ M.; comp. the inset-plan) goes past *Allmannsdorf* (5 min. above the village, a view-tower). The footpath is shorter ($1^1/_4$ hr.); after 10 min. we diverge from the Wilhelm-Strasse (Pl. D, 2) to the right, then through woods and finally along the carriage-road. An iron bridge connects the island with the bank.

On the steamer route to Friedrichshafen one notices on the Überlingen Lake the picturesque little town of *Meersburg*, which is called at by certain steamers; farther on are the village of *Hagnau* and the castles of *Kirchberg* and *Herschberg*, then the village of *Immenstaad* and the estate of *Manzell*.

Digitized by Google

Friedrichshafen. — RESTAURANTS at the town and harbour stations (view terrace). — HOTELS. **Kurgarten*, with park and terrace on the lake, 100 beds at 25-40, with bath from 50, B. 3½, L. 20, D. 25 ℳ; *Lamm*, 80 beds from 12, B. 3, D. 10-12 ℳ, *Buchhorner Hof*, 30 R. at 10-15, B. 4, D. 10-25 ℳ, both at the town station with garden by the lake; *Seehotel Müller*, at the harbour, 45 R. at 7-15, B. 4, D. 10-12 ℳ; *Goldener Stern*; *Sonne*; *Seehof*.

Friedrichshafen, the terminus of the Württemberg Railway, with 10,300 inhab., is a busy industrial town, and its lake-baths attract many visitors. It owes its existence and name to King Frederick I. of Württemberg (d. 1816), who united the little imperial town of *Buchhorn* and the Benedictine foundation of *Hofen*. On the Rathaus-Platz are the *Rathaus* and the *Kameralamtsgebäude*, with the collections of the local Historical Society (50 pf.). Along the lake extend pleasant promenades. At the W. end of the town is the former *Royal Château*, with a park. To the N. of the town station are the *Zeppelin Airship Sheds*.

The trains start from the harbour and stop at (15 min.) the main station (change carriages for Lindau). — FROM FRIEDRICHSHAFEN TO LINDAU, 15 M. in ¾ hr., railway viâ *Langenargen*, *Wasserburg* (see below), and *Enzisweiler* (steamer return-tickets valid for the railway and vice versâ).

The steamer to Lindau calls at *Langenargen* (on a peninsula, the *Villa Montfort*) and *Kressbronn*, then at *Wasserburg*, with a castle, and *Bad Schachen* (sulphur spring; *Kurhaus, 180 beds, P. 45-55 ℳ). Behind is the vine-clad *Hoyerberg* (1496′), which may be ascended from Lindau in ½ hr. (view).

Lindau. — Comp. the inset-plan on adjoining map. — *Railway Restaurant*. — HOTELS. *Bayrischer Hof* (Pl. a), near the lake and the station, 80 R. at 20-30, B. 4, D. from 20 ℳ, good. — *Hôt.-Pens. Reutemann* (Pl. b), 56 R. at 13-16, B. 5½-6½, D. 14-20 ℳ, *Helvetia* (Pl. e), 60 R. from 10 ℳ, *Lindauer Hof* (Pl. c), 35 R. at 9-15, B. 3½, D. 10 ℳ, all three at the harbour; *Peterhof* (Pl. g), 50 beds from 10, B. 5½, D. from 10 ℳ, good; *Lamm*, 65 beds; *Protestant Hostel* (Pl. h), 65 beds. — Goods agents and money-changers: *Gebr. Weiss*, at the station and harbour.

Lindau, a Bavarian town of 6000 inhab., the terminus of the Bavarian Railway, once a free, imperial town (1275-1803), lies on an island, connected with the mainland by a railway-embankment, 603 yds. long, and by a wooden bridge, 356 yds. long. On the quay, in front of the new railway station (to be opened in 1922), is a monument in bronze to *King Maximilian II.* (d. 1864). At the end of the E. pier is placed an imposing lion in marble, 21′ in height; opposite, on the W. pier, is the old lighthouse, with a view-tower. The harbour is adjoined on the E. by the *Römerschanze*, which commands a view of the Alps. In the Reichs-Platz, which is quite near, are the Reichs-Brunnen and the *Town Hall*, erected in 1422-36 and restored in 1887, with painted façades and a collection of antiquities (open in summer 9 or 10-12 & 3-5, Sun. 10.30-12 & 2-5; adm. 1 ℳ). To the N.E. of the town a piece of the mediæval wall, known as the *Roman Wall*, has been preserved.

Digitized by Google

From Lindau to Bregenz. — Steamer in 20-25 min., railway in 3/4 hr., intermediate station *Lochau* (Strand Palast-Hotel, first class, P. from 600 *K*). From Bregenz a branch-line to *St. Margrethen* (3/4 hr.; p. 69) connects with the Swiss railways.

Bregenz. — Hotels. *Weisses Kreuz*, 40 R. at 140-160, B. 20, D. 80-250 *K*; *Hôt. de l'Europe*, at the station, 60 R. at 8-15, B. 3 1/2, D. 10-15 *M*; *Post*, 50 R., well spoken of; *Bahnhof*, 20 R. at 6-10, B. 2-3, D. 8-12 *M*; *Bregenzer Hof*, 23 R. at 50-90, B. 35, D. 80 *K*.

Bregenz (1299′), the capital of Vorarlberg, with 10,000 inhab., lies at the E. end of the Lake of Constance. Beyond the railway line, promenades, rich in view-points, stretch along the lake-side. The loftily situated Old Town occupies the site of the Roman *Brigantium*, which guarded the road from the Alpine passes of the Grisons to South Germany. The *Gebhardsberg* (1969′; 3/4 hr.; past the church) commands a view of the Lake of Constance and the Appenzell and Glarner Alps. More extensive view from the *Pfänder* (3490′; 2 1/2 hrs.; hotel at the top, closed in 1921).

10. From Schaffhausen viâ Etzwilen to Constance, Romanshorn, and Rorschach.

Swiss Federal Railway. To *Constance*, 29 M. in 1 3/4-2 1/4 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 55, 3 fr. 60 c.); thence to *Rorschach*, 21 3/4 M. in 1 3/4-2 1/4 hrs. (fares 3 fr. 70, 2 fr. 40 c.); from Schaffhausen to Rorschach direct, avoiding Constance, 50 M. in 2 3/4 hrs. — Rhine steamer from Schaffhausen to Constance, see p. 24.

Schaffhausen, see p. 22. The railway, threading a tunnel, describes a wide curve to the S., crosses the Rhine, and beyond (1 1/4 M.) *Feuerthalen* (p. 24) follows the left bank of that river. — 2 1/2 M. *Langwiesen* (above, the former nunnery of *Paradies*); 4 M. *Schlatt*; 7 M. *Diessenhofen* (1364′; Adler; Löwe), a picturesque old place (1800 inhab.), a free town of the Empire in the middle ages.

The railway leaves the Rhine, turns to the S.E. at the foot of the wooded *Rodelberg*, and proceeds viâ *Schlattingen* to (10 1/2 M.) **Etzwilen** (1446′; Hôtel zur Eisenbahn), the junction of the railway from Singen to Winterthur (p. 24) which near Ober-Winterthur joins the line from Romanshorn (p. 55). — We continue to skirt the Rhine.

12 1/2 M. **Stein am Rhein** (1364′). The station is on the left bank, in the village of *Burg*, where the walls of a Roman castrum have been uncovered. A wooden bridge crosses the Rhine to the picturesque old town (*Hôtel Rheinfels, with terrace; Sonne), with 2113 inhabitants. In the main street and on the market-place there are several gaily painted houses with projecting stories. In the *Rathaus* are frescoes by Häberlin, stained glass, and old armour. Above the Rhine bridge is the *Convent of St. George* (adm. 1 fr. 20 c.), an old Benedictine monastery in excellent preservation, with cloisters and interior decorations of the 14-16th centuries.

Digitized by Google

To the N. of the town (40 min. by road), on a vine-clad hill, rises the old castle of *Hohenklingen* (1945'; inn), restored in 1897, commanding a fine view of the Alps from the Vorarlberg to the Jungfrau and of the Untersee and the picturesque valley of the Rhine. — Another good point of view is the *Wolkenstein* (1916'), 1¼ hr. to the N.W. of Stein.

In the Rhine is the island of *St. Othmar*, with a chapel. At (13½ M.) *Eschenz* the river widens to form the **Untersee** (comp. p. 24). On the hill lies the castle of *Liebenzell;* below, the priory of *Klingenzell* and the castle of *Freudenfels.* — 15½ M. *Mammern* (Ochs), with hydropathic, situated in a large park on the lake.

19 M. **Steckborn** (Krone, on the lake), a small town (2952 inhab.), has the many-towered castle of *Turmhof*, dating from 1313, now a poor-house. — At (21 M.) *Berlingen* (Krone) the Untersee attains its greatest width (5 M.). Before us lies the island of *Reichenau* (p. 25); on a hill to the right is *Schloss Eugensberg*, built in 1816 by the stepson of Napoleon I., Eugène Beauharnais.

22½ M. *Mannenbach* (Hôt.-Pens. Schiff, 45 beds from 3, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr., open May-Oct.) is charmingly situated below the battlemented château of *Salenstein.*

A good road ascends from Mannenbach to (¼ hr.) the château of *Arenenberg* (1502'), situated on a wooded hill. The château was inhabited from 1832 to 1837 by Queen Hortense, mother of Napoleon III., and was presented by the late Empress Eugénie to the canton of Thurgau in 1906. It contains several reminiscences of the Napoleonic family. In an adjoining building is the Thurgau agricultural school.

24 M. **Ermatingen** (Adler, 100 beds, with garden, good; Bahnhof, plainer) is a prettily situated health-resort. To the left of the railway lies the 'Staad', on a headland, near which remnants of lacustrine dwellings were found; to the right of the railway is the 'Dorf', with its old church. About 10 min. from the station and 20 min. above Ermatingen are the châteaux of *Hard* and *Wolfsberg* (1692'). — The Untersee ends here. On the Rhine, the castle of *Gottlieben* (p. 25). 26½ M. *Tägerwilen;* 28 M. *Emmishofen* (Hôt. Bahnhof, with restaurant; Pens. Seeschau, with park), station also for Kreuzlingen (p. 32). Swiss passport revision.

29 M. **Constance** (main station), see p. 27.

From Constance to Wil via Weinfelden, 26 M., Central Thurgau Railway in 2-2¼ hrs. At (¾ M.) *Emmishofen-Kreuzlingen* (see above) we diverge to the left for (2 M.) *Tägerweilen-Oberstrass*, then in a bold curve towards the E. and up the ridge of the *Ottenberg*, with a view of the lake, past the château of *Kastell* (r.) and the castle of *Giersberg*, the property of the late Count Zeppelin (d. 1917). — On the other side of (3½ M.) *Bernrain* (1522') we cross the Jakobs-Tobel by a viaduct (98' high). 5 M. *Lengwil* (1680'); (6¾ M.) *Siegershausen* (1801') and (9¼ M.) *Berg* both lie on the height of the Ottenberg, where we have a view of the Appenzeller and Glarner Alps. Down into the valley of the Thur. 11 M. *Kehlhof;* (14¼ M.) *Weinfelden* (p. 55), junction for the Zürich and Romanshorn line. We cross the Thur and re-ascend, traversing a viaduct 300 yds. in length between (16 M.) *Bussnang* and (19 M.) Märwil. The next stations are (21 M.) *Tobel-Affeltrangen*, (22½ M.) Bettwiesen,

Digitized by Google

with a ruined castle, and (26 M.) *Wil*, the junction for the railway from Winterthur to St. Gall (p. 56) and for the Toggenburg railway (p. 60).

30 M. **Kreuzlingen** (Löwe; Schweizerhof; Bahnhof; Bellevue, Dr. Binswanger's sanatorium for neuropathics), a pleasant little industrial town (6710 inhab.) with an old Augustinian abbey, now a seminary for teachers. The church contains a 'Mount of Olives', with 2000 figures, carved in wood in the 18th cent. by a Tyrolese sculptor.

The railway skirts the *Lake of Constance* as far as Rorschach. — 32½ M. *Münsterlingen*, with a cantonal hospital and a lunatic asylum; 35½ M. *Altnau;* 36 M. *Güttingen*, with a château; 37½ M. *Kesswil;* to the left, on the lake, the *Moosburg*. — 38½ M. *Uttwil* (Hôt. du Lac, with sanatorium and park, 110 beds), pleasantly situated.

41 M. **Romanshorn.** — *Rail. Restaurant.* — Hotels. *Bodan*, 35 beds from 4, B. 1 fr. 80 c., L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 10 fr., with garden; *Falke*, good; *Bahnhof; Jäger.*

Romanshorn, a town with 6474 inhab., has a large harbour and steamer connection with Friedrichshafen (comp. p. 29), and is the junction for the railways to Zürich (R. 14) and to St. Gall and Rapperswil (R. 16).

43 M. *Egnach.* — 46 M. **Arbon** (Bär and Pens. Seebad, 36 beds from 3½, P. from 9½ fr.), an industrial town of 9393 inhab., on the site of the Roman Arbor Felix, with an old castle and baths. — 48 M. *Horn* (Hôtel Horn, 50 beds), with a château and baths.

50 M. **Rorschach.** — Two stations: *Rorschach Hafen* (restaurant, with terrace), at the pier (comp. p. 27); *Rorschach Bahnhof* (restaurant), ¾ M. to the E., outside the town, where the lines from St. Gall (R. 15) and Romanshorn join that from Coire (R. 13). — Rack-and-pinion railway to Heiden, see p. 63.

Hotels (all near the harbour station). **Anker*, 60 beds from 4, D. 5 fr.; *Bodan*, 20 beds from 3½, D. 4 fr.; *Hôt. Bahnhof*, 25 beds; *Schiff*, 40 beds; *Krone; Grüner Baum*, 21 beds; *Rössli*, simple. — Lake Baths to the W. of the Harbour Station (also warm baths). — Post and Telegraph Office behind the Harbour Station.

Rorschach (1310′; pop. 11,582), an old harbour-town with a busy shipping-trade, is also a summer-resort, frequented for its lake-baths. Quaint old houses with projecting stories, especially near the harbour in the principal street. A large power-station and filtering installation supplies St. Gall with water from the Lake of Constance.

Excursions. Above Rorschach, up the Signal-Strasse and past the Protestant church on the right, rises the (¼ hr.) old abbey of **Mariaberg** (1445′), with handsome cloisters, now a training-college for teachers and a modern school. — Short of the abbey a road leading first to the right and then to the left (finger-posts farther up) ascends the *Rorschacher Berg*, with its meadows and orchards, to the (½ hr.) **St. Anna Schloss** (1865′), with a Roman tower, banqueting-hall, chapel, restaurant, and fine view over the whole lake, with the Vorarlberg Mts. and the Rhætikon chain.

To the Martinstobel and Möttelischloss and back, 3 hrs. Railway to *St. Fiden* (see p. 59). Below the station we take the road to *Neudorf* (brew-

Digitized by Google

ery on the left), descend the highroad, and diverge to the right by the Heiden road into the **Martinstobel**, the gorge of the *Goldach*, spanned by the iron Martin bridge (100′ high). Here, at the beginning of the 10th cent., the monk Notker composed his 'Media vita in morte sumus', upon seeing a man accidentally killed. Beyond the bridge we ascend the road to the left to *Untereggen* (2080′; Schäfle), and thence descend the Goldach road until we join another road leading through a grassy dale past a large pond to the right to the **Möttelischloss**. A modern manor-house now stands alongside the ancient stronghold. View from the platform. Back to Rorschach through the *Witholz* (1/2 hr.). — To **Tübach**, amid fruit-trees, and the (1 hr.) *Ruheberg* (1460′; restaurant), or to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Glinzburg* near Steinach (restaurant), both with beautiful views (from *Mörschwil* in 40-45 min., see p. 59). — By the 'Obere Weg', with fine views, to (1 hr.) **Wylen** (good inn), near the Duke of Parma's château of *Wartegg*, with its beautiful park. — Viâ *Staad* to (1 1/4 hr.) the château of *Weinburg*, see p. 69.

11. From Schaffhausen to Zürich.

a. Viâ Eglisau.

29 M. Swiss Federal Railway in 1-1 3/4 hr. (7 fr. 95, 5 fr. 55, 3 fr. 60 c.).

Schaffhausen, see p. 22. The line skirts the Casino Promenade (to the right, on a higher level, the German line to Waldshut, see p. 22) and soon approaches the Rhine 1 1/4 M. *Neuhausen* (Swiss station; p. 25). The line after threading a short tunnel below the village of Neuhausen affords a fine *View of the Falls of the Rhine to the left. Beyond a second tunnel the train quits the river and, for a short distance, runs through Baden territory. — 4 M. *Altenburg*, station for the Zürich village of *Rheinau*, which lies 1 1/4 M. to the S.E., on a peninsula of the left bank of the Rhine. On an island in the river is the former Benedictine abbey of *Rheinau*, founded in the 8th or 9th cent., and now a lunatic asylum.

5 M. *Jestetten*, with an old castle, and (7 1/2 M.) *Lottstetten* are both in Baden. — Recrossing the Swiss frontier, we descend to (9 1/2 M.) *Rafz* and (11 M.) *Hüntwangen-Wil*, and cross the deep valley of the Rhine by an imposing viaduct (500 yds. long; height 194′) to (12 1/2 M.) **Eglisau** (1289′; rail. restaurant), junction for the Bâle-Stein-Winterthur line (R. 5). On the right bank of the Rhine lies the little town of Eglisau, long visible from the train and situated at some distance from the station. — 14 1/4 M. *Glattfelden*. — 16 1/2 M. **Bülach** (1787′; pop. 3239; Kopf; Kreuz) where the Winterthur line again separates from the Zürich line (p. 17). — 19 M. *Niederglatt* (1401′; branch-line to Otelfingen-Wettingen, see p. 19); 20 1/2 M. *Oberglatt*.

Branch-line to (7 M.) *Niederweningen*, viâ (3 M.) *Dielsdorf* (1410′), 1 1/2 M. below the prettily situated old town of **Regensberg** (2025′; Krone), on the E. spur of the *Lägernberg* (p. 19). The old castle is now an institution for boys of weak intellect.

The line skirts the *Glatt*. 22 1/2 M. *Rümlang*; 24 M. *Glattbrugg*; 25 1/2 M. *Oerlikon*. Thence to (29 M.) *Zürich*, see p. 53.

Digitized by Google

b. Viâ Winterthur.

35½ M. Swiss Federal Railway in 1¾-2¼ hrs. (fares 9 fr. 40, 6 fr. 35, 4 fr. 30 c.).

From Schaffhausen to (2 M.) *Neuhausen* (Swiss station), see p. 33. The line diverges to the left from that viâ Eglisau, passes through a long cutting, and crosses the *Rheinfall-Brücke* (p. 26), affording a glimpse of the rapids to the right. It then threads a tunnel under *Schloss Laufen*.

3 M. **Dachsen** (1295′; Hôt. Witzig) lies 12 min. to the S. of Schloss Laufen (comp. p. 26). As the train proceeds it affords pleasing views of the bluish-green Rhine in its deep and narrow channel, enclosed by wooded banks.

5½ M. *Marthalen*. Before (10½ M.) **Andelfingen** (1328′; Löwe), with its old castle and gaily painted church-tower, we cross the *Thur*. — 13 M. *Henggart*; 14 M. *Hettlingen*. The vine-clad slopes of *Neftenbach*, to the right, produce the best wines in N. Switzerland. Near Winterthur opens the broad valley of the *Töss*.

18½ M. *Winterthur*, and thence to (35½ M.) *Zürich*, see pp. 54, 53.

12. Zürich and its Environs.

Railway Stations. *Central Station* (Pl. H, I, 3, 4; *Restaurant), ¼ hr. from the lake (hotel-omnibus 1-1½ fr.; cabs, see p. 36). The hotel-servants, who are not admitted to the platform, deposit luggage in the waiting-hall, whence it is conveyed to the train by the railway-porters (up to 44 lbs. 50, 45-220 lbs. 80 c.). Suburban stations for the railways on the left and right banks of the lake, see pp. 45, 47. Station for the Uetliberg and Sihltal line, see pp. 41, 45. — **Steamboats** start from the Bürkli-Platz (Pl. E, 4), the Theater-Platz (Pl. D, 5), the Seefeld Quai (Klausstraße; Pl. B, 5), and the Zürichhorn (Pl. A, 6).

Hotels (comp. p. xxi). By the Lake: ***Gr.-Hôt. Baur au Lac** (Pl. a; E, 3), 240 beds from 8, B. 2½, L. 8, D. 9, P. from 20 fr., with garden; ***Hôt.-Pens. Eden au Lac** (Pl. ed; D, 5), 96 beds from 8, B. 2½, L. 7, D. 9, P. from 18 fr.; *Hôt. Mythen* (Pl. u; C, 2), near Enge station (p. 45), 35 beds from 4, P. from 10 fr.

In the Town: ***Savoy Hotel Baur en Ville** (Pl. f; F, 3), Parade-Platz, 150 beds from 8, B. 2½, L. 7, D. 9, P. from 20 fr.; ***City Hotel** (Pl. h; G, 3), Sihl-Str., 110 beds from 7½, B. 2½, L. or D. 7, P. from 18 fr.; ***Elite Hotel** (Pl. el; F, G, 3), Bahnhof-Str. 41, 100 beds from 6, B. 2, L. or D. 6, P. from 17 fr.; *Metzgerbräu* (Pl. y; H, 3, 4), Beatengasse 13, 35 beds, with Restaurant Metzgerbräu (p. 35); *Limmathof* (Pl. q; H, 4), Limmat-Quai, 90 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 5, P. from 13½ fr.; *Schiff*, Limmat-Quai 84; *Jura* (Pl. j; G, 4), Limmat-Quai, 30 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr.; *Goldner Stern* (Pl. st; E, 5), Freieckgasse 1, 25 beds from 3 fr.; *Henne* (Pl. he; F, 4), Rüden-Platz 1, 20 beds from 3, P. from 7½ fr.; *Sechof* (Pl. s; F, 4, 5), 30 beds; *Pfauen* (Pl. t; F, 6), Heim-Platz, 12 beds from 3½ fr. — ***Glockenhof** (Pl. G, 3; Protestant hostel), 90 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; *Augustinerhof* (Protestant hostel; Pl. z, F, 3), St. Peter-Str. 8, 93 beds from 2½, P. from 7½ fr.

Near the Station: ***Gr.-Hôt. Victoria** (Pl. c; H, 3), 120 beds from 8, B. 2½, L. 7, D. 9, P. from 20 fr.; ***Gr.-Hôt. National** (Pl. d; H, 3), 150 beds from 6, B. 2½, L. 6½, D. 8, P. from 17 fr; ***Hôt. Habis-Royal**

Digitized by Google

(Pl. g; H, 3), 150 beds from 5½, B. 2, L. or D. 6, P. from 16 fr.; **St. Gotthard* (Pl. k; H, 3), Bahnhof-Str. 87, 200 beds, same prices; *Central* (Pl. o; H, 4), Stampfenbach-Str. 1, 100 beds from 4½, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 14 fr., good; *Ticino* (Pl. v; H, 4), Beatengasse 9, 27 beds from 3½, D. 3½ fr.; *Monopol-Simplon* (Pl. si; H, 3), 90 beds, *Merkur* (Pl. m; H, 4), 60 beds, good, both in the Schützengasse, R. from 4½, L. or D. 4-5 fr.; *Albula* (Pl. al; H, 3) Schützengasse 3, 35 beds from 3 fr.; *Stadthof* (Pl. n; H, 3, 4), 57 beds from 4½, L. or D. 5 fr.; *Brünig* (Pl. x; H, 4), 48 beds from 3, D. 3½ fr.; *Bauer's Hôtel Post* (Pl. i; H, 4), 55 beds from 3½ fr.; *Hôt. du Parc*, Schweizergasse 4 (Pl. H, 3), 25 beds from 5, L. or D. 4½ fr.

In the Environs: **Dolder Grand-Hôtel*, on the Zürichberg (p. 43), of the very first class, 170 beds from 8, B. 2½, L. 8, D. 10, P. from 20 fr., motor-car from the Central Station in 8 min., 3 fr. per seat; **Hôt.-Pens. Waldhaus-Dolder* (p. 43), 90 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 15 fr.

Pensions. *Sonnenberg*, on the slopes of the Zürichberg, with restaurant and view (60 beds, P. from 13 fr.); *Dolderburg*, on the Zürichberg, 25 beds, P. from 12 fr.; *Belvoir-Park*, near the park of that name (Pl. B, 2; 12 beds, P. from 13 fr.); *Fortuna*, Mühlebach-Str. 55 (Pl. D, 6; 25 beds, P. from 11 fr.); *Neptun*, Seefeld-Str. 15 (Pl. D, 6; 35 beds, P. from 11 fr.); *Villa Sternwarte*, Hoch-Str. 37 (Pl. I, 6; 30 beds, P. from 12 fr.); *Tiefenau*, Steinwies-Str. 8 (Pl. F, 6; 37 beds, P. from 12 fr.); *Florhof*, Florhofgasse 4 (Pl. G, 5; 30 beds, P. from 12 fr.); *Rittershaus*, Ebel-Str. 29, opposite the Dolder Park, 5 min. from the tramway stop at the church of Fluntern (line 5, p. 36; 38 beds, P. from 12 fr.); *Delphin*, Mühlebach-Str. 69 (Pl. D, 6; 25 beds, P. from 10 fr.); *Beau-Site*, Dufour-Str. 40 (Pl. C, D, 5; 22 beds, P. from 11 fr.); *Baerwolff*, Hutten-Str. 66 (Pl. K, 5, 6); *Schmelzberg*, Schmelzberg-Str. 18 (Pl. I, 6; 30 beds, P. from 9 fr.); *Zinsli*, Löwen-Str. 39 (Löwen-Platz, Pl. H, 3; P. from 10 fr.); *Clarideneck*, Bleicherweg 5 (Pl. E, 2, 3; 18 beds, P. from 8 fr.). — *Sanatorium Lebendige Kraft*, near the Waldhaus Dolder, 55 beds; *Kurhaus Zürichberg* (2100′), Orelli-Str. 21, 15 min. from the tramway-station of Fluntern (No. 5, p. 36; 80 beds; temperance).

Restaurants in most hotels, especially in those near the station; *Voegeli*, Centralhof 18; *Huguenin*, Bahnhof-Str. 39 (see below); *Tonhalle* (p. 37); *Museum*, Schützengasse 10; *Métropole*, Stadthaus-Quai 11; *Kronenhalle*, Rämi-Str. 4, near the Quaibrücke; *Corso*, Theater-Str. 10; *Zürichhorn* (p. 43); *Belvoir* (p. 37); *Orsini*, *Zunfthaus zur Waag*, both in the Münsterhof; *Saffran*, Rathaus-Quai 24, old-fashioned; *Bollerei*, Schifflände-Platz 26; *Zimmerleuten*, Rathaus-Quai 10. — Beer also at the *Kropf*, In Gassen 16 (Pl. F, 3, 4; good); *Metzgerbräu*, at the hotel of that name; *Strohhof*, Augustinergasse 3; *Blaue Fahne*, with beer-garden, Münstergasse 4; *Franziskaner*, corner of Stüssihofstatt and Niederdorf-Str.; *Drahtschmidli* (Pl. K, 3), with garden on the Limmat. — Wine. *Veltliner Keller*, Schlüsselgasse 8, near St. Peter's; *Schneebeli*, Limmat-Quai; *Aepfelkammer* (oldest wine-restaurant in Zürich), Rindermarkt 12; *Peyer*, Waaggasse 4; *Walliser Weinstube*, Weingasse 5, near the Limmat-Quai. — Vegetarian Restaurants. *Vegetarierheim*, Sihl-Str. 28; *Thalysia*, Holbein-Str. 25. — Temperance Restaurants. *Kurhaus Zürichberg* (see above); *Karl der Grosse*, Kirchgasse 14; *Blauer Seidenhof*, Seidengasse 7; *Olivenbaum*, Stadelhofer-Str. 10.

Cafés. *Café de la Terrasse*, *Odeon*, both Sonnen-Quai; *des Banques*, Bahnhof-Str. 70; *Métropole* (see above); *Wiener Café*, Bahnhof-Str. 81; *Gr. Café Bodega*, on the ground-floor of the Urania (Pl. G, 3; p. 38); *Splendid*, Beatengasse 11; *Palace*, Neumühle-Quai, near the Central Station. — **Confectioners.** *Huguenin*, Bahnhof-Str. 39 (see above); *Sprüngli*, Parade-Platz; *R. Meyer*, Bahnhof-Platz; *Serrem*, Gottfried Keller-Str. 5, *Wespi*, Bahnhof-Str. 83; *Baltensperger*, Rämi-Str. 33.

Baths. Swimming-baths in the lake at the Uto-Quai (Pl. C, 5), the Bürkli-Platz (Pl. E, 4), and the Mythen-Quai (Pl. B, 3); in the Limmat,

Digitized by Google

at the Stadthaus-Quai (Pl. E, F, 4 and the Unterer Mühlsteg (Pl. H, 4). All these, except at the Bürkli-Platz, are for ladies also. Beware of thieves. — Hot Baths: *Mühlebach Baths*, Mühlebach-Str. 70 (Pl. D, 6); *Mühlegasse Baths*, opposite the Prediger-Kirche (Pl. G, 5); *Adlerburg*, Gottfried Keller-Str. 3, Stadelhofer-Platz (Pl. E, 5).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. E, F, 4), Kappelgasse. Twenty branch-offices. All post offices are open on Sun. from 10 to 12 a.m.

Cabs. Motor Cabs (every 2 min. of waiting 10 c.; 50 lbs. of luggage 25 c.): within the town or to Küsnacht, Rüschlikon, or Seebach, 1 fr. up to 400 metres (445 yds.), every 100 m. more 10 c., besides an additional charge of 50%, at night (10 p.m. to 6 a.m.) 100%. — Taximeter Horse Cabs (every 2 min. of waiting 10 c.): 375 m. 1 fr., every 125 m. more 10 c.; at night or uphill 100% extra.

Tramways (fare 20-40 c.). 1 (white boards). *Tunnel-Strasse* (Pl. E, 2; junction with line 7), See-Strasse (Pl. D, C, B, A, 1, 2), *Wollishofen Station* (p. 45), and *Morgental* (beyond Pl. A 1, 2). — 2 (red boards). *Rehalp* (p. 45), *Burgwies* (beyond Pl. D, 6), Bellevue-Platz (Pl. E, 5), Parade-Platz (Pl. F, 3), Sihl Bridge (Pl. G, 2), Marien-Strasse, *Hardau* (city boundary; beyond Pl. G, 1), and *Altstetten* (pp. 19, 89). — 3 (green boards). *Henried* (beyond Pl. G, 1), Central Station (Pl. H, 3), Pfauen (Pl. F, 6), *Kreuzplatz* (beyond Pl. D, 6), and *Römerhof* (beyond Pl. E, 6). — 4 (violet boards). *Tiefenbrunnen* (beyond Pl. B, 6; p. 47), Bellevue-Platz (Pl. E, 5), Helmhaus (Pl. H, 4), Central Station (Pl. H, 4), Limmat-Strasse (Pl. K, 2), and *Hard-Strasse (Nord-Brücke)*. — 5 (brown boards). *Freya-Strasse* (railway-crossing; beyond Pl. G, 1), Parade-Platz (Pl. F, 3), Bellevue-Platz (Pl. E, 5), Pfauen (Pl. F, 6), Platte (Pl. G, H, 6), and *Fluntern Church* (beyond Pl. H, 6). — 6 (yellow boards). *Marien-Strasse* (beyond Pl. G, 1), Central Station (Pl. H, 3), Polytechnic (Pl. H, 5), Platte, and *Fluntern Church*. — 7 (black boards). *Schaffhauser Strasse* (beyond Pl. K, 4), Weinberg-Strasse (Pl. K, 4), Central Station (Pl. H, 3), Parade-Platz (Pl. F, 3), *Tunnel-Strasse* (Pl. E, 2), and *Allmend* (beyond Pl. D, 1), going on on Sun. to *Albisgütli* (beyond Pl. C, 1). — 8 (red boards). *Helmhaus* (Pl. F, 4), Parade-Platz (Pl. F, 3), Selnau Station (Pl. F, 1, 2), Stauffacher-Str. (Pl. G, 1), Feld-Strasse (beyond Pl. I, 1), Militär-Str. (Pl. I, H, 1, 2), and *Central Station* (Pl. H, 3). — 9 (yellow boards). *Klusplatz-Römerhof* (beyond Pl. E, 6), Pfauen, Bellevue-Platz, and *Enge Station* (Pl. C, D, 2). — 10 (white boards). *Tiefenbrunnen* (p. 47), Bellevue-Platz (Pl. E, 5), Parade-Platz (Pl. F, 3), Central Station (Pl. H, 3), Polytechnic (Pl. H, 5), and the *Rigi District Cable Tramway* (beyond Pl. K, 5; see below). — 11 (yellow boards). *Klusplatz*, Hottinger Strasse (Pl. F, 6), Pfauen (Pl. F, 6), Central Station, Limmat-Strasse (Pl. K, 2), Wipkingen, and *Höngg* (beyond Pl. K, 2). — Supplementary lines: 22 (brown boards). *Schaffhauser Strasse*, Central Station, Sihl-Brücke, Marien-Strasse, and *Hardau*. — 23 (green boards). *Burgwies*, Kreuzplatz, Bellevue-Platz, Limmat-Quai, Central Station, Parade-Platz, Tunnel-Strasse, and *Morgental*. — 24 (violet boards). *Henried*, Freya-Strasse (beyond Pl. G, 1), Sihl-Brücke, Parade-Platz, Bellevue-Platz, Platte, and *Polytechnic* (Pl. H, 5). — Suburban Lines. *Central Zürichberg Line*: Parade-Platz (Pl. F, 3), Quai-Brücke (Pl. E, 4), Heimplatz (Pl. F, 5), Platte (Pl. G, H, 6), Fluntern Church. — *Oerlikon Tramway* (green cars): from the Leonhard-Platz (Pl. H, 4) viâ Unterstrass and Milchbuck to Oerlikon (p. 33; 17 min.); thence to the N. to Seebach and Glattbrugg (20 c.) and E. to Schwamendingen (15 c.). — *Limmat Valley Tramway* (yellow cars): from Marien-Str. (tramways No. 2 and 6) to Altstetten (p. 19), Schlieren (p. 19; branch to Weiningen), and Dietikon (p. 19; 50 c.).

Cable Tramways. Bahnhof-Brücke (Pl. H, 4) and Polytechnic (Pl. H, 5), every 2½ min., 10 c. — *Dolder Tramway* from the tramway station Römerhof (see above, Nos. 3, 9) to the Waldhaus Dolder (p. 35) in 5 min. for 40 c., down 20, return-fare 60 c. — *Rigi District Cable Tramway* from the terminus of the tramway No. 10 (see above) to the Germania-Strasse, weekdays only, morning, afternoon and evening for 20 c., down 10 c. — *Uetliberg Railway*, see p. 44.

Digitized by Google

Steam Launches ('Dampfschwalben') ply on the lake-front of the town about every 1/4 hr. on the inner route, and hourly on the outer route (fares 10-50 c.; circular trips 1-3 fr.). Stations on the right bank: *Bürkli-Platz* (*Bahnhof-Str.;* Pl. E, 4), *Theatre* (Pl. D, 5), *Mainau-Strasse* (Pl. C, 5), *Zürichhorn* (Pl. A, 6), *Tiefenbrunnen, Zollikon,* and *Küsnacht.* Stations on the left bank: *Bürkli-Platz (Bahnhof-Str.), Alpen-Quai* (Pl. D, 3), *Wollishofen, Mönchhof, Bendlikon, Rüschlikon, Ludretikon,* and *Thalwil.*

Motor Launches according to agreement. — **Rowing Boats** 1-3 fr. per hour. — **Sailing Boats** 4-5 fr. per hour; boatman 2 fr. per hour.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. D, 5), Uto-Quai; performances from Sept. 1st to May 31st. *Pfauen-Theater* (Pl. F, 6), Heimplatz, comedies and dramas. *Corso-Theater* (Pl. E, 5), Theater-Strasse, variety performances, operettas. — **Urania** (Pl. G, 3), a public observatory, with a tower 130' in height (lift) and a large telescope (splendid view), adm. 1/2 fr., at night (till 11 p.m.) 1 fr.

Popular Resorts. *Tonhalle* (Pl. D, E, 3; p. 38), Alpen-Quai, with café-restaurant, concerts daily at 3.30 and 8 p.m., in the hall or (in fine weather) in the garden (1 fr.). — *Belvoir Park* (Pl. B, 2), with restaurant; entrances in the See-Strasse, in the Lavater-Str., and on the Mythen-Quai. — The *Waid,* on the Käferberg, 1 hr. to the N.W. of the town; tramway (No. 4, p. 36) to the station of Waid-Strasse, thence to the right on foot in 20 min. to the restaurant, with charming view of the town, lake and Alps. — Comp. also pp. 43, 44.

Photographic Materials. *Kienast & Co.,* Bahnhof-Str. 61; *Carl Pfann,* Bahnhof-Str. 93; *Goshawk* (Kodak), Obere Bahnhof-Str. 37.

Enquiry Office, Urania-Str. 7 (Pl. G, 3); weekdays 8-12.30 and 1.30-6 (reading-room). — **Tourist Agents.** *Thos. Cook & Son,* Fraumünster-Str. 2, Bürkli-Platz (Pl. E, 4; excursions by motor-car, carriage and steamer); *American Express Co.,* Bahnhof-Str. 79; *Kuoni,* Bahnhof-Platz 7.

English Church. *St. Andrew's Church* ('Engl. Kap.', Pl. E, 6), Hohe Promenade (tramway-lines 3 and 5 to Pfauen. Pl. F, 6).

Golf Course (9 holes), near the Dolder Grand-Hôtel (p. 43); per day 5, week 20, month 60, season 150 fr.

British Consul-General, *Ernest G. B. Maxse, C. M. G.,* Bahnhof-Str. 20. — **United States Consul-General,** *George H. Murphy,* Gerbergasse 2 (Pl. H, 3).

Times of Admission. *Archæological Collection* (p. 41), Tues. & Fri. 2-4 or 5; 50 c. — *Central Library* (p. 41), weekdays 10-12 & (except Sat.) 4-6, 50 c. — *Ethnographical Museum* (p. 41), free on Mon. & Thurs. 2-5, 50 c. on Tues., Wed., & Fri. 2-5. — *Gross-Münster* (p. 39), weekdays in summer 6-12 & 2-6 (sacristan, Kirchgasse 13; organ-recital on Mon. 6-7 p.m., 1 fr.). — *Kunsthaus* (p. 40), 10-12.30 & 1.30-4 or 5 (closed on Mon. morning), adm. 1 1/2 fr., free on Wed. afternoon and on Sun. — *Landolthaus* (p. 39), adm. 1 fr. on Sun. 10-12 & Wed. 2-4, 2 fr. on Tues., Thurs., & Fri. 2-4. — *Museum of Industrial Art* (p. 43), 10-12 & 2-6, adm. 50 c., free in the afternoon and on Sun. — *Swiss National Museum* (p. 41), 10-12 & 2-4 or 5 (closed on Mon.), adm. 1 fr., free in the afternoon and on Sun. — *Zoological Museum* (p. 41), adm. 50 c. on Tues. & Thurs. 2-6 (in winter 1.30-5), free on Wed. & Sat. 2-6. On public holidays all the museums and galleries are closed.

Zürich (1350'), the capital of the canton and the largest and most important town in Switzerland, with 207,161 inhab., lies at the N. end of the lake, on the rapid green *Limmat,* which divides it into the *'Grosse Stadt'* on the right, and the *'Kleine Stadt'* on the left bank. On the W. side flows the *Sihl,* unimportant except in spring, which falls into the Limmat at the Platzspitz (p. 41). Zürich is one of *the busiest* manufacturing towns in the country;

Digitized by Google

silk is the staple product, but the cotton-mills, machine-works, and iron-foundries are likewise important.

Lacustrine remains prove that the site of Zürich was occupied in prehistoric times. In 58 B.C., after the battle of Bibracte, from Celtic fortifications on the Lindenhof (see below) arose the Roman *Turicum*. Zürich owed its prosperity in the early middle ages to the favour of the Carlovingians. In 1218 a free town, 1292 it joined Uri and Schwyz, and in 1351 it became a member of the Swiss Confederation. From an early date Zürich was the intellectual leader of Switzerland. As the home of Zwingli (p. 39) it was the focus of the Reformation, and its schools have for centuries sent forth men of distinction. — The town has been divided into eight districts: 1. *Innere Stadt;* 2. *Enge, Wollishofen, Leimbach;* 3. *Wiedikon;* 4. *Ausser-Sihl;* 5. *Industrie-Quartier;* 6. *Unterstrass, Oberstrass, Wipkingen;* 7. *Fluntern, Hottingen,* upper part of *Hirslanden;* 8. Lower part of *Hirslanden, Riesbach.*

In the Bahnhof-Platz (Pl. H, 3) a fountain with a bronze statue, by Kissling, of *Dr. Alfred Escher* (d. 1882), the statesman and pioneer of the St. Gotthard Railway, was erected in 1889.

The Bahnhof-Strasse (Pl. H-E, 3), the chief thoroughfare of the town, leads to the S. to the lake. On the right, in the Linth-Escher-Platz (Pl. H, 3), is the *Linth-Escher-Schule* with a statue of Pestalozzi by Siegwart (1899); on the left, the *Urania* (p. 37). — Side-streets lead to the left to the shady *Lindenhof* (Pl. G, 3, 4), the site of the Roman castrum and of the imperial palace (see above), 123′ above the Limmat; to the late-Gothic *Augustinian Church* (Pl. G, 3), now used by the Old Catholics; and to *St. Peter's Church* (Pl. F, 4), where Lavater (d. 1801) was pastor for 23 years (grave on the N. side; on the tower, a large electric clock, with a dial 29′ in diameter).

The Bürkli-Platz (Pl. E, 4), on the lake (band in summer on Sun. 10.30-11.45 a.m.), with gardens and the Geiser Fountain, named after the donor and designed by Brüllmann (1912), is adjoined by a terrace; to the right is the steamboat-quay, to the left the Quai-Brücke. *View across the lake of the snow-capped Alps: to the left is the broad Glärnisch; at the back of the Linthtal rise the Bifertenstock and the Tödi, in front of these the Clariden; then the double-peaked Scheerhorn; in the foreground the Mythen; farther to the right the two Windgällen and above the depression between the Kaiserstock and the Ross-Stock rises the sharp pyramid of the Bristenstock; above the Albis to the left of the Uetliberg appears the Uri-Rotstock and, farther away, the Engelberg Alps.

The Alpen-Quai (Pl. D, 3) and its continuation the Mythen-Quai (Pl. C, 2), with pleasant promenades, skirt the lake to the right, extending to the *Belvoir Park* (p. 37). Near the beginning of the quay, to the right, is the *Tonhalle* (restaurant, see p. 35; concerts, see p. 37). In the promenades is a marble relief of Dr. A. Bürkli (1833-94), the engineer of the quays. Above the Enge station rises *Enge Church* (1892-94), with a dome and a detached campanile

Digitized by Google

(adm. 50 c.). Quite near is the *Villa Rieter*, formerly Wesendonck (Pl. B, 1), inhabited from 1857-59 by Richard Wagner (no adm.).

To the E. of the Bürkli-Platz the **Quai-Brücke** (Pl. E, 4), constructed in 1883, crosses the Limmat near its issue from the lake. Below the bridge is the *Bauschanze* (restaurant), a small pentagonal island, shaded with trees and connected by a bridge with the *Stadthaus-Quai*, on which stands the large *Central Post Office*, with its high clock-tower. Next to it is the *Town Hall* (Pl. F, 4), adjoining the Frau-Münster-Kirche, in Gothic style. — On the right bank of the lake also promenades *(Uto-Quai* and *Seefeld-Quai)* lead past the *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. D, 5) to the Zürichhorn Park (20 min.; p. 43).

The next bridge below the Quai-Brücke is the four-arched **Münster-Brücke** (Pl. F, 4). Adjacent are the *Frau-Münster-Kirche*, of the 12th cent., restored in 1912, on the left bank, and the former *Wasser-Kirche* (1479-84), now a warehouse, on the right bank. The bridge with these two churches and the Gross-Münster towering above them form a pretty picture of old Zürich.

The Romanesque **Gross-Münster** (Pl. F, 4), to which a flight of steps leads, was erected in the 11-13th centuries. The upper stories of the towers are Gothic, and in 1799 they were crowned with helmet-shaped tops with gilded flowers. On the W. tower is enthroned Charlemagne (he is said to have founded the chapter school). In the N. transept is a simple monument to the Bürgermeister Waldmann, who was executed in 1489. Adm. and organ-recitals, see p. 37. The cloisters (early 13th cent.), restored in 1851, are shown by the porter of the adjacent girls' school, in the grounds of which they are now enclosed.

On the S. side of the Wasser-Kirche is a bronze statue, by Natter, of *Zwingli* (Pl. F, 4), pastor of the Gross-Münster from 1519 till his death in 1531 (comp. p. 89). — At the *Rathaus-Brücke* (Pl. F, G, 4) are the *Rathaus*, a freestone structure of 1698 (in the vestibule, a marble bust of Gottfried Keller, see p. 41), and the *Fleischhalle*. Opposite are the *Museum* (with a reading-room) and the *Schneggen Club*. — Farther on, at the Wollenhof, by the Urania Bridge (Pl. G, 4), is the *Pestalozzianum* (new building in course of construction), containing the Swiss educational exhibition and Pestalozzi's study (open free on weekdays, 10-12 and 2-5).

From the Quai-Brücke we ascend the Rämi-Strasse (Pl. E-H, 5, 6) to the E., then to the right to the **Hohe Promenade** (Pl. E, 5, 6), an avenue of limes, with the bust of *Nägeli* (d. 1836), the composer. Beautiful view (best by morning-light) from the little temple at the end. Adjacent is the *Old Cemetery*, with the *English Church* (p. 37).

To the left of *the Rämi-Str.*, in the Hirschengraben (Pl. F, 5),

Digitized by Google

the **Landolthaus**, formerly a patrician mansion, arranged in 1919 for the Society of Arts as a museum. Adm., see p. 37.

On the GROUND FLOOR are pictures of the old masters and works of the 18th cent., among others, portraits by *J. H. W. Tischbein* and *Jos. Reinhard*, also Swiss pictures by *Benj. Vautier*, *Konr. Grob*, *A. Weckesser*, *Al. Calame*, *Fr. Diday*, *O. Fröhlicher*, and *Rob. Zünd*. — On the STAIRCASE, Zürich portraits of the 18th century. — On the FIRST FLOOR, valuable Swiss and South German *Goldsmith's Work* of the 14-18th cent.; church plate, jewels, goblets, enamelled articles. — On the second floor, Zürich paintings of the 18th century.

On the Heimplatz is a monument to the promoter of folk-song, *Ignaz Heim* (d. 1880). Here too is the —

***Kunsthaus** (Pl. F, 5), erected in 1907-10 by *K. Moser* for the Zürich Society of Arts. It contains a gallery of pictures and sculptures, 30,000 engravings, a library, and varying exhibitions. — Curator, Dr. W. Wartmann. Adm., see p. 37.

FIRST FLOOR. On the staircase, four lancers and five parts of the panoramic paintings, the Ascent and Fall, by *F. Hodler* (1894); design and cartoons of the unfinished picture for the Berne Federal Palace, by *Albert Welti*. To the left, in Rooms VII and VIII, works of modern and contemporary Swiss painters: *Cuno Amiet*, *Max Buri* (d. 1915), *Ed. Boss*, *Giov. Giacometti*, *Abr. Hermanjat*, *Alex. Blanchet*, *Ed. Vallet*, *Hans Sturzenegger*, *Paul Bodmer*, *Herm. Huber*, *Willy Hummel*, *Sigiem. Righini*, *Brügger*, *Alfr. Rehfous* (d. 1912), *E. G. Rüegg*, *Fritz Widmann*, *Ernst Würtenberger*, and others. — In Room IX modern French painters: *Ch. Camoin*, *H. E. Cross*, *O. Friesz*, *A. Guillaumin*, *Marie Laurencin*, *Marquet*, *Ranson*, *Rignault*, *Felix Vallotton*, *L. M. Vlaminck*. — In the 1st large room to the right: *Arnold Böcklin* (p. 7), War, the Arbour, Spring's awakening, Venus genetrix, several family portraits, and some designs (Calypso, Melpomene); also pictures by *E. Stückelberg* and a portrait of Gottfried Keller by *Karl Stauffer-Bern*. — In the adjoining cabinet, works by *Albert Welti* (1862-1912): the parents of the artist, the Demon of Avarice, Walpurgis Night, Madonna, and others. — Four other rooms contain works by *Albert Anker*, *Robert Zünd*, *Ad. Stäbli*, the Zürich animal painter *Rud. Koller* (1828-1905), *Ottilie Röderstein*, *Wilh. Trübner*, *Frank Buchser* (p. 231), *Giov. Segantini* (p. 431; Savognin girl knitting), *Aug. Baud-Bovy*, *Felix Vallotton*, and *Raph. Ritz*.

On the SECOND FLOOR are examples of all *Ferd. Hodler's* (p. 159) creative periods, among them masterpieces like the Day (first composition, 1900), the Truth (first composition, 1902), cartoon for the Retreat after Marignano (p. 43), Unanimity (1913), the Song from Afar (1906, incomplete), the Sacred Hour (1907), Procession of Wrestlers (1882). — In the loggia, a wall-decoration in seven parts, the Fountain of Youth, by *Cuno Amiet*, and sculptures by *Herm. Haller*. — Two smaller rooms contain Zürich masters of the 16th cent. (*Hans Asper* and his pupils, *Jost Ammann* and *Hans Leu*) as well as portraits of the 17th and 18th cent. by *Rembrandt* (study of a head), *Alb. Cuyp* (young man), *Ant. Graff* (p. 54), *H. Rigaud*, *J. H. W. Tischbein*, *J. M. J. Wyrsch*, *Angelica Kauffmann* (p. 396), and *Heinr. Füssli*.

The **University** building (Pl. G, H, 5), by *Curjel* and *Moser*, was completed in 1914. It has two main wings connected by a massive square tower. The University was founded in 1832 and numbers over 1600 students and 150 professors and lecturers.

The **Polytechnic**, or *Technische Hochschule* (Pl. H, 5), designed by *G. Semper* and erected in 1860-64, numbers over

Digitized by Google

2200 students and 130 professors and lecturers. The sgraffito decorations of the N. façade were executed from Semper's designs.

Main entrance on the W. side. On the GROUND FLOOR are the *Archæological Collection* (casts, Greek vases, terracottas from Tanagra, etc.; adm., see p. 37) and the fine *Collection of Engravings* (ca. 60,000). — The custodian shows the *Aula*, on the second floor, with ceiling paintings by Bin of Paris, and conducts visitors to the TERRACE on the top of the building (best *Survey of the town and environs). — In the *Zoological Museum* (adm. see p. 37) the fauna of the Alps is specially well represented. — The *Industrial Hygiene Collection* is open free on Tues., Wed., & Fri. 2-4, on application to the custodian.

On the Sempersteig (Pl. G, 5; not far, to the left, the old mansion *Zum Rechberg*, now the University Offices) we pass the *Ethnographical Museum* (adm., see p. 37) and descend to the *Prediger-Kirche*, the choir of which now contains the Zürich state archives. Adjacent is the —

Central Library (Pl. G, 5, 4), completed in 1916 and containing the combined libraries of town and canton as well as those of the legal, medical, and natural history societies: in all 630,000 volumes (Swiss history and natural science well represented), 10,000 manuscripts (dealing specially with Swiss history), 100,000 prints and engravings (maps, portraits, views). Librarian, Dr. Hermann Escher. Adm., see p. 37.

In the vicinity (Pl. G, 5, 4) are the house 'Zum Goldnen Winkel', Neumarkt 27, in which the poet *Gottfried Keller* was born (1819), and the house in which he spent his youth, Rinder-Markt 9.

The **Platz Promenade** (Pl. I, K, 3, 4; restaurant) lies to the N. of the railway station, between the Sihl and Limmat. In the grounds are monuments to the poet *Salomon Gessner* (d. 1788), the minnesinger *Joh. Hadlaub*, and the composer *W. Baumgartner* (d. 1867). The Platz Promenade terminates in the 'Platzspitz', a tongue of land formed by the junction of the Sihl with the Limmat, opposite the Drahtschmidli (p. 35).

The ***Swiss National Museum** (*Landes-Museum;* Pl. I,3,4), an extensive building in the mediæval style by *G. Gull* (1893-8), contains historical and art-industrial objects from prehistoric days down to the 19th century and is the most important collection of the kind in Switzerland. Specially noteworthy are the many original rooms fitted up with mediæval and Renaissance furniture. The collection of stained glass (many heraldic panes), distributed throughout the various rooms, is unique of its kind. — Admission, see p. 37. Illustrated guide, 1 fr.

GROUND FLOOR. We enter by the portal in the great tower, to the left. In the corridor, windows with heraldic panes; celestial globe (18th cent.) and two terrestrial globes (17th cent.). — Room 1. **Prehistoric Antiquities* (until 58 B.C.). Remains from caves and lake-dwellings. Model and relics from the Schweizersbild (p. 24; cases 1 & 2); model of a lacustrine village (bronze period). Graves of the stone, bronze, and iron periods. — Room 2. *Roman Remains* (from 50 B.C. till 400 A.D.; vase-ornaments, *bronze statuettes*, utensils, tombstones, weapons, tools.).

Digitized by Google

the centre, model of a ruined Roman villa at Pfäffikon. On the second pillar (case 105), ivory diptych of the Consul Areobindus (A.D. 506). — 3. *Early Middle Ages* (400-750). Alemannian, Burgundian, Lombard, and Frankish remains. Objects of the Carlovingian period (750-1000). — *Mediæval and Modern Section.* 4. Wooden ceiling, with scenes from the New Testament (original in the church of Zillis; about 1130; p. 459). Fragments of altars. Stove tiles (14-16th cent.). We now return and ascend the staircase to the right. — 5. Reconstruction of brick architecture (arcade, mouldings), etc., from St. Urban (Lucerne; 12th cent.). Gothic door from the Supersaxo house at Sion (early 16th cent.; p. 343). — 6. Ornamental bricks from St. Urban and Beromünster (13th cent.). Architectural fragments from Zofingen, Alt-Büron, etc. (13-14th cent.). — 7. Reconstruction of a room from the *Haus zum Loch* in Zürich (ca. 1306). Heraldic antiquities. Glass-case 1: Bridal coffers. Shield of Arnold von Brienz from Seedorf (1180-1225). Glass-case 2: Zürich armorial roll (ca. 1318). — 8. On the right, *Gothic Chapel*, with architectural fragments and tombstones. Carved altars. Funeral hatchments. Two 'Palm-Esel' (comp. p. 10). — 9. Cloister Court. Gothic tombs. We return and descend the stairs from R. 8. — 10. *Treasury* (crypt, adm. 11-12 & 2-4). Golden bowl with figures of animals (Hallstatt period; case 18). Silver vessels, Guild goblets, etc. Chain of Burgomaster Waldmann (d. 1489; case 23). Goblet of the reformer Bullinger, presented to him by Queen Elizabeth of England in 1560 (case 52). Medals and church utensils. — 11, 12, 13. Old sleighs and litters. Kitchen (17th & 18th cent.). Large carved cask (1745). Instruments of torture. — We return to the ground-floor. 14 (above the crypt). Council Chamber of the town of Mellingen (1467). Two views of Zürich (1497). — 15. Cloisters. Arcades of the old Dominican convent in Zürich (13th cent.). *Stained Glass of the end of the 15th and beginning of the 16th century. — 16, 17, 18. Three Gothic *Rooms from the former Abbey of Frau-Münster, at Zürich (1489-1507). — 19. Corridor. Furniture; paintings by Hans Leu and others. — 20. Loggia (with view of the park). Reproduction of an early-Renaissance ceiling from Locarno (15th cent.). — 21. Corridor, with late-Gothic coffered ceiling from Arbon (early 16th cent.). Gothic wood-carvings. Fine stained glass. — 22. *Dispensary* of the old Benedictine convent of Muri. — We now ascend to the —

First Floor. 23. *Arbon Room*, with late-Gothic ceiling (medallions) from the Château of Arbon (1515). Collection of textiles. Table painted by Hans Holbein (1514). Coffers, etc. — 24. Late-Gothic alcove from the Lower Valais (15th cent.). — 25. Room from the Dominican nunnery of *Oetenbach* at Zürich (1521). Antependium from Lachen (1480). — *26. State room from the *Casa Pestalozzi* in Chiavenna (1585). — 27. Renaissance room from the *Rosenburg* at Stans (1566). — 28. Room from the château of *Wiggen* near Rorschach (1582). — *29. State room from the *Seidenhof* at Zürich, with stove by L. Pfau of Winterthur (1620). — 30, 31. Corridor. Stained glass from the *Convent of Rathausen*, Lucerne. Renaissance furniture and architectural fragments (16th and 17th cent.). *Large piece of Gobelins tapestry, representing the Treaty of Alliance between Louis XIV. and the delegates of the Swiss Confederation (1663). Vessels of bronze, copper, and pewter (16-18th cent.). — 32. Court. Carved ceiling from Neunkirch (1555). Tiled pavement from the Rosenburg at Stans (1566).

Second Floor. — 33. Gallery. Furniture of the 16-17th centuries. — 34. Room from the *Winkelried House* at Stans, with coffered ceiling (ca. 1560). — 35. Corridor. Furniture from the Grisons (17-18th cent.). — 36. Small room from the convent at *Münster* (Grisons; 1630). — We return to Gallery 33 and thence enter 37, 38. Furniture (16th and 17th cent.). — 39. Room from the *Palazzo Pellanda* at Biasca (1587). — 40, 41. Furniture of the 17th and 18th cent.; coffers and musical instruments; billiard-table in the English style. — We now descend again to the court and to the right enter the —

First Floor. 42. Gallery of the chapel. Two doors from the old Gothic Room of the Frau-Münster at Zürich (1684). — *43. Baroque room

Digitized by Google

from the *Lochmann House* at Zürich (late 17th cent.), with mythological ceiling-paintings and portraits of French kings, statesmen, and generals. Model of the fortifications of Zürich (1638).—**44.** *Upper Chapel.* Ecclesiastical antiquities of the 17-18th centuries. Hammered iron choir-screen from Wettingen (end of 16th cent.).—**45.** *Rococo Room* (18th cent.). Zürich porcelain from the old factory of Schoren, near Bendlikon.—**46, 47.** Glass, porcelain, and faience of the 16-19th centuries.—**48.** *Ceramic Collection.* Cabinet 1: Stove-tiles, majolica plaques, and vessels from Winterthur (16-17th cent.). Cabinets 2 & 3: Majolica plates, faience from Beromünster, Lenzburg, Zürich, etc.—**49.** Military uniforms of the 17th and 18th centuries.—***50.** *Armoury.* Fine hall with an extensive and well-arranged collection of weapons, chiefly from the Zürich Arsenal, forming a brilliant illustration of the martial prowess of the Swiss in the 16th century. In the centre: to the right (case 63), sword, ducal hat, and banner presented to the Swiss Confederation by Pope Julius II. in 1512; to the left (case 43), Zwingli's arms. On the wall, frescoes by Hodler (1899), *Retreat of the Swiss after the battle of Marignano.—**51.** Military uniforms of the 19th century.—**52.** Corridor. Stained glass, etchings on glass, and designs for stained-glass windows.

Second Floor. **53-57.** Costumes in town-fashion.—Third Floor. **58-63.** Peasants' costumes.

The court opening on the Platz Promenade contains some old pieces of heavy ordnance.—To the right of the main tower is the *School of Industrial Art*, containing the *Museum of Industrial Art* (exhibition of modern works of art, changing monthly; adm., see p. 37), the *Library*, and *Reading Room* (adm. 10-2 & 4-8, Sat. 5-7, free).

On the right bank of the Limmat rises the Roman Catholic *Liebfrauen-Kirche* (Pl. I, 4, 5), a handsome basilica in the Romanesque style, with an isolated tower (adm. 50 c.; the gallery commands a good survey of the town).

In **Aussersihl** (Pl. G, H, I, 1, 2), the industrial quarter on the left bank of the *Sihl* are the *Military Establishments* of Canton Zürich, including barracks and an arsenal, and the *Sihlfeld Cemetery*, with a crematorium (adm. 1 fr.).

The **Botanic Garden** (Pl. F, 2; entrance in the Pelikan-Strasse, closed from 12-2) is well-kept and contains busts of A. P. de Candolle (d. 1841), C. Gessner (d. 1565), H. Zollinger, a Swiss botanist (d. 1859), and Oswald Heer (d. 1883), the naturalist. The *Katz*, an old bastion, forms a lofty platform planted with trees.—To the N. and S. of the Botanic Garden bridges cross the Schanzengraben to the *Selnau Station* (Pl. F, 1, 2; p. 44).

About 20 min. to the S. of the Quai-Brücke, on the E. bank of the lake (steam-launches, see p. 37; tramways Nos. 4 and 10, station Hornbach-Strasse), is the **Zürichhorn Park** (Pl. A, 6), with restaurant, mountain-indicator, and a fountain in memory of the writer and the composer of the Swiss national anthem, Leonhard Widmer (1808-68) and Alberich Zwyssig (1808-54).

On the **Zürichberg**, the broad, wooded ridge to the E. of Zürich, are the *Waldhaus Dolder* (p. 35), with a charming view, and (8 min. farther up) the *Dolder Grand-Hôtel* (2050′; p. 35), with an extensive deer-park (adm. 20 c. for strangers; fine view. Cable tramway *from Römerhof* (1475′; p. 36) to the Waldhaus Do

Digitized by Google

in 5 min.; tramway thence (in summer only) in 3 min. to the Grand-Hôtel. Golf course and tennis courts. Attractive walks may be taken through the woods to the (1/2 hr.) forester's house of *Adlisberg* (2100'; restaurant), the (3/4 hr.) *Loorenkopf* (2305'; view), and other points.

Farther to the N. on the Zürichberg, above the *Rigi Quarter*, is the temperance *Rigiblick Restaurant* (1950'). In the vicinity are woodland walks and points commanding beautiful views of the town, the lake, and the Alps. Tramway No. 10 and cable tramway, see p. 36; the restaurant is situated 3 min. above the Germania-Strasse.

The Uetliberg.

Railway (from the *Selnau Station*, Pl. F, 1, 2; tramway, see p. 36, No. 8) in 1/2 hr. (service suspended in 1921).

Hotels and Restaurants on the Uetliberg: *Kurhaus Uetliberg*, open May-Oct., 100 beds from 5, B. 2, L. or D. 6, P. from 12 fr.; *Restaurant Uto-Kulm*, beside the view-tower. — About 1/4 hr. below the summit, near the path to Zürich (see below): *Hôt.-Pens. Uto-Staffel* (20 beds from 3, D. 3 1/2, P. from 8 1/2 fr.) and *Hôt.-Pens. Annaburg* (40 beds from 3 1/2, P. from 10 fr.).

The **Uetliberg* (2855'), or *Uto*, is the northernmost height of the Albis range. The train crosses the Sihl and, beyond *Zürich-Binz* (1391'), ascends the northern slope, at first with a view to the right, then the line passes through wood to station *Üitikon-Waldegg* (2040'; inn). The train describes a long curve on the slope of the hill and reaches the terminus (2677'). Thence, after passing a prehistoric fortification and the Kurhaus Uetliberg, we ascend in 8 min. to the summit, the so-called *Uto-Kulm*, crowned by an iron look-out tower (98' high; 167 steps, adm. 20 c.). The view (panorama by Imfeld), though less grand than those from summits nearer the Alps, surpasses them in beauty. It embraces the Lake of Zürich and the valley of the Limmat; the Alps from the Sentis to the Jungfrau and the Stockhorn on the Lake of Thun, with the Rigi and Pilatus in the foreground; to the W. the Jura; to the N. the Feldberg and Belchen in the Black Forest, and the volcanic peaks of the Höhgau. Woodland grounds with numerous benches surround the hotels.

Footpath to the Uetliberg, 1 1/2 hr. Tramway No. 7 to the *Albisgütli-Schützenhaus* (see p. 36), whence a path (fine views) ascends in 40 min. to the *Hôtel Uto-Staffel* (see above), where the view of the Rigi, Pilatus, and Bernese Alps is disclosed; thence in 20 min. to the top.

From Uto-Staffel to the Albis-Hochwacht, a beautiful walk of 3 hrs., ascending and descending on the Albis range, and chiefly through wood. Carriage-road past the Hôtel Annaburg and viâ the *Manegg* (2580') and *Baldern*, to (1 1/4 hr.) the *Felsenegg* (2605'; restaurant), with charming view of the Sihl valley, beyond it the lake, and farther off a fertile hilly tract, with the Alps rising in the distance. — 1 hr. *Ober-Albis* (2600'; Hôt.-Pens. Hirsch, P. 7-8 fr.; Windegg Restaurant); 20 min. *Albis-Hochwacht* (2887'), with a pavilion and view of the Lake of Zug, the Rigi, Pilatus, etc. Farther on, we pass beneath the ruin of the *Schnabelburg*.

Digitized by Google

At ($^1/_4$ hr.) the fork we may ascend to the right to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Albishorn* (p. 89), or descend to the left, through wood, to ($^3/_4$ hr.) the forester's house of *Sihlwald* (inn adjacent), on the Sihltal line.

From Zürich to Sihlbrugg, 11 M., Sihltal Railway (from Selnau Station, see p. 44) in $^3/_4$ hr.—$4^1/_2$ M. *Adliswil*, a village of 4855 inhab. with cotton and silk factories. Near the station of ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Gontenbach* (1510′) is the *Langenberg*, a park belonging to the town of Zürich and stocked with deer, chamois, etc. (restaurant). From (9 M.) *Sihlwald* a footpath leads to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Albishorn* (see p. 89). 11 M. *Sihlbrugg*, see p. 88.

From Zürich-Stadelhofen (p. 47) to Esslingen (p. 56), $10^1/_2$ M., Forch Railway in $1^1/_4$ hr. 2 M. *Zürich-Rehalp* (p. 36); $6^1/_4$ M. **Forch** (2260′; Krone), the culminating point of the line. We then descend, with pretty views of the Zürich hill-country, along the slope of the Pfannenstiel to ($8^3/_4$ M.) *Egg* (1807′; Hirsch), whence a carriage-road ascends to the top of the *Pfannenstiel* (1 hr.; p. 47).

13. From Zürich to Sargans (Coire). Lake of Zürich and Walensee.

Railways. *Railway on the Left Bank* viâ Thalwil, Richterswil, Ziegelbrücke, and Sargans to Coire, $72^1/_2$ M. in $2^1/_2$-$4^1/_2$ hrs. — *Railway on the Right Bank* (p. 47; no expresses) from Zürich viâ Meilen and Rapperswil to Ziegelbrücke, 38 M. in $2^1/_4$-$2^3/_4$ hrs., where it joins the railway on the left bank to Coire. — Fares (viâ Thalwil or Meilen) to Weesen 9 fr. 90, 6 fr. 90, 4 fr. 50 c., to Wallenstadt 12 fr. 90, 9 fr., 5 fr. 85 c., to Sargans 15 fr. 20, 10 fr. 60, 6 fr. 90 c., to Coire 19 fr. 50, 13 fr. 60, 8 fr. 85 c.

Steamboats (see the time-tables). From Zürich several times daily to Thalwil (fares 1 fr. 30 c. and 90 c.) viâ Wollishofen (left bank) and to Erlenbach (1 fr. 15 c. and 80 c.) viâ Küsnacht (right bank); once daily from the Bürkli-Platz (p. 38) to Wädenswil viâ Thalwil in 2 hrs. (2 fr. 60, 1 fr. 90 c.). Also in fine weather to Rapperswil in 2-$2^1/_4$ hrs. (3 fr. 50, 2 fr. 50 c.) — Extra trips are made on Sunday mornings to Meilen and back viâ Au and Horgen (3 and 2 fr.).

The ***Lake of Zürich** (1340′; area 34 sq. M.), 25 M. long, $2^1/_2$ M. broad at its widest part, and 470′ deep, is fed by the *Linth* and drained by the *Limmat*. The banks rise in gentle slopes, covered with vineyards and orchards, to the wooded hills, about 2500′ high. Sprinkled with houses, villas, and factories, they may not inaptly be termed suburbs of Zürich. In the background rises the long chain of the snow-clad Alps (see p. 38).

a. Railway on the Left Bank.

The train describes a wide curve round the town, and at ($2^1/_2$ M.) *Zürich-Enge* (p. 34) approaches the lake. — $3^1/_2$ M. *Zürich-Wollishofen* (Restaurant & Pension Frohalp, $^1/_2$ M. higher up), with the new waterworks for Zürich. — 5 M. *Kilchberg* (1401′); in the village above, to the right, lived the poet Conrad Ferdinand Meyer (d. 1898), whose grave is in the churchyard. Above ($6^1/_2$ M.) *Rüschlikon* are the temperance *Kurhaus Nidelbad* (10 min.; 40 beds) and the *Hôt.-Pens. Belvoir* (15 min.; 40 beds, P. from 10 fr.). — $7^1/_2$ M. **Thalwil** (1436′; Adler, near the church; Krone, on the lake, with garden; Hôt. Katharinahof, at the station, with restaurant and view), a village of 7511 *inhab.*, with large silk factories. There is a good

Digitized by Google

view from the church, which stands on a height. Zug and Lucerne line, see p. 88. — $8^3/_4$ M. *Oberrieden.*

$10^1/_2$ M. **Horgen** (1348′; Löwe; Meierhof; Schützenhaus, on the lake), a thriving place with 8471 inhab. and silk industries. In the church, frescoes by Barzaghi (1875). The *Zimmerberg* (2536′; 1 hr.) commands a view of the Alps across the lakes of Zürich and Zug. Steamboat to Meilen (p. 47) 6 times daily in 12 minutes.

Near (13 M.) *Au* the grassy peninsula of that name projects far into the lake (Hôtel-Pension Au, 10 min. above the station, 15 beds, P. from 10 fr.). — 15 M. **Wädenswil** (1345′; Engel, on the lake, 30 beds from $3^1/_2$, P. from 10 fr.; Hôtel du Lac, with garden-restaurant) is a prettily situated place of 9309 inhabitants. A visit may be paid to the federal experimental station for viticulture and fruit-growing, established in the old castle; view from the terrace. Diligence twice daily to ($5^1/_2$ M.) Hütten (p. 92) in $1^3/_4$ hr. (1 fr. 80 c.). Railway to Einsiedeln, see p. 92.

17 M. **Richterswil** (pop. 4527; Drei Könige, with garden; Engel, on the lake), prettily situated, is adapted for a lengthy stay. View from the terrace beside the new church, which stands high.

The lake attains its greatest width here; the Toggenburg mountains appear on the E. 18 M. *Bäch.* To the left are the islands of *Ufenau* (p. 49) and *Lützelau* (p. 48).

22 M. *Pfäffikon* (1374′; Hôt. Höfe), in the canton of Schwyz, to which the lake side now belongs. On the height, $^1/_2$ hr. distant from Pfäffikon or Feusisberg (p. 92), is the health-resort of *Lugeten* (608 m.; hôtel-pension).

Railway across the lake to *Rapperswil*, see p. 18 ($2^1/_2$ M.; 10 min.); railway to *Samstagern*, see p. 92.

The line approaches the *Upper Lake.* On the slope to the right, above *Altendorf*, is the chapel of *St. Johann* (1656′).

$24^1/_2$ M. **Lachen** (1350′; Bär, 26 beds; Ochs; Hôt. Bahnhof), a considerable village (2483 inhab.) with a two-towered rococo church. About 40 min. N.E. is the small *Bad Nuolen*, pleasantly situated at the base of the *Untere Buchberg*, with mineral and lake baths.

The train leaves the lake and crosses the *Wäggitaler Aa* which flows into the lake not far from Lachen. — $27^1/_2$ M. *Siebnen-Wangen*; the village of *Siebnen* (1480′; Rabe) lies over $^1/_2$ M. to the S., at the entrance to the Wäggi-Tal.

Wäggi-Tal. From Siebnen a road (diligence to Innertal in $2^3/_4$ hrs., 3 fr. 85 c.) follows at first the left bank of the deeply-cut Aa. We are joined on the left, 3 M. from the station, by the *Trebsenbach*, at the source of which, 3 hrs. from Siebnen, is the *Ramseli Hut* of the 'Friends of Nature' (3497′; accommodation for 20, key at the station-restaurant, 50 c.), whence the *Köpfler* (5981′) is ascended. The Wäggi-Tal road crosses the Aa and continues along the right bank passing close to the Butteri Fall. — 4 M. **Vordertal** (2398′; Hôt. Schweizerhof; Bär), pleasantly situated in a green basin. The road then leads through the defile of *Stockerli*, between the *Grosse Auberg* (p. 47) on the right and the *Gugelberg* (3780′) on the left,

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

14 M. *Uetikon* (Krone), with a large chemical factory. — 14½ M. **Männedorf** (Hôt. Wildenmann, on the lake, with garden), a village of 3284 inhab., with silk factories and a large organ factory; the Zeller Institute here ('faith-cure') was founded in 1856. The high-lying church affords an extensive view.

16½ M. **Stäfa** (pop. 4400; Sonne; Rössli) is the largest village on the N. bank and gives its name to the railway and steamer station of the village of *Oetikon*. There is a tablet in memory of Goethe's visits to the antiquarian H. H. Meyer in 1797. The *Patriots' Monument*, by A. Bösch, erected in 1898, commemorates the victory of the democrats in Canton Zürich (1830-48). — The lake now attains its greatest width (2½ M.). To the E., in the background, rises the Speer (p. 50); to the left of it, the Sentis and the Toggenburg Mts.; to the right, beyond the lake, the wooded Hohe Ronen (p. 92).

18 M. *Uerikon* (branch-line to Bubikon, see p. 56). 20 M. *Feldbach.* — To the right, in the lake, are the small islands of *Lützelau* and *Ufenau* (p. 49).

22½ M. **Rapperswil.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. **Hôtel-Pension du Lac*, 40 beds from 4½, D. 5, P. from 12 fr., *Schwan*, with a terrace (view), 25 beds, both on the lake; *Post*, with beer-garden, *Hôt.-Pens. Speer*, with garden, 18 beds, these two at the railway station; *Frethof*, Rathaus-Platz; *Bellevue*, on the lake; *Stadthof*, Zürcher-Str.

Rapperswil (1352′), a picturesquely situated old town (4181 inhab.), with silk and cotton factories, lies on a peninsula, dominated by a great castle. The *Rathaus*, in the market-place, dating from the 15th cent., has been frequently restored. It has a richly panelled council chamber and contains the town archives and some costly guild cups. Near a house with old façade frescoes (Battle of Sempach) is a stair leading to the top of the castle-hill (1438′). The two-turreted Roman Catholic *Church* contains some antiquities in the sacristy. The old *Castle* (14th cent.), in the courtyard of which is a column with the Polish eagle, contains a *Polish National Museum*, founded in 1870, including pictures, sculptures, weapons, uniforms, coins, etc. One room is dedicated to the general Kosciuszko (d. 1817), another to the poet Mickiewicz (d. 1855). Adm. 1 fr. At the S.W. corner of the court is the watchman's tower (20 c.; extensive panorama). The western slope of the castle-hill, the *Lindenhof*, is planted with old lime-trees and affords a charming view of the Glarner and Schwyzer Alps. Steps descend to the promenade on the lake-side. On the point of the peninsula is a Capuchin monastery. — The *Seedamm* (1878), a causeway 1024 yds. long, with an iron swing-bridge, connects Rapperswil with *Hurden*, the peninsula on the other side of the lake and divides the Lake of Zürich proper from the Obersee. It is used for the railway (Rapperswil-Pfäffikon, 2½ M., see p. 46), as well as for other traffic; it is a pretty walk of 20 min. to

Digitized by Google

the fishing-village of *Hurden*, with its two well-frequented garden restaurants.

The little island of **Ufenau**, 1/2 M. to the W. of Hurden, 1 3/4 M. from Rapperswil, with its church and chapel, consecrated in 1141, has belonged since 965 to the monastery of Einsiedeln; on Zwingli's recommendation Ulrich von Hutten sought refuge here in August 1523, where he died a fortnight after his arrival. Meals may be obtained at the farm-house.

Rapperswil is a terminus. Views to the right as far as Weesen. We cross the *Jona*, pass the nunnery and girls' school of *Wurmsbach* on the right, and return to the lake near *Bollingen*, which has quarries which were worked even in Roman times. — 28 1/2 M. *Schmerikon* (Hôt. zum Bad; Rössli; Seehof), at the upper end of the lake, near the mouth of the *Linth Canal* (p. 50). We proceed through the broad valley of the Linth. To the right, on the N.E. spur of the *Untere Buchberg* (1975′), stands the ruined castle of *Grinau*, with a frowning square tower.

30 M. **Utznach** (1358′; Lindhof; Bahnhof); the thriving village (2227 inhab.) lies at the foot of a hill to the left, overlooked by its church. Ricken Railway to Wattwil, see pp. 60, 61. — To the left, on a hill, is the monastery of *Sion* (2317′).

A diligence runs from Utznach on weekdays to (3 3/4 M., in 80 min.; 1 fr. 20 c.) **Rieden** (2360′; Pens. Bellevue), a health-resort, commanding charming views. Excursions to the (2 hrs.) *Regelstein* (p. 61); to the (3 1/2 hrs.) *Speer* (p. 61); and viâ *Alp Breitenau* to (2 hrs.) *Ebnat-Kappel* (p. 61).

32 M. *Benken*. The village (Hôt. zur Eisenbahn) is 10 min. S., at the foot of the wooded *Ober Buchberg* (2020′).

36 M. **Schänis** (1385′; Hirsch; Löwe), an industrial place of 1975 inhabitants. We approach the *Linth Canal* (p. 50), which runs parallel with the railway at the foot of the *Schäniser Berg* (5470′).

38 M. *Ziegelbrücke*, see p. 47.

c. From Weesen to Sargans.

The distances for the stations are reckoned in continuation of the railway on the left bank of the Lake of Zürich (p. 47).

37 M. **Weesen.** — *Rail. Restaurant.* — Hotels. At the station, **Hôt.-Pens. Speer*, with fine view, 50 beds from 3 1/2, B. 2, L. 4 1/2, D. 5 1/2, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. Bahnhof*, 12 beds, plain. — On the lake, 1/3 M. from the station (omn.): **Schwert*, 40 beds from 3, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 10 1/2 fr.; **Schloss-Hôtel Mariahalden*, in an open situation, with view, open March-Nov., 70 beds from 4, B. 1 3/4, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 11 1/2 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. du Lac*, 80 beds from 3, B. 1 3/4, L. 4, D. 4 1/2, P. from 10 1/2 fr.; *Rössli*, 60 beds from 3, B. 2, L. 4 1/2, D. 5 1/2, P. from 9 1/2 fr. — At Fli (see p. 50): *Hirsch*, 10 beds, and several pensions.

Enquiry Office at Brodbeck-Steiner's. — Visitors' Tax for a longer stay than 2 days, 1 1/2 fr. per week. — Steamer on the Walensee to Fli, Betlis, Mühlehorn, Murg, Quinten, Unter-Terzen, and Wallenstadt. — Rowing Boats according to agreement. — Lake Baths, with good beach.

Weesen (1385′; 944 inhab.), a favourite summer-resort, lies in a sheltered *site at the W. end of the Walensee*. A shady promen-

Digitized by Google

nade skirts the lake, affording charming views. **Shady paths lead** to the (20 min.) *Jakobstraum*, and to the (25 min.) ***Kapfenberg***, with pretty view. The *Biberlikopf* (1870′), 3/4 hr. **from the station**, commands the whole Walensee, Linthtal, and **Glärnisch. — About** 1/2 M. to the E. of Weesen, beyond the *Flibach*, **is the hamlet of** *Fli* or *Fly*.

Excursions. From Weesen by the Amden road viâ Fli **as far as** (1/4 hr.) *Tafeli*, where we turn to the left viâ *Brand* and *Eschen* **for** (1 1/2 hr.) the *Durchschläge* (3687′), with a view of the Amden meadow **slopes**, Leistkamm, and Walensee; return viâ (1 1/2 hr.) Amden (see below). — **On the** road to Amden, 1/2 hr. from Weesen, is the *Giregärtli*, **with a view of the** lake, the Mürtschenstock, and the Glarner Alps. — **An excursion may be** made by boat (1 hr.) past the hamlet of *Betlis* and the ruin of ***Strahlegg*** (see below) to the ruined *Seren Mill*, at the mouth of the ***Beeren*** or *Serenbach*; thence a steep **ascent** to the ***Falls of the Serenbach*** **(restaurant)**; return viâ the *Muslen Fall* and through the Fli to (1 1/4 hr.) **Weesen.**

The ***Speer** (6415′), an admirable point of view, 4 1/2 hrs. **(guide 12 fr.,** unnecessary). By the finger-post at the N.E. end of Weesen **we turn** to the left (pleasant retrospects of the lake) and then **a steep ascent** through woods and meadows viâ the *Weesenermatt Alp* (3543′) **and the** *Untere Bütz Alp* (4305′, to the (3 1/2 hrs.) *Ober-Käsern Alp* (5425′; **Inn zum** Hohen Speer, bed 2 fr.). Thence to the left, in 1 hr. more, to the top, which consists of conglomerate. An easy descent is by the **red-marked** path, straight on past the first hut (not to the left), viâ the ***Durchschläge*** (see above) to Amden.

A road (motorbus from the rail. station in 3/4 hr.; 2 fr.), **with fine views** of the lake (shady in the evening), ascends from Weesen N.E. to (4 1/2 M.) **Amden** (2955′; Alpenhof, 50 beds, Bellevue, 22 beds, in both **R.** from 3 1/2, B. 2, L. 4, D. 4 1/2, P. 11 fr.; Rössli; Stern; Löwe; Hirsch; several **pensions**), loftily situated on sunny pastures. — Path from Amden to **Betlis** (1/2 hr.); to the *Leistkamm* (6905′), 4 hrs. (guide 15 fr., not indispensable; **descent to** Wallenstadt, see p. 52). — From Amden to *Nesslau* or *Stein* **in the Toggenburg** (p. 62) over the *Amdener Höhe* (4660′) and *Lad*, 3 1/2 hrs., or **over the pass** *Auf der Höhe* (5060′), 4 hrs. to *Stein* or *Starkenbach* (more **difficult**).

The pale-green ***Walensee** (1387′; area ca. 9 sq. M.) is 9 1/2 M. long, 1 1/4 M. wide, and 495′ deep. The N. bank consists of precipices, above which rise the barren peaks of the *Curfirsten* (Leistkamm 6906′, Selun 7245′, Frümsel 7440′, Brisi 7480′, Zustoll 7345′, Scheibenstoll 7342′, Hinterrugg 7575′, and Käserrugg 7435′). Only the houses of *Betlis*, in front of which, on a peninsula, **is the** ruined castle of *Strahlegg*, and, farther on, the hamlet of ***Quinten*** have found sites on the N. bank. On the S. bank also the **rocks**, pierced by several tunnels, are very precipitous at places.

Beyond Weesen (view to the left) we cross the ***Linth Canal*** **(to the right the Glarus line**, see R. 21), which connects the Walensee and Lake of Zürich, and, farther on, the *Escher Canal*, **which is the estuary of the Linth.** Both canals were constructed in **1807-22, under the supervision of Konrad Escher, to drain the marshy plain of the Linth.** — The line approaches the Walensee. Several tunnels. **On the other side of the lake we see the** *Muslenbach* **waterfall and the village of** ***Amden*** on the hill above; then the falls of the ***Serenbach***, **in a rocky gorge.**

Digitized by Google

41 M. **Mühlehorn** (Zur Mühle), a village at the estuary of the *Merenbach.* Over $^1/_2$ M. to the E., on the beautiful road along the lake-side which leads to Wallenstadt, are the houses of *Tiefenwinkel.*

FROM MÜHLEHORN TO NÄFELS OVER THE KERENZERBERG (3 hrs.; motor-cars). The road ascends in wide curves (short-cuts for walkers) to *Voglingen* and —

$2^1/_2$ M. **Obstalden** (2260'; Hirsch, 90 beds; Stern, 80 beds), a charmingly situated summer-resort, affording a fine view of the Walensee. A pleasant excursion may be made hence to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) pretty *Talalp-See* (6310'; hut of the 'Naturfreunde'), between the Neuenkamp and the Hochmatt (to the Spannegg and Glarus, see p. 77) ;the *Mürtschenstock* (Ruchen, 8012') is a difficult ascent viâ the Meerenalp in 5 hrs. (guide 30 fr.).

The road skirts the *Salleruntobel.*—$1^1/_4$ M. **Filzbach** (2340'; Rössli, 60 beds; Mürtschenstock, 50 beds), frequented as a summer-resort. From the *Britterhöhe* (2910'), reached in $^1/_2$ hr. by ascending to the left (finger-post), we enjoy an admirable survey of the Walensee and of the mountains of Toggenburg and Glarus; a more extensive view is obtained from the *Neuenkamm* (6253'), reached viâ *Habergschwend* in $3^1/_2$ hrs. — The road ascends for a short distance and then descends steadily. In 20 min. we reach a point (right), affording a good view of the head of the Walensee, the valley of the Linth Canal, bounded on the left by the Hirzli (p. 47), and the Wiggis chain. Near (3 M.) *Beglingen* we get a glimpse of the Glärnisch and the Tödi, and we then descend in windings (avoided by short-cuts) to (1 M.) *Mollis* (p. 76).

Two tunnels. — $43^1/_2$ M. **Murg** (Rössli; Schiffli; Krone; Hirsch; Villa Waldheim, 20 beds, in an open situation), charmingly situated at the mouth of the *Murgtal,* with a spinning-mill and timber trade. Pleasant footpaths lead to Quarten ($^3/_4$ hr.; see below), Obstalden ($1^1/_2$ hr.; see above), and other points. Rowing-boat to Quinten (p. 50) $2^1/_2$, to Wallenstadt (p. 52) 5 fr., etc.

*MURGTAL. A good road ascends to the right from the spinning-mill and the Pens. Waldheim (short-cut to the left) to the reservoir and the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Murg Fall,* below the first bridge (1929'; above the bridge we turn to the left for Quarten, to the right for the Alpweg, with fine views, which ends in $^1/_2$ hr.). We follow the left bank to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) second bridge (2428'), across which, at the reservoir of the electricity works, another path leads to Quarten. After a steep ascent of 1 hr. on the left bank the path reaches a third bridge at the beginning of the *Merlen Alp* (3640'). [To the righ tdiverges the route to the *Mürtschen Alp* (see below); $^1/_2$ hr. farther up are the falls of the *Sponbach,* in a wild ravine.] The track then ascends on the right bank, through meadows and wood and past the *Bachlaui* and *Mornen Alps,* to the ($2^1/_2$-3 hrs.) three **Murgseen** (5490', 5955', and 5980'). The first lake is very picturesque (simple accommodation in the fisherman's cottage and in the herdsman's hut between the second and third lake). From the highest lake the **Rottor* (8250') may be ascended in 2 hrs. (the fisherman or a herdsman desirable as guide, 6 fr.).— From the highest lake a rough path crosses the **Widerstein-Furkel** (6605') to the *Mühlebach-Tal* and ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Engi* in the Sernftal (guide 25 fr.); another leads over the **Murgsee-Furkel** (6570') to the *Mürtschen Alp* (Oberstafel, 6060'), and then either viâ the *Platten Alp* and *Fronalp* (p. 77) to (5 hrs.) *Glarus* (guide 25 fr.), or viâ the *Spannegg* (p. 77) to the *Talalp-See* and ($4^1/_2$ hrs.) *Obstalden* (see above; guide 20 fr.), or viâ the *Meeren Alp* to ($4^1/_2$ hrs.) *Mühlehorn* (see above; guide 20 fr.).

Beyond Murg, another tunnel; above, to the right, lies Quarten (p. 52). — $45^1/_2$ M. *Unter-Terzen* (1408'; Blumenau; Bahnhof-Hôtel; Freieck).

Digitized by Google

On the road to Ober-Terzen, about $^3/_4$ M. from Unter-Terzen, is the village of **Quarten** (1880′; Kurhaus Quarten, 35 beds), a charmingly situated summer-resort above the Walensee. From Quarten a footpath (views) leads along the hillside to ($^3/_4$ hr.) the Murg Fall (p. 51). Another and higher path leads, finally through wood, to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) second bridge in the Murgtal (see p. 51). — A pleasant excursion may be made from Quarten, viâ *Ober-Terzen* (road to this point), to the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) three **Seeben Lakes** (5320′; Kurhaus Seebenalp, 110 beds, P. from $7^1/_2$ fr.). Fine view from the *Güslen* (6025′; guide 7 fr.), $^3/_4$ hr. to the N.W. We return by the *Molveer Alp* (6065′) and the *Munzkarren* (6825′), between the Munzkopf and the Breitmantel, to the ($1^3/_4$ hr.) *Munz Alp* (5670′), then through the *Tobelwald* to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Quarten*, or (steep) to the *Geisslaui-Alp* (5272′) and the (1 hr.) *Bachlaui Alp* in the Murgtal (see p. 51).

On the steep rocks opposite are several waterfalls; to the right, the village of *Mols* (Hôt.-Pens. Thalhof, 25 beds). Tunnel. — At the E. end of the lake we cross the *Seez Canal.* — Over $^1/_2$ M. from the end of the lake lies —

$48^1/_2$ M. **Wallenstadt** (1400′; Hirsch; Post, 18 beds; Sonne; Krone), with 3100 inhab., a summer-resort and a garrison-town with an officers' musketry school. Steamer on the Walensee, see p. 49.

To the N.W. a road (diligence in $1^1/_4$ hr., 1 fr. 40 c.), ascends to ($2^1/_2$ M.) **Wallenstadt-Berg** (2647′; Hôt. Alpenhof, Kurhaus Huber, Pens. Staufacher, all simple), a health-resort pleasantly situated on the verdant slope of the Wallenstadter Berg (2600-4200′). The diligence goes on to (1 M.) *Knoblisbühl* (3220′), with a sanatorium for consumptives. The road thence ascends through wood and meadows to ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Schrina-Hochruck* (4310′; Kurhaus, 70 beds, P. $7^1/_2$-8 fr., simple but good), $2^1/_2$ hrs. from Wallenstadt, $1^1/_2$ hrs. from Wallenstadt-Berg.

Interesting excursion (with guide) from Wallenstadt to the N.E., on a good road to the (2 hrs.) *Alp Lüsis* (4265′; Kurhaus Lüsis, 30 beds); then, nearly level, viâ the *Vordere* and *Hintere Büls Alp* to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) the *Tschingeln Alp* (5040′; rustic whey-cure establishment). We then follow the slopes of the Curfirsten, with a series of beautiful views, to (1 hr.) *Obersäss* (5525′), descend thence to ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Schrina-Hochruck* (see above), and return to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) Wallenstadt viâ Wallenstadt-Berg. Or we may proceed from Schrina-Hochruck viâ the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Schwaldis Alp* (4825′) to the *Süls Alp* (4655′), go on by the *Stäfeli* to the (1 hr.) *Laubegg Alp* (4510′), and then descend by a steep but safe path to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Quinten* (p. 50), whence the lake is crossed by boat to *Murg* (p. 51). — To Amden over the *Leistkamm* (6905′), 8-9 hrs. with guide (22 fr., path marked red), attractive but fatiguing (comp. p. 50). — To Wildhaus or Grabs in the Toggenburg (p. 62) an attractive and not difficult route ($6^1/_2$-7 hrs.; guide 20 fr.) leads viâ Lüsis (see above) and the *Niedere* (6015′). A more fatiguing path leads viâ Büls Alp (see above) and the *Valsloch Pass* (7210′), between the *Hinterrugg* (7570′) and the *Käserrugg* (7425′; see p. 62, both easily ascended from the pass), to Alt-St. Johann or Wildhaus ($6^1/_2$ hrs.).

We now ascend the broad valley of the *Seez.* On a rock to the right, the picturesque ruins of *Gräplang* (1540′); to the left, on a rock above *Berschis* (Linde), is the old chapel of *St. Georgen* (1940′). — 51 M. **Flums** (1456′; Hôtel Bahnhof; Flumserhof) a summer-resort and manufacturing place of 4105 inhabitants. To the S.W. opens the *Schilsbach-Tal;* in the background rise the *Weissmeilen* (8135′) and Spitzmeilen (p. 53).

Carriage-roads and bridle-paths connect Flums with the various hôtel-pensions ('Kurhäuser') on the **Flums Alps**, which form a health-resort frequented both in summer and winter: *Alpina* (4595′; 120 beds), *Gamper-*

Digitized by Google

don (4530′; 100 beds), *Tannenboden* (4595′; 70 beds), *Tannenheim* (4265′), *Schönhalden* (4900′; 100 beds), etc.; P. 6½-7 fr.—Easy paths lead from the Flums Alps to the **Spitzmeilen Pass** (7255′), whence we may descend to *Matt* in the Sernftal (p. 85; 8 hrs. from Flums, easy). About ¾ hr. short of the pass (5-6 hrs. from Flums), on the *Mad Alp*, is the *Spitzmeilen Hut* of the S.A.C. (6860′; accommodation for 31), starting-point for the ascent of the **Spitzmeilen** (8215′; 1½ hr.; last part rather difficult; guide 23 fr.).

A good road leads from Flums to (¼ hr. N.) *Berschis* (p. 52), then by road or path, mostly through wood, to (2½-3 hrs.) the *Kurhaus Sennisalp* (4595′; 95 beds, P. from 8 fr.), a health-resort finely situated at the foot of the Gamsberg.

At (54½ M.) **Mels** (1607′; Melserhof, at the station; Schlüssel; Löwe), a little town with 4369 inhab., are an old Capuchin monastery and several factories. It lies at the entrance of the *Weisstannen-Tal*, from which the Seez descends. About 1¼ hr. higher up is the *Kurhaus Waldheim* (3115′; 60 beds, P. from 8½ fr.); 1 hr. N.W. is the *Tilserberg* (2625′), with the Kurhaus Tilserhof.

The ***Alvier** (7753′) may be ascended from Mels in 5½ hrs. (guide 15 fr., unnecessary for adepts). The path ascends steeply from the station to the right to the (3½ hrs.) *Alp Palfries* (5360′; Kurhaus Palfries, 60 beds; Alpenrose; Kurhaus Stahlrüfe), traverses steep and rocky slopes, and reaches the (2 hrs.) summit through a narrow cleft by steps cut in the rock. The view embraces the Rhine Valley, the Rhætikon, and the Vorarlberg, Appenzell, and Glarus Mts. (good panorama by Simon). Comp. p. 70.

From Mels the road ascends through the *Weisstannen-Tal* to (8 M.) **Weisstannen** (3280′; Alpenhof, with garden, 45 beds; Gemse, 45 beds, P. from 7 fr.; Frohsinn, 35 beds), a summer-resort surrounded by woods. Thence a marked path (guide 23 fr.) viâ *Unter-Lavtina* (4325′) and *Valtüsch* (5940′) in 4 hrs. to the **Heidel Pass** (7865′), between the *Seezberg* and the *Heidelspitz* (7980′), where we have a fine view of the huge Sardona Glacier, the Trinserhorn, and the Ringelspitz. Descent into the *Calfetsen-Tal*, viâ the *Malanser Alp* and *Stockboden*, to the Tamina bridge near *St. Martin* (4430′) 2 hrs., and to *Vättis* (p. 75) 1¾ hr. more.

56½ M. *Sargans* (1590′; rail. restaurant), and thence to (72½ M.) *Coire*, see pp. 70, 71.

14. From Zürich to Romanshorn viâ Winterthur.

Swiss Federal Railway to Romanshorn (52 M.) in 2-3 hrs. (13 fr. 90, 9 fr. 70, 6 fr. 30 c.).

Zürich, see p. 34. The train, passing over a viaduct, crosses the *Sihl*, ascends in a wide curve, crosses the *Limmat*, and passes under the *Käferberg* by a tunnel 1020 yds. long.—3½ M. *Oerlikon* (1443′; Hôt. Bahnhof), junction for Schaffhausen (see p. 33).

The line crosses the *Glatt*. At (5½ M.) *Wallisellen* the Rapperswil line diverges to the right (see p. 55). Fine view of the Glarus Alps. 7½ M. *Dietlikon;* 10½ M. *Effretikon*, junction for the line viâ *Pfäffikon* (on a small lake, with 3411 inhab. and several factories; on a hill to the right, a restored Roman camp) and *Wetzikon* to *Hinwil* (13½ M.; see p. 56).—13½ M. *Kemptthal*. Near Winterthur the *Töss* is crossed. To the left is the factory town of Töss (p. 17), and on a hill *behind it* are the ruins of Hoch-Wülflingen.

Digitized by Google

17 M. **Winterthur.** — **Railway Restaurant.* — **Hotels.** *Ochs* (Pl. a; A, 1), near the station, 34 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3, D. 3½ fr., with large garden-restaurant. In the town: *Goldener Löwe* (Pl. b; C, 2), 40 beds from 4, B. 2½, L. or D. 4 fr.; *Krone* Pl. c; B, 1), 40 beds from 4½, B. 1 fr. 80 c., L. or D. 4½ fr. — Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. A, B, 1), opposite the station. Tramways (comp. the Plan), through town and suburbs.

Winterthur (1447′), with 26.609 inhab., on the *Eulach*, has, since the middle of the 19th cent., developed into an important factory town, especially for machine building and the textile trade. The Stadthaus-Strasse, which runs E. from the station square,

forms the N. boundary of the old town, in the middle of which rises the *Stadt-Kirche* (Pl. B, 1, 2), with towers (213′) of the 17-18th centuries. To the S. of the old town is the cantonal *Technical School* and *Industrial Museum* (Pl. B, C, 2; open 8-12 & 2-6). Near the E. end of the Stadthaus-Str., to the left, is the *Stadthaus* (Pl. C, 1), built by G. Semper in 1865-69. The **Museum* (Pl. B, C, 1; open 8-12 and 2-4), designed by Rittmeyer & Furrer, contains good pictures by Anton Graff (b. 1736 in Winterthur, d. 1813 in Dresden), K. Hofer, F. Hodler, E. Würtenberger, F. Vallotton, and other Swiss painters, an historical collection, natural science collections, and the town library (80,000 vols.).

Winterthur is the junction for railways to *Bâle* viâ *Stein-Bülach* (pp. 16, 17), to *Schaffhausen* (p. 33), to *Etzwilen* (Singen; p. 24), to *Rorschach* viâ *St. Gall* (p. 56).

From Winterthur to Rüti by the Töss valley, 29 M. in 2-2¼ hrs. 5 M. *Sennhof*, 25 min. S.W. of which is the old castle of *Kiburg* (2070′);

Digitized by Google

5½ M. *Kollbrunn;* 8 M. *Rämismühle-Zell;* 10 M. *Turbental* (1810′), 2 M. to the E. of which is *Gyrenbad* (2490′), with an alkaline spring (P. 8½-9 fr.); 11 M. *Wila*, in pretty surroundings. — 15½ M. **Bauma** (2103′), where a line branches off viâ Hinwil and Bubikon (p. 56) to Uerikon (p. 48). The line leaves the valley of the Töss, which rises on the slopes of the *Töss-Stock* (3789′), and wends its way viâ (18½ M.) *Steg* into the *Fischental.* — 21¾ M. *Gibswil* (2496′), whence the **Bachtel** (3671′) may be ascended in 1 hr. It affords a celebrated panorama of the Alps from the Sentis to the Jungfrau, and of the picturesque landscape round the Lake of Zürich (on the top is a restaurant and an iron view-tower). Then through the picturesque valley of the *Jona* to (25 M.) **Wald** (2037′; Rail. Restaurant; Krone; Rössli; Schwert), an industrial place (7400 inhab.) at the S.E. foot of the Bachtel. — 29 M. *Rüti* (p. 56).

The train continues to descend through the fertile hilly country of Canton Thurgau. 18 M. *Ober-Winterthur* (p. 30), on the site of the Celto-Roman settlement of Vitodurum. — 20½ M. *Wiesendangen;* to the right we see the Glärnisch (p. 84). — 21¾ M. *Attikon;* 24½ M. *Islikon.*

27 M. **Frauenfeld** (1340′; pop. 8711; Hôt. Bahnhof, 35 beds from 3½, D. 4 fr.), on the *Murg*, capital of the Thurgau, with large factories. The castle in the Old Town has a massive 13th cent. keep. From Frauenfeld to Wil (p. 56), 11 M., tramway in 1-1¼ hr.

Not far from the road to Stammheim (p. 24; motor-cars), above (4½ M.) *Hüttwilen* and the Hüttwil or Steinegg Lake, on the well-wooded ridge between the Thur and the Rhine, lies the old castle of *Steinegg* (1968′), a prominent landmark. It was rebuilt in 1887 and transformed into a sanatorium, with a large park and fine view.

29½ M. *Felben;* 31¼ M. *Hüttlingen-Mettendorf.* — Near (33 M.) *Müllheim-Wigoltingen* the train crosses the *Thur.* 35 M. *Märstetten;* 37½ M. **Weinfelden** (1415′; pop. 4328; Krone; Traube). To the left, *Schloss Weinfelden* (1850′), on the vine-clad *Ottenberg.* The train proceeds through the wide basin of the Thur. 40 M. *Bürglen.* — 42 M. *Sulgen* (1584′; Helvetia; Schweizerhof), junction for a branch-line up the Thur valley viâ *Bischofszell* (1670′; Linde; Löwe), an old industrial town of 3050 inhab., at the confluence of the Thur and Sitter, to Gossau (14½ M; p. 57). — 43 M. *Erlen;* 46½ M. *Oberaach;* 46¾ M. *Amriswil.*

52 M. *Romanshorn*, see p. 32.

FROM ZÜRICH VIÂ USTER TO RAPPERSWIL, 26¾ M., Glatt-Tal Railway in 1½ hr. — Beyond (5½ M.) *Wallisellen* (p. 53) the line ascends the broad valley of the Glatt viâ (7½ M.) *Dübendorf*, with a military aerodrome, and (9¼ M.) *Schwerzenbach*, not far from the *Greifensee* (1434′), out of which the Glatt flows. — From (11 M.) *Nänikon-Greifensee* a road leads W. to the (⅔ M.) village of *Greifensee* (Krone), with its old château, renewed in 1520, formerly the seat of the Zürich provincial governors. There is also a fine church dating from the 14th century. — 13 M. **Uster** (1530′; pop. 8999; Rail. Restaurant; Usterhof; Stern), a manufacturing place. On the right is the loftily situated old castle, now the seat of the

Digitized by Google

district-court, connected by a tramway viâ **Mönchaltorf and Esslingen** (p. 45) with Langholz (p. 47; 6½ M.). — 15½ M. *Aathal.* — 17 M. **Wetzikon** (1759′; Schweizerhof), with 6787 inhab., an old castle, and cotton and silk factories, is the junction for the branch-line from Effretikon to Hinwil (see p. 53); tram to Meilen (see p. 47). — 21 M. *Bubikon* (1676′), with a former commandery of the Knights of Malta and several factories, is the junction for the branch-line from Bauma (p. 55) and Hinwil (p. 53) to Uerikon (p. 48). — 22½ M. **Rüti** (1587′; Löwe; Schweizerhof), with 5496 inhab., engine-works, and silk-factories, junction of the Tösstal line to Winterthur (pp. 54, 55).

Beyond a tunnel the train descends, chiefly through wood. Near *Jona,* a manufacturing suburb of Rapperswil, we descry the Alps of Schwyz to the S., and farther on, the Mürtschenstock, Speer, and Sentis on the left. — 26¾ M. *Rapperswil,* see p. 48.

15. From Zürich to Rorschach viâ St. Gall.

Swiss Federal Railway to *St. Gall* (52½ M.) in 2-3 hrs. (14 fr. 5, 9 fr. 80, 6 fr. 40 c.); to *Rorschach* (62 M.) in 2¾-4½ hrs. (16 fr. 85, 11 fr. 75, 7 fr. 65 c.). Express trains with dining-cars.

From Zürich to (17 M.) *Winterthur* (1447′), see p. 53. The line winds upwards through the Eulach valley. The Curfirsten gradually appear to the S. and the Appenzell Mts. to the S.E. Most of the places are busily engaged in the silk trade, weaving, and embroideries; 20½ M. *Räterschen;* 24 M. *Elgg* (1673′). To the S. (1½ hr.) rises the *Schauenberg* (2930′); 25½ M. *Aadorf* (1740′); 29½ M. *Eschlikon.* — 31 M. *Sirnach* (1810′). A road ascends the Murg valley (motor-car 4 times daily in 35 min., 1 fr.) to (3¾ M.) *Fischingen* (2067′; Sonne; Stern); thence it proceeds past the former Benedictine abbey, with a baroque church of 1685, to the (1 hr.) cross at *Allenwinden* (3125′), whence a path to the right leads to the top of the *Hörnli* (3725′; restaurant; splendid view).

33 M. **Wil** (1880′; Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Bahnhof-Terminus, 20 beds from 3, D. 4½ fr.; Schöntal), junction for Frauenfeld (tramway; p. 55), Constance (p. 31), and Nesslau (p. 62), is an industrial town of 7337 inhabitants. Until the end of the 18th cent. it was frequently the residence of the abbots of St. Gall, whose palace is now used as brewery and a museum. Beside it is the Law Court (beautiful wainscoting, stained glass with coats-of-arms, collection of coins). The old parish church is worthy of a visit. The Town Hall was formerly a private mansion. — About 1½ hr. to the N.E. is the *Nollen* (2590′), reached by a road viâ Rossrüti and Wuppenau.

The train crosses the *Thur* near (35½ M.) *Schwarzenbach* (1782′). — 39½ M. *Utzwil* (1856′; 3899 inhab.), 42½ M. *Flawil* (2010′; 6119 inhab.), two factory-towns. The *Glatt* is crossed.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

The library (adm., see p. 57), in a splendid rococo hall, contains 40,000 vols. (1584 incunabula) and 1793 valuable MSS., the chief of which are exhibited on show-desks (psalter of Notker Labeo of the 10th cent., Nibelungenlied of the 13th cent., the Casus Monasterii S. Galli, of the 11th cent., used by Scheffel for his 'Ekkehard' in 1855, etc.).

At the W. end of the Multergasse, in front of the *Swiss Bank Corporation* (Pl. 6; D, 2), is a pretty fountain by A. Bösch, erected in 1898 to celebrate the completion of the aqueduct from the Lake of Constance (p. 32). — The *Industrial Museum* (Pl. 3, D, 3; adm., see p. 57), with a collection of lace and embroidery and a library, is in the Vadian-Strasse. Embroidering-machines may be seen at work at the Lagerhaus, David-Str. 40, 2nd floor (Pl. C, 3).

To the E., in the *Kleine Brühl*, is the *Cantonal School* (Pl. E, 3). Farther on are the pretty *Public Park*, with a botanic garden (Alpine plants). The *Old* and *New Museums* (Pl. F, 2; adm., see p. 57) contain natural history and prehistoric collections; also the pictures of the Kunstverein (works by Koller, Diday, Makart, A. Feuerbach, Ritz, Schirmer, and others) and the collections of the Historical Society. — To the N.E., in the *Grosse Brühl* (Pl. E, F, 2), are the *Tonhalle*, the *Commercial High School*, and the *Town Library* (*Vadiana*; adm., see p. 57; 90,000 vols. and over 500 MSS., chiefly of the Reformation period). — The slopes of the *Rosenberg* (Pl. C, D, 2, 1) are studded with villas and afford fine views.

To the S. of the monastery a subterranean *Cable Tramway* (Pl. D, 3, 4) runs every 10 min. (3 min.; up 20, down 15 c.) through the gorge of the Steinach to the suburb of *Mühleck* (2440′; restaurant). About 8 min. E. are the open-air baths of *Dreilinden* (Pl. E-G, 4, 5; 2540′). Above them, 25 min. from Mühleck, is the **Freudenberg** (Pl. G, 5; 2910′), with a restaurant and *View of St. Gall, the Lake of Constance, and the Sentis, Glärnisch, and Tödi. — The best view of the town is to be had 10 min. W. of Mühleck, at the *Restaurant Falkenburg* (Pl. D, 4; 2559′); thence back viâ the Berneck, Scheffelstein, Restaurant Nest, Solitude (2690′), and the Teufen road (1¼ hr.; comp. Pl. C-A, 5, 4).

From the tramway-terminus of Heiligkreuz (comp. Pl. G, 1) we reach in 20 min. the inn *Peter & Paul* (2580′) and the *Deer Park*, where the ibex is represented. — From Mühleck (see above) we may follow the road to the S. viâ *St. Georgen* to (1 hr.) *Schäflisegg* (3190′); then to the right to (10 min.) the ***Fröhlichsegg** (3290′), with a good inn and a view of the Appenzell Mountains: in the foregound, the Teufen and the green Alpine valley, studded with houses; to the N., part of the Lake of Constance. We may proceed from Schäflisegg ½ hr. farther to Teufen (p. 65) on the tramway from St. Gall to Appenzell

About 3 M. to the N.E. of St. Gall, 20 min. from the tram-terminus of Neudorf (comp. Pl. G, 3), stands the popular Kurhaus of *Oberwaid* (2165′; 120 beds from 4½, B. 2, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.), with a large deer-park and extensive views.

From St. Gall to Trogen, 6 M., tramway in 42 min. (1 fr. 20 c.). — 1¼ M. *Notkersegg*; 2 M. *Schwarzer Bär*. — 3 M. **Vögelinsegg** (3145′; good hotel, 20 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 9 fr.), with view extending from the Sentis to the Lake of Constance; a still more extensive

Digitized by Google

view may be had $^1/_4$ hr. higher up from the *Birt* (3380′), whence one may walk for $1^1/_2$ hr. farther along the ridge S.W. to Schäfisegg (see p. 58). — $4^1/_4$ M. **Speicher** (3038′; Löwe, 30 beds; Krone, 15 beds), a summer-resort. Finally viâ *Säglibrücke* (2956′) to *Trogen* (p. 64).

From St. Gall the line threads the *Rosenberg Tunnel* (1600 yds.) to ($53^1/_2$ M.) *St. Fiden* (2126′; Hôt. National), the junction of the Romanshorn railway (see below), and continues along the slope of the débris-covered valley of the *Steinach*, mostly through wood. The Lake of Constance is frequently visible, with Friedrichshafen on its N. bank. Beyond ($56^1/_2$ M.) *Mörschwil* (1778′) we turn to the right and cross the Goldach before ($60^1/_2$ M.) *Goldach* (1476′). — 62 M. *Rorschach* (1310′), see p. 32.

16. From Romanshorn viâ St. Gall and Wattwil to Rapperswil.

50 M. Bodensee-Toggenburg and Swiss Federal Railway in $2^3/_4$-3 hrs. (16 fr. 35, 11 fr. 40, 7 fr. 45 c.).

Romanshorn (1318′), see p. 32. The railway leaves the Lake of Constance near Egnach (p. 32) and ascends through orchards. $2^1/_2$ M. *Neukirch-Egnach* (1360′); $3^3/_4$ M. *Steinebrunn* (1380′); 5 M. *Muolen* (1580′). We cross the Hegibach viaduct to (6 M.) *Häggenschwil* (1656′), with ruins of a castle. From (8 M.) *Roggwil-Berg* (1846′) we obtain a splendid survey of the Lake of Constance. 10 M. *Wittenbach* (1970′), near the thriving village of *Kronbühl*. We pass through the Bruggwald Tunnel, and cross the wild ravine of the *Steinach* (see above) by a lofty embankment. $12^1/_2$ M. *St. Fiden* and the Rosenberg Tunnel, see above.

$13^3/_4$ M. **St. Gall** (2200′; see p. 57). The line branches off to the left from the Winterthur railway, to ($15^1/_2$ M.) *Haggen-Bruggen* (2230′). Immediately beyond the station we traverse the Sitter Viaduct, which spans the deep ravine of the *Sitter*. The viaduct is 415 yds. long and 320′ high. Beautiful view of the valleys of the Sitter and Urnäsch and of the hilly region of Appenzell and St. Gall (in the background the Sentis). Beyond the viaduct we thread the short Sturzenegg Tunnel (270 yds.), skirt the Gübsenweiher, and pass over the Walketobel Viaduct and through several tunnels.

$18^1/_2$ M. *Herisau* (2455′; rail. restaurant), the junction of the Appenzell line (p. 65).

The railway threads a tunnel and traverses the imposing Glatt-Tal Viaduct, 328 yds. long. The line proceeds, steadily ascending, along the hillside, commanding pretty views. Beyond (21 M.) *Schachen* (2598′) the scenery becomes wilder and more picturesque. After crossing the deep and wooded gorge of the Kirchtobel we traverse the Weissenbach Viaduct (213′ high) and thread the Bühlberg Tunnel. $23^1/_2$ M. **Degersheim** (2627′; Sanatorium Sennrüti, 70 beds, P. from 7 or 8 fr.), a prosperous village with 3317 inhab., lar

Digitized by Google

engaged in the production of embroideries. This is the highest point on the line, which now descends the valley of the Aach, passing over viaducts and through several small tunnels. 26½ M. *Mogelsberg* (2355′; Hôt. Bär). Skirting the village, we traverse the Russen-Tobel by a lofty embankment, and beyond several tunnels and a deep cutting suddenly emerge high up on the sunny hillside of the *Necker-Tal*. To the right flows the river far below.

The line now gradually descends, passing over several viaducts, and finally crosses the Necker to (29 M.) *Brunnadern-Neckertal* (2158′), whence a diligence runs to the (1¾ M.) health-resort of *Ober-Helfenswil* (2789′; Hôtel zur Brauerei: Pens. Höhg), and a motor-car to the (2¾ M.) village of *St. Peterzell* (2313′; Hôt. Schäfle; comp. p. 61). Bending to the right the line then enters the *Wasserfluh Tunnel* (3890 yds. in length), which emerges in the valley of the Thur, below the church of Lichtensteig. The *Thur* is then crossed. 31½ M. **Lichtensteig** (2130′; p. 61). To the S., at the head of the valley, appear the Curfirsten; opposite is the picturesque little town of Lichtensteig (2027′). Beyond the station we join the Wil line (see below) and ascend the left bank of the Thur to—

33½ M. **Wattwil** (2020′; p. 61), the terminus of the Bodensee-Toggenburg Railway, but the trains to Rapperswil go straight on (change carriages for Nesslau). — The Swiss Federal Railway (Ricken line) enters to the right the *Ricken Tunnel*, 9408 yds. in length, in which the line descends more than 330′ (the passage downwards takes 10-11 min.). — Emerging from the tunnel, the line crosses the Kaltbrunn torrent by a viaduct, where a magnificent view of the Glarus Alps and the plain of the Linth is suddenly disclosed; in the foreground is (39¾ M.) the village of *Kaltbrunn* (1578′). The line now descends rapidly (20 : 100) into the valley of the Linth, to (41¾ M.) *Uznach* (1358′; p. 49) and (50 M.) *Rapperswil* (p. 48).

17. From Wil through the Toggenburg to Buchs in the Rhine Valley.

Federal Railway to *Nesslau*, 23 M. in 1½ hr. (4 fr. 25, 2 fr. 80 c.). — From Nesslau to *Buchs*, 18 M., Motor Car in 1¾-2½ hrs. (7 fr. 65 c.).

The ancient county of **Toggenburg** comprises the territory of the upper *Thur* and its tributaries. Embroidery and cotton weaving and spinning are carried on, but beyond Ebnat, in the Upper Toggenburg, the breeding of cattle (especially goats) is the chief occupation. The prettily situated villages are in considerable favour as cheap summer-resorts. Information is supplied by the 'Verkehrs-Verband Toggenburg' at Lichtensteig.

Wil (1880′), see p. 56. The railway ascends the Thur valley, above the left bank. — 4½ M. *Bazenheid;* diligence to the health-resort of *Kirchberg* (2427′; Adler; Tell). At (7 M.) *Lütisburg* (1972′) we cross the *Guggerloch* by a viaduct 190′ high. 8 M.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

23 M. **Nesslau** & *Neu-St. Johann.* HOTELS (P. from 8 fr.). At Nesslau: *Stern*, 40 beds; *Traube*, 50 beds; *Krone*, 20 beds; several pensions. At Neu-St. Johann: *Schäfli*, 20 beds. Near Ennetbühl (see below): *Sonne*, 40 beds.

Nesslau (2520′), a summer-resort (2001 inhab.), is the present terminus of the railway. It occupies a sheltered situation at the W. foot of the Stockberg and lies on both banks of the Thur, which is joined here by the *Jentaler Bach*, descending from the Speer. About 1/4 hr. upstream are the two *Giessen Falls*, with an electric power-station.

Up the *Stockberg* (5853′), 2 1/2 hrs., not difficult; comprehensive view and rich flora. — Up the *Speer* (p. 61), 5 hrs., viâ the Jental or the Wolzen Alp. — To *Weesen*, 1 1/2-5 hrs., see p. 50.

To URNÄSCH (4 1/2-5 hrs.). A road from Neu-St. Johann ascends viâ (1 1/4 M.) *Ennetbühl* and the (2 1/2 M.) sulphur-baths of *Rietbad* (3041′; diligence thus far) to the (3 1/2 M.) *Alp Bernhalde* (3402′). Then a footpath through the *Krätzernwald* viâ *Lutertannen* to the (3/4 hr.) **Krätzern Pass** (4100′) and down past the Krätzerli Sanatorium to the *Urnäsch-Tal* (p. 66).

The ROAD TO BUCHS (motor-car, see p. 60) leads up the Thur valley past (2 1/2 M.) *Stein* (2821′; Ochs; several pensions) and the ruin of *Starkenstein* (r.) to (4 1/2 M.) *Starkenbach* (2933′; Drei Eidgenossen, P. from 7 fr.). To the right are the Curfirsten; to the left the imposing *Schafberg* (7810′), remarkable for its folded strata. Then (6 M.) *Alt-St. Johann* (2943′; Schweizerhof, 50 beds; Rössli), a summer and winter-sport resort. This is the starting-point for the ascent of the *Hinterrugg* (7575′), the highest of the Curfirsten (4-4 1/2 hrs.; see p. 50); about halfway, the *Curfirsten Hut* of the S.A.C. (4757′; accommodation for 20). — 7 M. *Unterwasser* (2980′; *Kurhaus Sentis, 200 beds, P. from 9 fr.; Stern, good), prettily situated at the junction of the sources of the Thur. — At (8 1/2 M.) *Lisighaus* (3464′; Wilhelm Tell Inn, 30 beds) is the little house in which Zwingli (1484-1531), the Zürich reformer, was born.

9 1/4 M. **Wildhaus** (3600′; Hirsch, 60 beds; Sonne), a summer and winter-resort, at the base of the Schafberg. About 10 min. from the village is the *Kurhaus Acker* (3609′; 100 beds); and 20 min. N.E. is the *Pens. Schönenboden*, near a small lake. The (1 1/2 hr.) *Sommerikopf* (4317′) commands a fine view of the Rhine valley.

Ascent of the *Sentis* from Wildhaus (6 hrs.; red way-marks), see p. 68. — To *Wallenstadt* (6 1/2 hrs.), see p. 52. — Viâ the *Schwendi Alp* and *Iltios Alp* to the top of the *Hinterrugg* (see above), and thence over the Valsloch to the *Käserrugg* (7350′), 4 hrs., with guide (comp. p. 52). — Over the *Zwingli* or *Krai Alp Pass* to *Weissbad* (8 hrs.), see p. 67.

The road descends past the ruin of *Wildenburg* (l.) through the *Simmi-Tobel*, finally describing a long bend (short-cut for walkers to the right), to (13 M.) *Zollhaus* and (15 M.) *Gams* (1575′; Kreuz; Schäfle), in the Rhine Valley. — 16 1/2 M. *Grabs* (1538′) lies at the foot of the Grabser Berg, on which is the *Voralpsee* (3661′; hotel; 2 1/2 hrs.). Then viâ the ancient little town of *Werdenberg* (1476′), with the well-preserved castle once belonging to the Counts of Werdenberg (p. 65), to —

18 1/2 M. *Buchs* (station 1/2 M. farther on; see p. 70).

Digitized by Google

18. The Canton of Appenzell.

Railways. From Rorschach to Heiden, rack-and-pinion railway in 40-50 min. (up 3 fr. 30, 2 fr. 15 c.; down 2 fr. 20, 1 fr. 45 c.). — From St. Gall to Appenzell: viâ *Herisau* (pp. 59, 65) in 1½ hr. (4 fr. 60 c., 3 fr.); by tramway viâ *Gais* (p. 65) in 1¼ hr. (4 fr. 60 c., 3 fr.); tramway to *Trogen*, see p. 58. — From Altstätten to Gais, narrow-gauge railway (p. 65) in 1 hr. (2 fr. 5 c.). — From Appenzell to Wasserauen (Sentis Railway, p. 66) in 20 min. (up 2 fr. 50, down 1 fr. 25 c.). — Return-tickets are issued to Appenzell viâ Herisau or Gais and to Trogen viâ Vögelinsegg.

The **Canton of Appenzell,** comprising the hilly country on the N. and N.W. slopes of the Sentis group, entirely surrounded by the Canton of St. Gall, lies outside the great stream of tourist traffic, but its valleys and hills, its verdant pastures and dark pine-woods, and its clean villages find many admirers. The finest points are *Heiden*, *St. Anton*, *Wildkirchli*, *Ebenalp*, the *Hohe Kasten*, and the *Sentis*. This canton was divided after the religious wars of 1597 into two half-cantons, **Ausser-Rhoden** and **Inner-Rhoden.** Ausser-Rhoden (101 sq.M.; 55,334 inhab.) belongs to the Reformed Church, and is an industrial region, engaged in weaving and the production of machine-made embroidery. Inner-Rhoden (61 sq. M.; 14,614 inhab.) is almost exclusively Roman Catholic It contains more pasture-land than Ausser-Rhoden, but it is famous also for the hand-embroidery, often displaying extraordinary taste and skill, which is produced in almost every house.

Rorschach (1310′), see p. 32. The Railway to Heiden is on the rack-and-pinion system (see above). The train starts from the harbour, stops at the town station, where the toothed rail begins, and then ascends through orchards, affording charming glimpses of the lake. On the left, below, is the château of Wartegg (p. 33); on the right, above, *Wartensee*. Near (2½ M.) *Wienachten* (2020′; Pens. Alpenblick, to the W., near Landegg) are large quarries of sandstone. We then skirt the deep *Wienachter Tobel* to (3 M.) *Schwendi* (2217′; inn), beyond which we cross the gorge.

4⅓ M. **Heiden.** — Hotels. **Hôt.-Pens. Freihof*, with park and hydropathic, 120 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 12 fr., *Schweizerhof*, 60 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr., both under the same management and open May-Nov.; *Krone*, with terrace facing the lake, 50 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Linde*, 30 beds, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Gletscherhügel*, 20 beds, P. from 9 fr.; *Löwe*, 15 beds, P. from 8 fr.; *Pens. Weiss*, near the station, 20 beds, P. from 8 fr.; *Pens. Nord*, 40 beds, a Protestant hostel, P. from 7½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Schäfle*, 10 beds, P. from 8 fr.; *Pens. Rechsteiner*, 40 beds, P. from 8½ fr.; *Pens.-Rest. Waldruh-Bellevue* (2779′; ½ hr. S.E.). — Lodgings abundant. — Esquiry Office (Verkehrs-Verein), 1st house on the left from the station. — Visitors' Tax 50 c. daily. — Kursaal, adm. 50 c.

Motor Cars. To *St. Gall* (p. 57) viâ *Kaien* (p. 64) and *Rehetobel* (p. 64), 11½ M. in 1½ hr. (4 fr. 25 c.); to *St. Gall* (p. 57) viâ *Grub* (p. 64), 9½ M. in 1¼ hr. (3 fr. 80 c.); to *Berneck* (p. 69), 6¼ M. in 1 hr. (2 fr. 50 c.); to *Trogen* (p. 61) viâ *Kaien* (p. 64), 6½ M. in 1 hr. (2 fr. 30 c.); to *Rheineck* (pp. 64, 69) in ½ hr. (1 fr.), down in ¾ hr. (1 fr. 70 c.).

Heiden (2645′), a pleasant village with 3283 inhab., among the foot-hills of the Appenzell Alps, is frequented as a summer-resort and for the whey cure. The climate is moderately warm (mean summer temperature 69-75° Fahr.), the drinking water is above suspicion, and the arrangements for patients are good. At the

Digitized by Google

highest point of the village, in the gardens behind the Freihof, is the *Kursaal* (restaurant; band thrice daily). Adjacent is the *Gletscherhügel*, an artificial hill composed of erratic boulders and planted with alpine plants. The grounds of the Freihof afford fine views of the Lake of Constance. About 1 M. to the N.W., in the valley of the Mattenbach, below the Grub road, is the pretty *Wald-Park*, with view-points (Dreiländerblick, Gräfeplatz, etc.).

A road (motor-car, p. 63) affording picturesque views leads N.E. viâ ($1^1/_4$ M.) **Wolfhalden** (2350′; Adler, 20 beds; Krone, 20 beds; Pens. Friedeberg, 30 beds; Pens. Lindenberg, 100 beds) and *Lutzenberg-Hohelust* to ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Rheineck* (p. 69). — About 5 min. S. of Heiden a path (yellow marks) diverging to the left from the Oberegg road (see below) leads viâ *Blatten* (2834′) to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Gebhardshöhe* (2910′; p. 69), whence we may return (white marks) viâ Walzenhausen (p. 69) and *Bühli*, or viâ *Lachen* and the baths of *Schönenbühl* (2483′) to Wolfhalden (from Schönenbühl to Heiden a direct path viâ *Bänziger* in 40 min.).

The road to ($7^1/_2$ M.) *St. Gall* (p. 57; motor-cars, see p. 63) leads viâ ($^1/_2$ M.) **Grub** (2677′; Ochs; Löwe; Pens. Möhl-Landegg), a health-resort, *Eggersriet*, and the *Martinstobel* (p. 33). — From Grub, diverging 1 min. beyond the church to the right and at *St. Gallisch-Grub* to the left from the Rorschach road, we may ascend (20 min.; $^3/_4$ hr. from Heiden) the **Rossbühl** (3145′; Hôt. Fünfländerblick, 20 beds; Hôt.-Pens. Rossbühel, 15 beds), the long ridge of the Rorschacher Berg, commanding an admirable survey of the Lake of Constance and the Hegau.

To the S.E. a road leads from Heiden viâ ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Oberegg* (2900′; Bär, 100 beds; Linde, 15 beds) to ($^3/_4$ hr.) **St. Anton** (3640′; Alpenhof, 30 beds; Rössle, 40 beds), a health-resort, with the *Chapel of St. Anthony* and a famous view of the Lake of Constance, the Rhine Valley, and the Vorarlberg and Appenzell Mts. Pedestrians ($1^1/_4$ hr.) diverge to the right from the road and ascend (blue marks) viâ the *Bischofsberg* (3095′) and *Rütegg* (inn). — From St. Anton to *Altstätten* (p. 70) $1^1/_2$ hr. — We may continue to follow the ridge from St. Anton, with continuous views of the Rhine Valley and the Sentis, to the *Landmark* (3267′; Schäfle), on the road from Altstätten to Trogen, and then viâ the *Saurücken* to the top of the (2 hrs.) *Gäbris* (p. 65).

The ***Kaien** (3690′), $1^1/_4$ hr. S.W. of Heiden, is frequently ascended (red way-marks). A path diverging to the right near the former Hôtel Moser ascends viâ *Hasenbühl* and *Benzenrüti* to the *Vordere Kaien* (toilsome after rain). A path marked by red arrows leads thence to the Hintere Kaien and the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Gupf* (3545′; inn), with a splendid survey of the Canton of Appenzell, the Lake of Constance, etc. — Descent from the Gupf to ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Rehetobel* (see below).

The Road to Trogen (motor-car, see p. 63) ascends to (2 M.) *Kaien* (3185′; inn); then up and down hill, past *Rehetobel* (on the right; 3243′; Löwe; Hirsch) and ($3^3/_4$ M.) *Wald* (3150′; Schäfli; Krone; Harmonie).

$6^1/_2$ M. **Trogen** (3010′; pop. 2264; Krone, 15 beds from $3^1/_2$, B. 1 fr. 80 c., L. $3^1/_2$, D. $4^1/_2$, P. from 11 fr.; Schäfli; Hirsch; Rössli; Löwe), a pleasantly situated health-resort, the capital of the canton of Appenzell Ausser-Rhoden. On the last Sun. in April, in even-numbered years, the cantonal assembly is held on the village square, which is surrounded by 18th cent. buildings (parish church, court house, a children's sanatorium, etc.). Tram to St. Gall, see p. 63.

The highroad from Trogen to ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Gais* (p. 65) runs viâ

Digitized by Google

($3^1/_2$ M.) *Bühler* (see below). Far preferable, however, is the footpath diverging to the left from the road at ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Weissegg* (3481′), ascending (guide-posts) to ($^3/_4$ hr.) the top of the **Gäbris** (4110′; inn; splendid panorama), and descending to Gais in another $^1/_2$ hr.

The Tramway from St. Gall to Appenzell (see pp. 63, 57) ascends a sharp curve and then follows the highroad. — $4^1/_2$ M. **Teufen** (2752′; Linde, 20 beds from 3, D. $4^1/_2$, P. from 9 fr.; Hecht, 12 beds), a manufacturing village of 4726 inhab., with view of the Sentis chain. — At ($6^1/_2$ M.) *Bühler* (2733′; Rössli) we are joined by the road from Trogen (p. 64).

$8^1/_2$ M. **Gais.** — Hotels. *Krone*, 45 beds from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. or D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; *Falke*, 12 beds; *Rotbach*, 20 beds; *Hirsch*, 19 beds.

Gais (3077′), a village of 2788 inhab., frequented for the whey cure, is pleasantly situated amid pastures at the foot of the Gäbris (see above), which is ascended hence in $^3/_4$ hr. To the N.E. ($^3/_4$ hr.) is the view-point of *Sommersberg* (3868′), with a restaurant.

From Gais to Altstätten, narrow-gauge railway (comp. pp. 63, 70). The first stop is *Hebrig*, for the path to the Sommersberg. — 2 M. **Stoss** (3130′; inn), with a celebrated *View of the Rhine Valley, the Vorarlberg, and the Grisons. A chapel and a new monument commemorate the victory of the 400 Appenzellers under Rudolf von Werdenberg over 3000 troops of the Archduke Frederick and the Abbot of St. Gall (1405). — The railway descends in windings to ($4^3/_4$ M.) *Altstätten Town*, whence it proceeds to ($5^3/_4$ M.) *Altstätten Station* (p. 70).

The tramway passes several unimportant stations and finally crosses the *Sitter*. — 12 M. *Appenzell*, see p. 66.

The Railways from St. Gall (Bodensee-Toggenburg line, p. 59) and Winterthur (branch-line from Gossau, p. 57) to Appenzell unite at —

Herisau (2552′; Rail. Restaurant; Löwe, 25 beds; Storch, 15 beds; Tonhalle), capital of the half-canton Ausser-Rhoden, with 15,015 inhab., manufactures embroidery. It lies in the valley of the *Glatt*, between the *Rosenberg* (2851′) on the N., the *Rosenburg* (2989′) on the W., and the *Lutzenland* (2995′) on the E. Ruined castles crown the two former hills.

To the N.E. is the convalescent home of *Heinrichsbad* (2533′; 130 beds, P. from 7 fr.), under religious auspices. — To the S.W. ($4^1/_2$ M.; diligence twice daily) is the health-resort of *Schwellbrunn* (3189′; Harmonie; Kreuz; Sentisblick).

1 M. *Wilen.* — $2^1/_2$ M. **Waldstatt** (2677′; Kurhaus Hirsch, 80 beds; Hôt.-Pens. Sentisblick, 30 beds), in a sheltered situation, with a chalybeate spring. *Hundwil*, a village 2 M. to the E., is the place of assembly for Ausser-Rhoden, alternately with Trogen (comp. p. 64). — $5^1/_2$ M. *Zürchersmühle*, in the valley of the Urnäsch. — $6^1/_2$ M. **Urnäsch** (2710′; Krone; Hôt. Bahnhof), a village of 3202 inhabitants.

Digitized by Google

A narrow road ascends the URNÄSCH-TAL, past the (3/4 hr.) *Rossfall Inn* (3113′), to (1 1/2-1 3/4 hr.) the **Hôtel Krätzerli** (3650′; 30 beds), a health-resort, frequented also for winter-sports, beautifully situated near the Krätzern Pass (p. 62). Thence to the top of the Sentis (4 1/2 hrs.), see p. 68.

The railway crosses the Urnäsch and describes a sharp curve to the E., into the valley of the *Kronbach*. — 8 1/2 M. *Jakobsbad* (2874′), with a chalybeate spring (Kurhaus, 60 beds, P. from 9 fr., open June-Oct.). — 10 M. *Gonten* (2962′; Löwe, 10 beds). — 11 M. *Gontenbad* (2920′; Kurhaus, 50 beds), with a radio-active chalybeate spring. Then we cross the deep valley of the *Kaubach* by an iron bridge and descend to —

13 M. **Appenzell.** — HOTELS. *Hecht*, 30 beds from 3 1/2, D. 4 1/2, P. from 10 fr.; *Löwe*, 25 beds; *Sentis*, 10 beds; *Krone*, 10 beds. — *Restaurant Post*, with beds. — ENQUIRY OFFICE by the station.

Appenzell (2595′; pop. 5173), in the wide valley of the *Sitter*, is the capital of the half-canton Inner-Rhoden, where, on the 'Landsgemeinde-Platz', all burghers entitled to vote meet on the last Sunday in April to elect their authorities and to enact laws. Hand and machine embroideries are made here. The modern-Gothic *Mauritius-Kirche*, with an ancient tower, the *Rathaus*, and the museum in the *Schloss* are worthy of note. A pretty walk leads on the right bank of the Sitter, passing below the railway bridge.

The SENTIS RAILWAY (see p. 63) diverges to the right from the Gais line, and, following the highroad, crosses the Sitter. — 1 1/4 M. *Steinegg* (2638′; Kurhaus Steinegg, 20 beds; Pens. Schlössli).

2 M. **Weissbad.** — HOTELS. **Kurhaus*, 100 beds from 3 1/2, B. 1 fr. 80 c., L. 4 1/2, D. 5 1/2, P. from 11 fr., with extensive wooded grounds; *Hôt.-Pens. Belvedere*, 30 beds from 3, B. 1 3/4, L. 3 1/2, D. 4 1/2, P. 8 1/2 fr.; *Weissbadbrücke*, 14 beds; *Gemsle*, 14 beds. — GUIDES (not certificated). Koch and Koster at Weissbad, Rusch (father and son) and Weishaupt at Schwende.

Weissbad (2690′), a summer and winter-sport resort, lies in a sheltered spot at the confluence of the three sources of the Sitter, the *Schwendibach* (S.), *Weissbach* (S.W.), and *Brülbach* (S.E.). The walks in the environs are marked by finger-posts.

For the Wildkirchli (1 3/4 hr.; guide 5 fr., unnecessary) we follow the road on the right side of the Weissbach valley and after 20 min. ascend to the left to the (25 min.) *Ruhsitz Inn* on the *Eugst* (3530′) and to (20 min.) the W. slope of the *Bommen Alp*. We next ascend through wood to the right, and in 10 min. to the left. Near the (20 min.) *Äscher Inn* (4790′; 12 beds; view and excellent echo) is a memorial-tablet to Scheffel (pp. 22, 58; comp. his novel 'Ekkehard'). A few min. more bring us to the ***Wildkirchli** (4845′), a chapel of St. Michael, in a grotto (33′ wide), commanding a view of the deep Seealp-Tal, and, to the left, of the Lake of Constance, Swabia, and Bavaria. The former hermitage is now an inn. — A cavern, 150 yds. long (the landlord provides a light, 1/2 fr.), leads from the

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

The snow-clad ***Sentis** or *Säntis* (8215′), the highest mountain in the Sentis or Alpstein group, is ascended from Wasserauen in 4½ hrs. Guide 10 fr., unnecessary for experts. The usual route, beginning beyond the station to the left, ascends the *Katzensteig*, through the *Hüttentobel*, to (40 min.) the *Hütten Alp* (3926′; milk); ¾ hr. farther up is the *Schrennen Hut* (4786′). A narrow path now skirts the *Schrennen*, or shelving pastures of the *Gloggeren*, affording beautiful glimpses of the Seealp-See far below and of the Sentis and Altmann. Then over the *Stockegg* (5032′) to the (¾ hr.) *Megglis Alp* (4985′; inn, 50 beds), in a picturesque basin. [Shorter, but fit only for those exempt from dizziness, is the ascent from the Seealp-See to the (1¼ hr.) Megglis Alp (guide necessary, particularly in descending).] From the Megglis Alp to the summit (2-2½ hrs.) the well-constructed path ascends in steep zigzags to the right, and then climbs the slope of the *Kühmad* to the S.W. to the (1 hr.) *Hintere Wagenlücke* (6785′; shelter-hut), whence it crosses some snow to (1½ hr.) the *Sentis Inn* (8087′; 35-40 beds; often crowded, early arrival advisable). On the summit of the Sentis, to which a path mounts in steps, is a meteorological station. The **View extends over N.E. and E. Switzerland, the Lake of Constance, Swabia and Bavaria, the Tyrolese Mts., the Grisons, and the Alps of Uri, Glarus, and Berne.

Descent from the Sentis to *Wildhaus* or *Unterwasser* (3½-4 hrs.; red way-marks; guide 10 fr., necessary for those liable to dizziness). About ¼ hr. from the inn we diverge to the right from the Lysengrat route (see below) and descend by a steep path to the (1¼ hr.) *Schafboden* (5660′; inn) and over the *Flies Alp* (4930′) to the (¾ hr.) *Thurwies* (3985′). Thence we may proceed to the left viâ the *Gamplüt Alp* (4265′) to (1½ hr.) *Wildhaus*, or to the right, viâ the *Kühboden*, to (2 hrs.) *Unterwasser* in the Toggenburg (p. 62). — From the Sentis to the *Altmann* (p. 67) by the arête of the *Lysengrat* or *Kälbersentis* (wire-ropes) and the *Rotstein Pass* (6965′), 3 hrs., not difficult for experts (guide 30 fr.).

Mountaineers may combine a visit to the Wildkirchli (p. 66) with the ascent of the Sentis (7-8 hrs.; guide necessary, 23 fr.). The path leads from the Äscher Inn (p. 66) high above the Seealp-See, viâ the *Weesen Alp* and the *Geissplatte*, to the *Alten Alp* (5326′), and continues past the *Türme* (6220-6710′), viâ the *Vordere Wagenlücke* and the *Öhrli-Sattel* (6910′, whence the ascent of the *Öhrli-Kopf*, 7226′, may be accomplished in ¼ hr. by experts, guide 23 fr.), to the *Hochniederen-Sattel* (6935′; fossils), and thence (red way-marks) viâ the *Rossegg* and the *Blaue Schnee* (crevasses), past the base of the *Girenspitz* (8040′), and over the N. arête (see below) to the summit. — From Urnäsch (p. 65; guide, Joh. Nef-Giger, 18 fr., not essential for experts free from giddiness) to the Sentis, 6 hrs. A bridle-path leads past the (1½ hr.) *Krätzerli Inn* (3650′; p. 66) to the (¾ hr.) *Gemeinen-Wesen Alp* (4455′), whence the Sentis path mounts a steep rocky slope (rich flora) in endless zigzags to the first mountain-terrace. It then ascends sharp to the right to the *Fliesbord-Sattel* and the (2 hrs.) *Thierwies Inn* (6835′; 8 beds and hay accommodation for 25). Thence we proceed up the ridge of the *Graukopf* (7255′) and over a long rocky slope (red way-marks), finally in zigzags to the arête between the Girenspitz and the Sentis; hence to the right over the N. arête, by a flight of steps 140 yds. long, to the (1½ hr.) summit.

Digitized by Google

19. From Rorschach to Coire.

57 M. Federal Railway in 3-3½ hrs. (15 fr. 20, 10 fr. 60, 6 fr. 90 c.).

Rorschach-Hafen, see p. 32. — ½ M. *Rorschach-Bahnhof*. The train skirts the lake at first. To the right, the château of Wartegg (p. 33). — 2½ M. *Staad* (Anker; Schiff), a picturesque place with quarries of white sandstone and a harbour. Heiden (p. 63) is seen to the right on the hill. Farther on is the château of *Weinburg*, (2 M. from Staad, ½ M. from Rheineck; park always open), at the foot of the vine-clad *Buchberg*. The line traverses a fertile delta formed by the deposits of the *Rhine*.

5 M. **Rheineck** (1320′; Ochs; Rheinecker Hof), a small town at the foot of vine-clad hills (2362 inhab.). A bridge crosses the Rhine to *Gaissau* in Vorarlberg.

Diligence four times daily to (1¼ M.) *Thal* (1344′), an industrial place with 3700 inhab., at the foot of the Buchberg (see above). — Motor-car from Rheineck viâ *Wolfhalden* to *Heiden*, see p. 63.

From Rheineck to Walzenhausen, cable railway in 12 min. (90 c., descent 60 c.). The station is at the S. end of the town, above the Rhine bridge (electric tramway in 3 min., 20 c.). The line, 1352 yds. in length, passes through two tunnels and crosses the *Ruderbach* three times.

Walzenhausen (2237′; Hôt. Kurhaus, with terrace and sulphur-baths, 60 beds from 3, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Rheinburg, with terrace, 60 beds; Hirsch, 40 beds; Linde, 20 beds; Pens. Friedheim), a village of 3000 inhab., visited in summer and for winter-sports. Fine views (plan of paths at the station) from the *Rosenberg* (2560′; ¼ hr.; inn, 30 beds), the ***Gebhardshöhe** (2910′; ¾ hr.; restaurant; 10 min. below, Hot. Falke, 30 beds), the *Fromsenrüti* (¾ hr.), and *Egge* (1 hr.). — A road runs along the hillside to the (1 M.) nunnery of *Grimmenstein* (2185′; Löwe). It continues to the (¼ M.) Hôt. zur Linde, whence a footpath diverges to the left, over the ridge, to (10 min.) the ***Meldegg** (2115′; inn), a rocky promontory at the angle of the Rhine valley, commanding a splendid view of the Vorarlberg and Appenzell Alps. We may descend to (½ hr.) *Au* or (¾ hr.) *St. Margrethen*.

7½ M. **St. Margrethen** (1329′; Rail. Restaurant; Hôt. Villa Müller; Linde; Ochs; Sonne; Restaurant Gletscherhügel, ¾ M. to the W., with view), with 3170 inhab., is the junction (custom-house) of the line to Bregenz (p. 30), which intersects the wide estuary of the Rhine. The winding course of the river, which often caused serious damage, was regulated in 1893-1905 by the combined efforts of the Swiss and Austrian governments.

The Coire train skirts hills covered with vineyards and orchards, and from *Heldsberg* to *Monstein* runs between the river and abrupt rocks.

9½ M. **Au** (1329′; Rail. Restaurant; Schiff; Rössli), at the foot of the Meldegg (see above; 50 min.). To the left, the snow-clad Scesaplana; farther off, the Drei Schwestern; to the right, the Kamor and the Hohe Kasten. To the W., in a vine-clad basin, lies (2 M.) *Berneck* (1380′), connected by tram with Altstätten (p. 70; 6 M.

Digitized by Google

in $^3/_4$-1 hr., 80 c.) and by motor-car with Heiden (see p. 63; 6 M.). — 11 M. *Heerbrugg;* 13 M. *Rebstein-Marbach.*

16$^1/_2$ M. **Altstätten** (1420′; pop. 8929; Drei Könige, 30 beds from 3$^1/_2$, D. 4 fr.; Splügen; Freihof), a prosperous little town. Through a gorge on the right peeps the Sentis, adjoining the Fähnern. To the right is the Nunnery of the Good Shepherd (orphanage). Tram to Berneck, see p. 69; to Gais, see pp. 63, 65.

20 M. *Oberriet* (1387′). On a hill to the right is the square tower of the castle of *Blatten.* — 23 M. *Rüthi.* — 27$^1/_2$ M. *Saletz-Sennwald* (1440′).

Ascent of the *Hohe Kasten,* 4-4$^1/_2$ hrs., see p. 67. — To *Weissbad* (p. 66), 6 hrs., with guide, an arduous walk from Sennwald, viâ *Sax* and the *Saxer Lücke* (5416′), passing the *Fählen* and *Sämbtis* lakes (comp. p. 67).

29 M. *Haag-Gams.* On the right appears the castle of Werdenberg (p. 62).

32 M. **Buchs** (1475′; Rail. Restaurant; Hôt. Rhætia, 25 beds; Traube; Grüneck), with 4578 inhab., is the junction (custom-house) of the Vorarlberg Railway to Feldkirch, Innsbruck, and Vienna. About 2 hrs. W. above Buchs is the *Hôtel & Kurhaus Buchserberg* (3675′; 80 beds, P. from 8 fr.), splendidly situated in wooded environs. From Buchs to Nesslau and Wil, see R. 17.

35 M. **Sevělen** (1512′; Traube; Drei Könige; Schweizerhaus), a village of 2005 inhabitants. On the left, beyond the Rhine, is *Vaduz* (pop. 1142), the capital of the principality of Liechtenstein, dominated by the castle of Vaduz and the serrated *Drei Schwestern* (6965′). — Farther on, to the right, rises the ruined castle of *Wartau* (2185′). To the left, on a hill on the right bank of the Rhine, near *Balzers,* is the ruin of *Guttenberg.*

39 M. *Trübbach* (1575′; Hôt. Bahnhof).

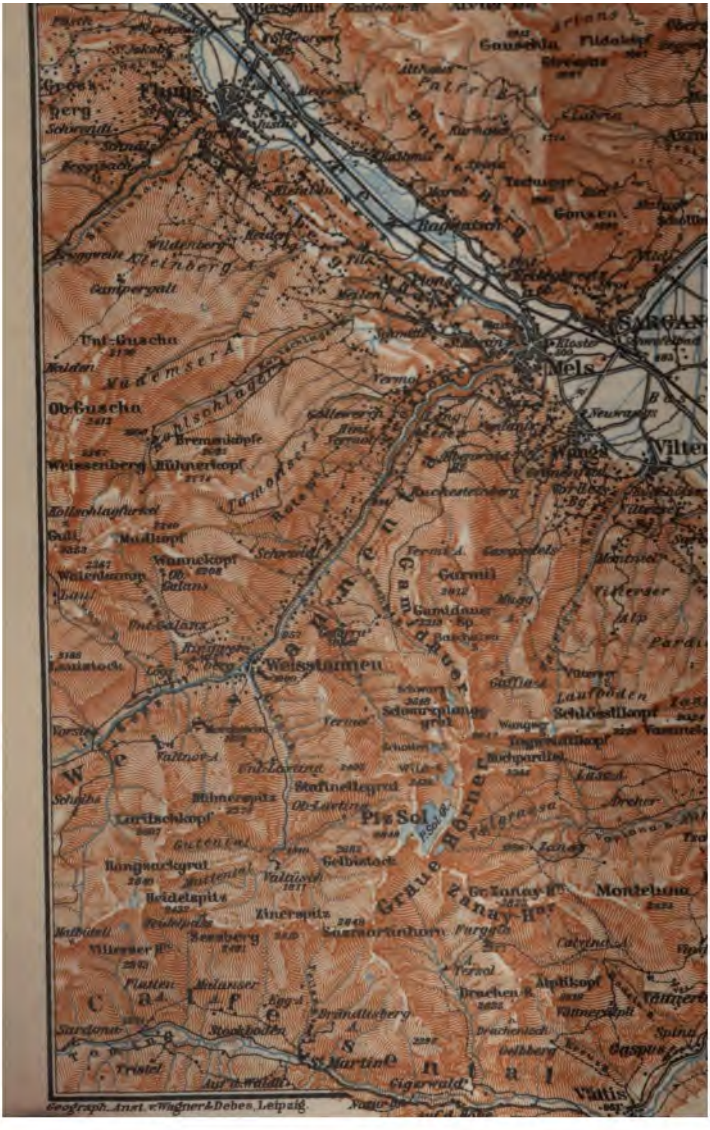
Road (diligence) from Trübbach viâ ($^2/_3$ M.) *Atzmoos* (1630′) and *Malans* (2034′) to (2$^1/_2$) *Oberschan* (2215′; Hôt.-Pens. Badeck; Pens. Hanselmann; thence it is 3 hrs. walk to the Palfries Alp, at the foot of the *Alvier* (comp. p. 53). — The **Gonzen** (6015′), affording a picturesque view of the Rhine, Senz, and Weisstannen valleys and of the Walensee, is best ascended from Trübbach (guide 12 fr.): viâ Atzmoos to (1$^1/_2$ hr.) the *Kurhaus Alvier* (3281′), the (2 hrs.) *Rietalp Hut* (5177′), and ($^3/_4$ hr.) the summit. The ascent (3$^1/_2$ hrs.) from Sargans, viâ *Prot,* is more laborious. On the slope of the Gonzen, 2$^1/_2$ hrs. from Trübbach, is the *Kurhaus Gonzen* (4590′).

The railway-embankment skirts the projecting *Schollberg.*

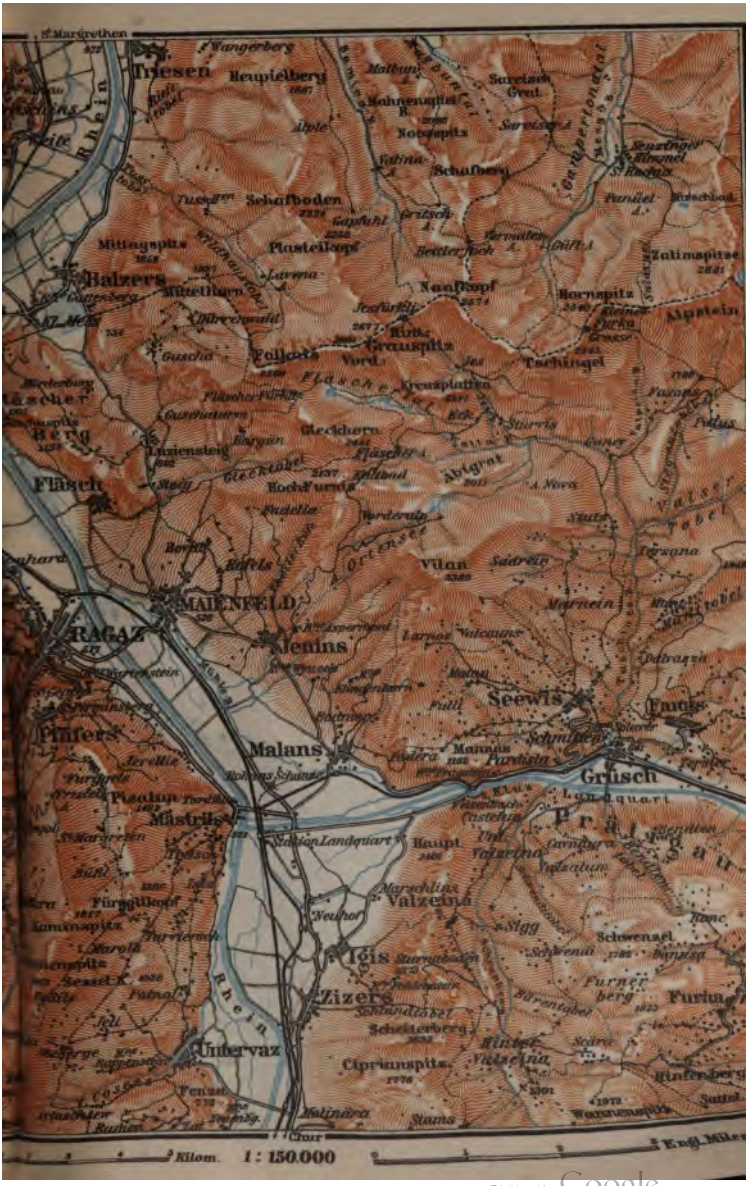
42 M. **Sargans** (1590′; Rail. Restaurant, good; Hôt. Bahnhof, 20 beds, good; Schwefelbad, 40 beds; Rebstock; Krone; Löwe), junction of the Zürich line (p. 53). The little town (pop. 1491), $^2/_3$ M. to the W. of the station, is dominated by the picturesque old castle, once the seat of the Counts of Werdenberg-Sargans and from 1460 to 1798 of the Confederate bailiffs, who ruled the whole Rhine Valley from the Splügen to the Lake of Constance. In 1899 it was restored by the town and equipped with old furniture (wine restaurant in the

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google



Digitized by Google



Digitized by Google

which rises the spring, flowing at the rate of about 660 gallons per minute. The pellucid water (100° Fahr.), free from taste and smell, is very slightly impregnated with carbonate of lime, chloride of sodium, and magnesia. Its use is beneficial in rheumatic, nervous, and scrofulous affections. The spring was discovered in 1038, and in 1242 holes in the rock were adapted for bathers. About 1365 the earliest bath-house was erected, traces of which may still be seen on the rocks above the shaft. The patients at that period were let down by ropes.

FROM THE BATHS TO THE VILLAGE OF PFÄFERS (1¼ hr.). The path (green marks) ascends in windings on the left side of the valley; after ¼ hr., by a guide-post, whence the path to the right leads to Valens (see below), we descend to the left and (5 min.) cross the Tamina by a *Natural Bridge*, 230′ above the springs. We now ascend a steep path on the right bank, cut in steps, and slippery in wet weather, to a (20 min.) restaurant (open in summer only) and thence follow the footpath to the left, through meadows and wood, to the (¼ hr.) road, 25 min. from the village of Pfäfers.

A cable railway (p. 72), starting from behind the Hôtel Hof Ragatz, ascends in 10 min. (gradient 27:100), and a road in ¾ hr., to the *Hôtel-Pension Wartenstein* (2463′; p. 72), a health-resort with a garden-restaurant, affording a view of the Rhine Valley as far as the Curfirsten to the N.W. Below are the ruin of *Wartenstein* and the *Chapel of St. George.* The carriage-road goes on to (20 min.) the **Village of Pfäfers** (2735′; Adler, 15 beds from 2½, B. 1 fr. 80 c., L. 3½, D. 4 fr., Löwe, Taube, all with garden restaurants). The Benedictine abbey of Pfäfers, founded about 724 by St. Pirmin and secularized in 1838, was converted into a lunatic asylum *(St. Pirminsberg)* in 1847. The buildings date from the 17th century. The *Tabor* (2765′), ¼ hr. N., affords a fine view.

EXCURSIONS FROM RAGATZ (way-marks abound). — The **Guschakopf** (2463′), a wooded hill to the right of the entrance to the Tamina valley, may be reached in ¾ hr., either by a path ascending to the left beyond the Hôt.-Pens. Flora, or by one diverging from the road to Valens (comp. the Plan and below). Fine view of Ragatz, the Rhine Valley, the Appenzell and Prätigau Mts., the Monteluna, the Calanda, and the Falknis. — To *Maienfeld* (½ hr.), by road over the Rhine bridge; to the *Luziensteig* (p. 71), path by the railway-bridge 1¼ hr., road viâ Maienfeld 1½ hr. To the *Prätigau* (*Seewis*, etc.), see p. 402.

***Pizalun** (4860′), 3-3¼ hrs., easy (guide 10 fr., unnecessary). From (1 hr.) the village of Pfäfers we either follow the Vättis road to (40 min.) a point 130 yds. short of *Ragol* (p. 75), and then a road leading partly through wood viâ *Furggels* to (1½ hr.) *St. Margretenberg* (4130′); or from the Adler we take the direct but steeper footpath to the left (red way-marks). From St. Margretenberg we ascend to the left (red marks), finally by iron steps, to the (¾ hr.) top, which commands a splendid view of the Rhine valley, Rhæticon, etc. — A similar view is commanded by the **Tristeli** (4790′), the path to which diverges to the left from the Vättis road, 20 min. from the village of Pfäfers, and ascends mostly through wood to the (2 hrs.) top.

A road (fine views; diligence to Valens in 1½ hr., 2 fr., to Vasön in 2 hrs., 3 fr. 30 c.) ascends W., high above the Tamina gorge, to (3½ M.) **Valens** (3018′; Hôt. Piz Sol; Frohsinn; guides, Joh. and Gust. Rupp). It then crosses the *Tschenner Schlucht*, a deep rocky cleft in the *Mühletobel*,

Digitized by Google

to (2 M.) *Vasön* (3045'; inn), whence it proceeds through the Tamina valley, past the Ragatz electricity works, to the (1/2 hr.) Vättis road (see below). — Ascent of the **Vasanekopf** (6675') from Valens, easy (3 1/2 hrs.; guide 12 fr.): across pastures to the *Lasa Alp* (6145'), 3 hrs.; thence to the right to the top, 1/2 hr. (wide view; still finer from the *Schlösslikopf*, 7295', 1 hr. from the Lasa Alp, guide 14 fr.). Rich flora. — ***Monteluna** (7955'), 4 1/2 hrs. from Vasön by the *Alp Vindels* (5410'), also easy and interesting (guide 18 fr.). — The ascent of ***Piz Sol** (9345'), the highest of the *Graue Hörner*, is not difficult for experts (7 hrs.; guide 25 fr.). From Ragatz we ascend viâ *Alp Pardiel* in 6 1/2 hrs., or from Valens viâ the Lasa Alp (see above) in 4 1/2 hrs., to the *Piz Sol Hut* of the S.A.C. (7283'; accommodation for 34), on the Wangser-Seeli, then viâ the *Wildsee-Lücke* to (2 hrs.) the summit, where a glorious view unfolds itself. We may descend viâ the *Tersol Alp* (see below) to *Vättis*, or viâ the *Gaffla Alp* (2867'; accommodation) to *Mels* (p. 53), or viâ the *Lavtina Alp* to (3 1/2 hrs.) *Weisstannen* (p. 53; guide 30 fr.).

FROM RAGATZ TO VÄTTIS, 9 M., diligence twice daily in 2 3/4 hrs., back in 2 1/4 hrs.; 5 fr. 15 c.; carr. 25 fr., for 3 or 4 pers. 40 fr.). The road leads viâ (2 M.) the village of Pfäfers (p. 74), and then on the E. side of the deep Tamina valley (picturesque views). We pass the houses of (3 1/2 M.) *Ragol* and (4 1/2 M.) *Vadura*, beyond which we join (20 min.) the road from Vasön (r.; see above). To the left rise the precipitous slopes of the Calanda. The valley expands 1/2 hr. before we reach —

Vättis. — HOTELS. *Lerche*, 60 beds, P. from 8 1/2 fr.; *Calanda*, 30 beds; *Kurhaus Alpina*, 45 beds, P. from 6 1/2 fr.; *Tamina*, P. from 8 fr. — GUIDES. Jos. Sprecher, P. Vogler.

Vättis (3120'), a village situated at the W. foot of the imposing Calanda (p. 398) and at the mouth of the Calfeisen-Tal (see below), is a summer-resort. Between the Tamina and the Görbsbach is the *Bühl*, in a larch wood (benches). Walks may be taken to (20 min.) *Vidameida*, with a view of the Sardona Glacier, and to the (1 hr.) *Gnapperkopf* (3678'), a deserted silver mine, where interesting minerals may be found.

ASCENTS. *Simel* (7710'), viâ the Ramuz Alp in 4 hrs., easy (guide 12 fr.); *Älplikopf* (8590'), viâ the Vättner Älpli in 5 hrs., likewise easy (guide 15 fr.); *Zanayhorn* (9270'), viâ the Calvina Alp in 6 hrs., *Sazmartinhorn* 9342') and *Piz Sol* (*Pizol;* see above), viâ the *Tersol Alp Hut* (6561'; quarters for 12-15 pers.), in 6-7 hrs. each (guide 25 fr.), these three troublesome. The *Panärahörner* (10,040' and 10,190'; 7-8 hrs.; guide 35 fr.) are best ascended from the S. by the Grossalp and the Lavoi-Tal. — *Calanda* (p. 398; 7-8 hrs.; guide 23 fr.), toilsome. The ***Ringelspitz** or *Piz Bargias* (10,665'; 8-9 hrs.; guide 45, with descent to Flims or Elm 55 fr.) is difficult, for experts only. The ascent is usually made from the N. viâ the Calfeisen-Tal and the (2 1/2-3 hrs.) *Schräa-Wiesli Hut* of the S.A.C. (5676'; accommodation for 15), and thence by the *Glaser Glacier* or the *Riesegg* to the (5-6 hrs.) summit. The ascent from the S.E. (Kunkels), viâ the *Grossalp* (5980'; 15 mattresses) and the *Taminser Glacier*, is easier (7-8 hrs., guide 40 fr.). The panorama from the summit is the finest in E. Switzerland.

FROM VÄTTIS TO REICHENAU (3 1/2 hrs.). The route, practicable for carriages, ascends the valley of the *Görbsbach* to the chalets of *Kunkels* near the (2 hrs.) **Kunkels Pass** (4433'). [About 2 hrs. E., on the S. slope of the Calanda, is the *Taminser Alple* (6539'), with a superb view.] From the pass we turn abruptly to the left and enter the defile of La Foppa.

Digitized by Google

[About 5 min. to the right of the path a superb view of the Rhine Valley may be obtained.] Descent by a narrow road to *Tamins* (p. 416).

From Vättis to Flims, 10 hrs. (guide 35 fr.), trying but remunerative. A carriage-road ascends the superb **Calfeisen-Tal** to the W., viâ (2 hrs.) *St. Martin* (4430′) and the *Malanser Alp*, to (2 hrs.) the *Sardona Alp* (5735′), whence a steep and laborious path leads to the left to the (2 hrs.) **Trinser Furka** (8165′), to the N.E. of the Trinser Horn (see below). We descend to the *Trinser Alp* and round the E. side of the Flimser Stein (p. 466) past the *Bargis* and *Fidaz* alps; or we may skirt the Trinser Horn to the right and reach Flims viâ *Segnes Sura* and the *Segnes Hut*. — About 1½ hr above the Sardona Alp (4½-5 hrs. from Vättis; guide 18 fr.), is the **Sardona Hut** of the S.A.C. (7355′; kept by R. M. Kohler; accommodation for 28), whence we may climb the *Piz Sardona* or *Saurenstock* (10,020′; 3 hrs.; guide 32 fr.), the *Grosse Scheibe* (9585′; 3 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), the *Piz Segnes* (10,175′; 3½ hrs.; guide 35 fr.), and the *Trinser Horn* or *Piz Dolf* (9935′; 3-3½ hrs.; guide 30 fr.). Comp. pp. 86, 466.

21. From Zürich to Glarus and Linthal.

53 M. Railway to Glarus, 43½ M. in 1¾-2¾ hrs. (8 fr. 5, 5 fr. 25 c.); from Glarus to Linthal, 10 M. in ¾ hr. (1 fr. 85, 1 fr. 20 c.). — From Weesen to Glarus, 7½ M., see below.

To (35½ M.) *Ziegelbrücke*, see pp. 45-47. We cross the Linth Canal (p. 50). 37 M. *Nieder-Urnen* (1417′; Mineralbad Nieder-urnen; to the Hirzli, see p. 47) and *Ober-Urnen* (1440′; Quellen-hof), two manufacturing villages.

39 M. *Näfels-Mollis*, junction for a branch-line (service suspended) to (2½ M.) *Weesen* (p. 49). **Näfels** (1444′; 2884 inhab. Schwert, 20 beds from 3, D. 4½ fr.; Schützenhof), with a Capuchin monastery and a beautiful church. Näfels and Ober-Urnen are the only Roman Catholic villages in Canton Glarus. The *Freuler Palace* (1640-48), now the parish offices and a poor-house, contains some interesting Renaissance rooms and, on the ground-floor, a collection of local antiquities (adm. 50 c.). On April 9th, 1388, the natives of Glarus here shook off the Austrian yoke (comp. p. xxxiii). In the *Rautifelder*, where eleven attacks took place, stand eleven memorial stones, near the easternmost of which a monument was erected in 1888 (memorial service on the first Thurs. in April). — On the right bank of the Escher Canal lies **Mollis** (1470′; Löwe; Hôtel & Mineralbad, 6 min. from the station), a thriving industrial village (2000 inhab.).

From Mollis over the Kerenzerberg to *Mühlehorn* (3 hrs.), see p. 51. — The **Rautispitz** (7493′), the summit of the *Wiggis Chain*, is ascended from Näfels in 5½-6 hrs. with guide (18 fr.; interesting; no difficulty). On the right bank of the *Rautibach*, with its numerous falls, we ascend in zig-zags, crossing the *Trängibach*, to the (1 hr.) *Brand* (2510′). Hence a road leads through wood and past the *Haslen-See* (2460′) viâ the *Nieder-See Alp* (Kurhaus Obersectal, plain) to the (1 hr.) charming *Obersee* (3225′; inn). We skirt this lake to the left and ascend through wood to the *Grappli Alp* (4730′) and (2 hrs.) *Rauti Alp* (5400′; shelter-hut), and then to the left in 2 hrs. more to the top (beautiful view). — A rocky arête 1 hr. long, traversed by a dizzy path, connects the Rautispitz with the **Scheye** (7420′), which is ascended also from Vorauen or Richisau (p. 84) viâ the *Längenegg Alp* (4 hrs.)

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Hôt. Bahnhof; Adler), with 2446 inhab. and large factories, lies at the mouth of the *Sernf-Tal* (p. 85). Pretty walk (road viâ *Thon* in 1/2 hr., direct path 25 min.) to *Schwändi* (2360′; Hirsch), with a splendid view of the Tödi group.

We cross the Linth.—47 M. *Nidfurn-Haslen* (1864′); to the E., 3/4 hr. higher up, is the plain *Kurhaus Tannenberg* (3035′; view).—48 1/2 M. *Leuggelbach* (Höflibad, with restaurant), with a fine waterfall on the right.—49 M. *Luchsingen-Hätzingen* (1873′).

The **Oberblegi-See** (4680′), at the foot of the Bächistock (p. 84), is reached in 4 hrs. from Schwändi (see above) viâ the *Guppen Alp* (5479′) and the *Guppen-Seeli*, or in 2 1/2 hrs. from Luchsingen or Nidfurn; descent by the *Bösbächi Alp* and *Braunwald* to (3 hrs.) *Stachelberg* (see below; from the lake S.W. towards the pines, then follow the red way-marks along the rocks). Views of the Freiberge, Tödi group, etc.

We cross the Linth to (50 M.) *Diesbach-Betschwanden* (1958′); on the left, the picturesque double fall of the Diesbach.

The **Saasberg** (7227′), a spur of the *Freiberg Range*, and the **Bützistock** (7677′), behind it, are ascended from Betschwanden, Rüti, or Linthal in 5 1/2 hrs. (guide 15 fr.); striking view.—**Kärpfstock** (*Hochkärpf*, 9180′; 7 1/2 hrs.; guide 27 fr.), for experts only, viâ *Bodmen Alp*, *Kühtal*, and the *Kärpf* or *Legler Hut* of the S.A.C. (7447′; accommodation for 25; adm. 50 c.). Comp. p. 86.

Beyond (51 1/2 M.) *Rüti* (2014′; Adler) we cross the Linth for the last time.

53 M. *Linthal*, the terminus, is on the left bank. To the N. (1/4 M.) are the former *Baths of Stachelberg* (2178′; sulphurous alkaline spring). Superb view of the head of the valley: on the left, up the Durnach-Tal, the Hausstock (10,341′); in the centre the huge Selbsanft (9935′) with the Gries Glacier, adjoined by the snow-clad Bifertenstock (11,240′); to the right the Gemsistock (7980′) and adjoining it part of the Tödi (11,887′); between the Tödi and Bifertenstock (11,240′) the snowy crest culminating in the Bündner Tödi (10,250′) and Piz Urlaun (11,060′), from which the Biferten Glacier descends; on the extreme right the Kammerstock (7100′).

Above the station, on the left bank of the Linth, is *Ennetlinth*, with large spinning-mills. On the right bank lies (1/4 hr.)—

Linthal.—Hotels. *Rabe*, 25 beds, P. from 9 fr.; *Bahnhof*, 30 beds; *Drei Eidgenossen*, 22 beds; *Tödi*; *Adler*, P. from 8 fr.; *Klausen*, 16 beds.—Guides: Jost Zweifel, Andreas Stüssi, Jac. Dürst, Arnold Kaspari, Heinrich and Rud. Zweifel, Georg Streiff. The Linthal guides' tariffs apply also to Tierfehd (p. 79).

Linthal (2136′), a large village with 1963 inhab., is a frequented summer-resort. A pretty walk (1 hr.) diverges to the right from the Tierfehd road, 5 min. beyond the church, and descends across the Linth to the lower *Fätschbach Fall*, where we cross the Fätschbach and return by the left bank of the Linth. The superb middle fall is best viewed from the Klausen road (see p. 81), reached by a footpath to the right from the lower fall (1/4 hr.; Rämis Inn).

Ascents. **Kammerstock** (7100′), viâ the *Kammer Alp* and *Geisstritt* in 4 1/2 hrs., repaying (guide 14 fr.)—**Gemsfayrenstock** (9758′), 8 1/2 hrs.

Digitized by Google

(guide 30, with descent to Urnerboden 33 fr.), not difficult. From the Hôtel Clariden (see below) we cross the Linth to the Pension Planura and ascend through wood, crossing the *Schreienbach* and passing the *Altenoren Alp* and the 'Risi' (screes) of the *Wallenbach*, to the lower end of the *Clariden-Firn*, whence a footpath ascends among the rocks to the left to the (6 hrs.) **Clariden Hut** of the S.A.C. (8061'; inn; accommodation for 58), on the *Altenoren-Stock*; then over the Clariden Glacier and the *Gemsfayren-Joch* (9610') to (1½-2 hrs.) the summit. Descent by the *Beckenen* to (2 hrs.) the *Upper Sandalp* (p. 80), or by the *Fisiten Pass* (6693') and *Gemsfayer Alp* to (3½ hrs.) the *Urnerboden* (p. 82).—The Clariden Hut is also the starting-point for the ascents of the *Geissbützistock* (8925'; 1 hr.; guide 24 fr.), the *Vordere* and *Hintere Spitzalpelistock* (9245' and 9852'; 2½-3 hrs.; guide 32 fr.), the *Bocktschingel* (10,000'; 3 hrs.; guide 35 fr.; difficult), the *Claridenstock* (10,730'; 3½ hrs.; guide 40 fr.), the *Cutscharauls* (10,045'; 4 hrs.; guide 35 fr.), etc. Comp. p. 130.

From Linthal to Braunwald, electric cable tramway in summer in 20 min. (2 fr. 90 c., there and back 4 fr. 10 c.). The station (2165') is ¼ M. to the N. of Linthal station. The line is 1490 yds. in length, with a maximum gradient of 64:100.—**Braunwald** (4115'; *Hôt.-Pens. Alpenblick, adjoining the station, 100 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 12 fr.; Pens. & Restaurant Alpina, 30 beds from 3½, B. 2, L. 4, D. 4¾, P. from 10 fr.; 5 min. higher, *Gr.-Hôt. Braunwald, 4265', 100 beds from 5, B. 2¼, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 14 fr.; 10 min. farther down, below the station, Hôt.-Pens. Niederschlacht, 3773', 60 beds from 3, P. from 10 fr.; 20 min. S.W. of the station, Pens. Heer; ½ hr. N.E., Hôt. Rubschen, 4920'), a widely scattered mountain village, charmingly situated on a sloping terrace (3940'-4920'), among groves of maples and firs, enjoys a splendid view and is frequented as a summer-resort. Promenades and longer excursions abound. To the *Ohrenplatte* (4500'), 1¼ hr.; *Oberblegi-See* (p. 78), 2½ hrs.; *Kneugrat* (6095'), from the Hôt. Rubschen 1½ hr. (marked path); to the (1½ hr.) *Oberstaffel Alp* (5725') and the (1 hr.) *Gumen* (6890'); fine views everywhere. Mountain ascents: *Hinterer Eggstock* (8015'), viâ Oberstaffel 3½ hrs. (guide 20 fr.); **Ortstock** or **Silberstock** (8923'), viâ the *Bärentritt* (6703') and the *Furkel* (7815'), 5 hrs. (guide 25 fr.), worth the fatigue; **Grieset** or **Faulen** (8943'), viâ the Bärentritt and the *Erismatt Hut* (6876'; accommodation for 6), then viâ furrowed slopes and the S. arête (5½-6 hrs.; guide 27 fr.); the *Böse Faulen* (9199'; 8 hrs., guide 35 fr.), or N. peak, is far more difficult.

A road (3 M.; carr. 6, two-horse 10 fr.) leads from Linthal, at first ascending (view of the Fätschbach Fall, see p. 78) and then level, past the *Hôtel Clariden* on the *Auengüter* (view of the *Schreienbach Fall*, 246' high) to (1¾ hr.) the Tierfehd. [The footpath (1½ hr.) on the left bank of the Linth is preferable: we diverge to the left from the Klausen road, before the first bend, for the (20 min.) Fätschbach Fall, then past the electricity works to the (½ hr.) *Pens. Planura*, where the Clariden Hut path (see above) diverges on the right. Farther on we cross the (20 min.) Schreienbach and the (20 min.) Linth.]

The **Tierfehd** (2680'; Hôt.-Pens. Tödi), a meadow with a few houses surrounded by lofty mountains, at the head of the Linth-Tal, is the headquarters for mountaineering excursions among the Tödi group.

A few paces from the hotel a bridge crosses the Linth, beyond which a good path ascends for 25 min., then traversing a short tunnel reaches (5 min.) the ***Panten-Brücke** (3294'), 135' above

Digitized by Google

the Linth gorge, amidst imposing scenery. On the right bank, above the bridge, a path ascends the slope to the left to the (1/4 hr.) ***Ueli Alp** (3612′), which commands a superb view of the Tödi.

We return by the same path; or we may ascend (guide-post by the first bench) N.E. by an ill-defined forest-path to the (1 1/4 hr.) **Lower Baumgarten Alp** (5250′), high above the Tierfehd, with a magnificent view. We may descend a narrow and dizzy path (guide advisable, but not to be had at the Alp, which is usually deserted in summer), turning to the left 5 min. beyond the Baumgarten Alp, and skirting the precipice of the *Tritt*, to (1 hr.) *Obbord* (3425′; sanatorium), and thence to the right viâ the Auengüter to (1 hr.) Linthal. For persons subject to giddiness this excursion is preferable in the opposite direction: Linthal, Auengüter, Obbord, Baumgarten Alp, Ueli Alp, Panten-Brücke. — A steep path leads E. from the Baumgarten Alp (guide advisable, to the Muttsee Hut 12 fr.) along grassy slopes to (1 1/4 hr.) the rocks of the *Tor* (6755′); then it bends to the right to (3/4 hr.) the *Nüschen Alp* (7270′) and, viâ the *Muttenwändli* (red marks), ascends to (1 1/4 hr., 6-7 hrs. from Linthal) the **Muttsee Hut** of the S.A.C. (8170′; accommodation for 35) on the *Mutten-See* (8135′), amid grand environs. The hut is the starting-point for the *Nüschenstock* (9500′; 1 1/2 hr.; guide 24 fr.), *Rüchi* (9355′; 1 3/4 hr.; 27 fr.), *Scheidstöckli* (9220′; 3 hrs.; 30 fr.), *Ruchi* (10,190′; 3 hrs.; 32 fr.), *Hausstock* (10,340′; from the Ruchi across the ice arête in 5 hrs., 35 fr.; descent by the Panixer Pass to Elm, 45 fr., see p. 86), and *Muttenstock* (10,140′; 3 1/2-4 hrs.; 32 fr.). The *Bifertenstock* (11,240′), scaled viâ the Kisten Pass and the Val Frisal arête in 8-9 hrs. (55-60 fr.), and the *Selbsanft* (Hintere 9935′, Mittlere 9625′, Vordere 9020′), ascended viâ the Kisten Pass, the *Limmern Glacier*, and *Gries Glacier* in 6-8 hrs. (45-60 fr.), are very difficult.

The ***Upper Sandalp** (6358′), 4 hrs. above the Tierfehd, is visited on account of its grand situation (guide, not indispensable for experts, 15 fr.). The path ascends beyond the (1/2 hr.) Panten-Brücke to the right and crosses the *Limmern-Bach*, which descends from a gorge. Farther on we ascend the right bank of the *Sandbach*, crossing the stream after 1/4 hr.; the wide path now ends and we follow a narrow path with view of the Tödi, finally crossing to the right bank again, to the (50 min.) *Vordere Sandalp* (4100′). The path crosses the *Biferten-Bach* at the (20 min.) *Hintere Sandalp* (4330′) and then ascends the steep and fatiguing slope of the *Ochsenblanken*, 1600′ in height, where the Sandbach forms a fine cascade. Lastly we recross to the left bank and reach the (2 hrs.) chalets of the *Upper Sandalp* (alpine fare and hay-beds in July and August). Finest view 1/4 hr. beyond the chalets. From the Hintere Sandalp an excellent circular tour may be made to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Fridolin Hut, then by a marked path over the Ochsenstock (see below) to the (1 1/2 hr.) Upper Sandalp, whence we descend the Ochsenblanken again to the (1 hr.) Hintere Sandalp.

The giant of the Glarus Alps is the **Tödi** or **Piz Rusein** (11,887′; from the Tierfehd 10-11 hrs.; difficult, for practised experts only; two guides, 50 fr. each). The route from the (2 hrs.) Hintere Sandalp (see above) ascends steeply to the left through the *Biferten-Tal* viâ the *Märenplanken* to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Fridolin Hut* of the S.A.C. (7070′; accommodation for 20) on the *Biferten-Alp*, whence the *Ochsenstock* (7372′; view of the Tödi, Bifertenstock, etc.) may be climbed in 3/4 hr. We proceed to the (1 hr.) *Grünhorn Hut* of the S.A.C. (8040′; accommodation for 12) and along the left side of the *Biferten Glacier* (which advanced 115 yds. in 1920), crossing the *Schneerunse*, a gully exposed to ice-avalanches in the afternoon, and the *Gelbe Wand*, to the (4 1/2-5 hrs.) summit. Magnificent view. We may descend by the *Porta da Spescha* (10,990′), between the *Piz Mellen* (11,085′) to the *Stockgron* (11,215′), to the *Val Ruscin* and (6 hrs.) *Disentis* (p. 472; fr. 55 fr.); or by the *Porta da Gliems* (10,975′), between the Stockgron and *Piz Urlaun* (11,060′), to the *Gliems Glacier*: then E. over the *Puntaiglas Pass* (9240′) to the *Puntaiglas Hut* (p. 471) and *Truns* (p. 471; 75 fr.).

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

9 M. **Urnerboden** (4555′; Hôt.-Pens. Tell & Post, 45 beds from 3, B. 2, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 9 fr., good), with the chalets of *Spitelrüti* and a chapel.

Gemsfayrenstock (p. 79), viâ the *Fisiten Pass* and the *Gemsfayren-Joch* in 6-6½ hrs. (guide 30-32 fr.), laborious.—**Leckistock** (S.W. peak of the Märenberge; 8145′), viâ the Firnenloch in 3½-4 hrs. (23 fr.), fatiguing; descent through the *Brühlkehle* to the *Glatten-See* (p. 84).—Viâ the **Firnenloch** (7355′) to (7 hrs.) *Muotathal* (p. 83), laborious (guide 23 fr.); the descent to the *Gwalpeten Alp* in the *Bisital* requires a steady head.

The road traverses the pasture for 20 min. more and beyond the *Waldhüttli* ascends in bold curves (the old bridle-path is shorter) through the wild rocky cauldron of the *Klus*, with its waterfalls, at the foot of the Teufelsstöcke and Clariden, to the chalets of *Vorfrutt* (5945′; rfmts.) and the (14½ M.) **Klausen Pass** (6437′), at the foot of the curiously shaped *Märcherstöckli* (7815′). [Beyond the pass the old bridle-path diverges to the left: ½ hr. *Untere Balm* (6852′); then down the steep Balmwand; ½ hr. *Aesch Alp* (4061′), with the Hôt. Stäubi and view of the *Stäubi Fall*, 305′ high; 1 hr. *Unterschächen*, see below.] It is better, however, to keep to the road (views) viâ the *Bödmer Alp*.

15¼ M. **Hôtel Klausenpasshöhe* (6030′; open June-Sept.; 50 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 15 fr.), with a view of the Clariden, Kammlistock, Scheerhorn, Griesstock, Windgällen, and Uri-Rotstock.

The **Schächentaler Windgälle** (9095′), ascended by the *Ruosalper Kulm* (p. 88) in 4 hrs., or from Unterschächen by the *Mettlen Alp* in 5½ hrs. (guide 30 fr.), is an interesting scramble for steady-headed mountaineers.—**Griesstock** (8746′), by the *Kammli Alp* in 4 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), interesting and not difficult. — The **Grosse Scheerhorn** (10,815′), by the *Kammli-Lücke* (9344′) in 5-6 hrs. (guide 50 fr.), laborious; magnificent view. — **Kammlistock** (10,625′), by the Kammli-Lücke in 5 hrs. (guide 50 fr.), fatiguing. — **Claridenstock** (10,730′; grand view), by the Kammli-Lücke in 6½-7 hrs. (guide 50 fr.), or for experts by the N. ice wall (iron ladder 50′ high) in 4-4½ hrs. (guide 60 fr.). Comp. p. 129 (Hüfi Hut).

The road sweeps round to the (20 min.) *Upper Balm Alp* (5795′) and runs high up on the N. side of the **Schächen-Tal**, commanding views of the Clariden Glacier, Claridenstock, Gries Glacier, Scheerhörner, Stäubi Fall, and Kammlistock, and farther on of the Brünni-Tal with the Grosse Ruchen and Grosse Windgälle. Near the *Seeli-Tal*, which descends from the Schächentaler Windgälle, the road passes through a tunnel 126 yds. long.

20 M. **Urigen** (4200′; *Hôt.-Pens. Posthaus Urigen, 70 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 11 fr.), in a charming situation. The road winds down in a long curve.

Walkers may quit the road to the right near Urigen. Passing the (10 min.) chapel of *Götschwiler* (4075′), with an altar-piece by Denys Calvaert (1609), they descend to (½ hr.) Spiringen (p. 83); beyond the church we turn to the right and rejoin the (25 min.) road between Weiterwanden and Trudelingen.

½ M. **Unterschächen** (3260′; Hôt.-Pens. Klausen, with 70 beds; Alpenrose, 20 beds), a village and summer-resort

Digitized by Google

at the mouth of the picturesque *Brunni-Tal*, at the head of which rises the Grosse Ruchen with its glaciers.

Excursions (guide, Adelrich Arnold). — The **Grosse Ruchen** (10,290′), viâ the *Brunni Alp* and the *Ruchkehlen Pass* (p. 129) in 7 hrs. (guide 35, with descent to the Maderaner-Tal 50 fr.), trying; grand panorama.—**Hoh-Faulen** (8260′), viâ the *Brunni Alp* and *Griestal Alp* in 5 hrs. (25 fr.), not difficult. The descent may be made to (3½ hrs.) *Bürglen* or to (3¼ hrs.) *Erstfeld* (p. 120; 30 fr.).—Viâ the *Kinzig Kulm* (6810′) or the *Ruosalper Kulm* (7125′) to (7 hrs.) *Muotathal* (25 fr.), see below.—Viâ the *Seewligrat* to *Amsteg* (30 fr.), see p. 122.—To the Maderaner-Tal, see p. 128.

The road runs high above the foaming Schächenbach viâ (24½ M.) *Spiringen* (3035′; St. Anton Inn), *Weiterschwanden*, and *Trudelingen*, to *Loreto-Bürglen* (3125′; Gisler's Kinzigpass Inn), crosses the Schächenbach, and leads to (28½ M.) *Bürglen* (p. 120) and thence viâ (29¼ M.) *Altdorf* to (31 M.) *Altdorf Station* (p. 119).

23. From Schwyz to Glarus over the Pragel.

11 hrs. Diligence to (6¼ M.) *Muotathal* twice daily in 1½ hr. (2 fr. 5 c.). From Muotathal a narrow road ascends to *Himmelbach*, whence a bridle-path leads over the (3½ hrs.) Pragel to (1½ hr.) *Richisau* (guide unnecessary).

Schwyz (1706′), see p. 118. The road ascends S. through orchards and meadows, and in a wooded ravine at the foot of the *Giebel* (3010′) reaches the *Muota*, in its deep rocky bed, and ascends its valley to the E. The (1 hr.) *Suvoroff Bridge*, in the gorge below (r.), is a reminiscence of the fighting between the Russians and the French in the autumn of 1799 (comp. p. 125). About 10 min. farther on we cross the *Klingeltobel-Bach*, with its waterfalls. The valley expands. Beyond (¾ hr.) **Ried** (1855′; Adler), on the left, is the fall of the *Bettbach* (to the right, footpath to the Stoos, p. 106). At (20 min.) *Föllmis* (1900′) we cross the Muota and pass the *Mettelbach Fall*, above on the left. Then (25 min.) —

6¼ M. **Muotathal** (1995′; pop. 2369; Hirsch; Krone; Post), with the nunnery of St. Joseph, founded in 1280.

Near Stalden (p. 84) are the **Höll-Loch Grottoes**, a series of caverns and passages 2 M. long, a visit to which takes 2 hrs. there and back from Muotathal; adm. 2, members of the S.A.C. 1 fr.).

To Altdorf (p. 119), 8 hrs., rather fatiguing (guide 25 fr., not indispensable). The path ascends the *Hüri-Tal*, passing the chalets of *Lipplisbühl* (3924′) and *Wängi* (4734′), to the (4-4½ hrs.) **Kinzig Kulm** (6810′), with a view of the Uri and Unterwalden Alps and part of the Reusstal (bronze tablet commemorating Suvoroff's crossing of the pass in 1799). Then a rapid descent to *Weiterschwanden* in the Schächen-Tal (p. 82).

To Linthal (p. 78), 10 hrs., rough; guide necessary. Carriage-road through the narrow Bisi-Tal, watered by the Muota, viâ (1½ hr.) *Mettlen* (guide, J. F. Mettler) to (½ hr.) *Schwarzenbach* (3153′; inn), with a fall of the Muota; path thence to the left to the (3 hrs.) *Alp Melchberg* (6293′); then across the dreary *Karren Alp* (6562′), between the Kirchberg and Grieset (p. 79). and down viâ *Braunwald* (p. 79).—Another and more interesting route is the following (9½-10 hrs., with guide). From Schwarzenbach follow

Digitized by Google

the road in the valley to the (1 hr.) chalets of *Sahli* (3810′), opposite the beautiful *Waldibach Fall;* ascend thence to the left to the (2 hrs.) *Glatt Alp*, with the blue *Glatten-See* (6090′), surrounded by lofty cliffs, and to the (3 hrs.) top of the *Ortstock* or *Silberstock* (8923′; p. 79); descend viâ the *Bräch Alp* to (3-3½ hrs.) Stachelberg.—From the Waldibach Fall we may ascend to the right over the *Waldi Alp* and *Ruos Alp* to the (3 hrs.) *Ruosalper Kulm* (7125′), with a splendid view, and descend to the Klausen road and to (2 hrs.) *Unterschächen* (p. 82).

The narrow road to the Pragel turns to the left into the valley of the *Starzlenbach*, crosses the stream at (½ hr.) *Stalden* (2190′; Inn zum Pragelpass), near the mouth of the *Höllbach*, up the wild gorge of which is an easy path leading to the entrance of the Höll-Loch Grottoes (p. 83). The road ascends, partly through wood, to the (4½ M.) *Riedmattli* (inn). It terminates at (2¼ M.) *Himmelbach* (4200′; to the left, the *Bergen Alp*), whence a stony bridle-path ascends over the *Gutental-Boden* (4202′; bronze tablet in memory of Suvoroff, see p. 125) to the (¾ hr.) chalets on the marshy top of the **Pragel** (5060′). Descent, at first steep and stony, to the (¾ hr.) chalets of the *Schwellaui* (4367′); then through wood, finally with a charming view of the upper Klöntal (see below), to (¾ hr.)—

Richisau (3590′; Hôt. Richisau), a pasture on the edge of a beautiful larch-wood, to the N. of which tower the *Wannenstock* (6495′) and *Ochsenkopf* (7155′), and to the S. the *Silbern* (7569′).

The *Schwammhöhe*, an old moraine, 10 min. E. of the hotel, affords a view of the Klöntal Lake, Schild, Glärnisch, and (to the S.) the Faulen.—Attractive excursions may be made W. to the (2½ hrs.) cross on the *Saasberg* (6225′; pass to the Sihl-Tal and Einsiedeln) and the (20 min.) *Lauiberg Hut* by the *Sihl-Seeli* (5355′); to the S. to (3 hrs.) the top of the *Silbern* (7570′), with interesting furrowed slopes (descent to the *Silbern-Seeli* and viâ the *Rossmatter Tal* to the Klöntal); to the top of the *Faulen* (*Grieset*, 8943′) viâ the *Dreckloch Alp* in 7 hrs. (with guide; comp. p. 79); to the N., over (1½ hr.) the *Schweinalp Pass* (5150′) to (2 hrs.) the *Wäggital* (comp. p. 47); to the *Scheye* (7420′; 5 hrs.; p. 76), viâ *Längenegg;* etc.

From Richisau a road descends, across a fine open pasture, in full view of the Glärnisch, to (1 hr.)—

Vorauen (2800′; Hôt.-Pens. Klöntal, 30 beds; Vorauen Inn, plain), a pasture with a few chalets at the bottom of the Klöntal, beautifully situated.

The **Glärnisch**, one of the finest mountains in Switzerland, culminates in the *Vorder-Glärnisch* (7648′; p. 77), the *Mittel-Glärnisch* or *Vrenelisgärtli* (9535′), the *Ruchen-Glärnisch* (9557′), and the *Bächistock* (9583′). The ascent of the *Ruchen-Glärnisch is laborious, but not difficult for experts (7-7½ hrs.; guide 20 fr.). We cross the Richisauer and Rossmatter Klön, to the W. of Vorauen, to (1 hr.) the huts on the *Klönstalden* (3450′), then enter the *Rossmatter Tal* (red marks), pass the chalets of *Käsern* (3968′) and *Werben* (4562′), where we keep straight on for the (3-3½ hrs.) *Glärnisch Huts* of the S.A.C. (6594′; kept by the guide Fritz Brander; accommodation for 30 in the new hut and 12 in the old; crowded on Sat. and Sun.), at the foot of the *Feuerberg* (8556′). We next ascend steep and stony slopes in the *Steintäli*, cross the *Glärnischfirn*, regain the rock, and reach the top in 3½ hrs. Superb view (panorama by Heim, 1½ fr.).

The **Klöntal**, a beautiful narrow valley, sparsely populated, is dominated on the S. by the sheer walls of the Glärnisch. In

Digitized by Google

20 min. the road reaches the *Klöntal Lake* (2775′), 3 M. long, and skirts its N. bank. The level of the lake was raised 33′ in 1908-9 by the Motor Electricity Co. of Baden to provide power for their works on the Löntsch. At the lower end (1 hr.; Hôt. Rhodannenberg) is a massive dam, 361′ wide at the base and 19′ at the top. The water is conducted hence by a conduit 15′ in diameter to a water-tower on the cliffs of the Wiggis, opposite Netstal.

From the dam we may ascend E. to the (1/2 hr.) *Schwammhöhe* (3620′) on the Sackberg, and descend through wood to (1 hr.) Glarus.

The road descends on the left side of the *Löntschbach Gorge*, into which the overflow of the Löntsch Canal dashes in a great waterfall near the Löntsch-Tobel Bridge. To the left rise the huge cliffs of the Wiggis chain (p. 76). The road divides at the (50 min.) *Staldengarten Inn*. The left branch leads to (40 min.) *Netstal* (p. 77), the right to (1/4 hr.) *Riedern* and (20 min.) *Glarus* (p. 77). View of the Fronalpstock, the Schild, and the Freiberge (between the Linth and Sernf valleys).

24. From Glarus to Elm through the Sernf-Tal.

11 1/2 M. Railway from Glarus to (3 M.) *Schwanden* in 1/4 hr.; Electric Narrow-Gauge Line from Schwanden to *Elm* (8 1/2 M.) in 55 min. (2 fr. 65, 1 fr. 75 c.). Best views on the right.

At *Schwanden* (p. 77), 3 M. to the S. of Glarus, the deep Sernf-tal, or *Klein-Tal*, diverges to the left from the Linth-Tal or Gross-Tal. Beyond (1 3/4 M.) *Wart* (2139′; Stern, Freihof) is a pretty waterfall, on the left. Retrospect of the Glärnisch.

3 3/4 M. **Engi** (2540′; pop. 1259; Adler; Sonne; Freihof), with cotton-mills, at the mouth of the narrow *Mühlebach-Tal*. Over the Widerstein-Furkel to the Murgtal, see p. 51. The slate-quarries on the left bank of the Sernf are noted for their fossil fish. — 5 M. *Engi-Hinterdorf*.

6 1/4 M. **Matt** (2700′; pop. 694; Hôt. Elmer, plain but good), with a cotton-mill and a venerable church, at the entrance to the *Krauch-Tal*.

To *Weisstannen* (p. 53) through the Krauch-Tal and over the *Rieseten Pass* (7180′), 5 1/2 hrs., with guide (23 fr.), rather fatiguing but interesting. — To *Flums* (p. 52) over the *Spitzmeilen Pass* (7253′), 7-8 hrs., with guide (30 fr.), and ascent of the *Spitzmeilen* (8218′; 6 hrs. from Matt, guide 24 fr.), see p. 53. Guide, Peter Marti, at Matt.

8 1/2 M. **Elm** (3280′; Kurhaus Elm, 80 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 5, D. 5 1/2, P. from 10 fr, open May-Sept.; Hôt.-Pens. Elmer, 40 beds; Segnes), the highest village in the valley, with a chalybeate spring, is frequented as a health-resort. To the S.E. rises the *Tschingelberg*, where writing-slates are quarried. Panorama of the Sardona (W.), Vorab (S.), and the Hausstock at the head of the valley.

Digitized by Google

Ascents (guide, Johann Rhyner). The *Rotstock* (*Piz Mar*, 8615′), ascended viâ the Panixer Pass (p. 86) in 5½ hrs. with guide (20 fr.), is easy and remunerative. — About 3½ hrs. S. of Elm, above the Tschingeln-Alp, is the **Martinsmaad Hut** of the S.A.C. (6460′; accommodation for 35), whence the *Mittaghorn* (7930′; 1½ hr., 15 fr.), *Piz Grisch* (9491′; 3½ hrs., 30 fr.), *Tschingelhörner* (9452′; 4 hrs., 35-50 fr.), *Zwölfthorn* (8999′; 3 hrs., 30 fr.), and *Vorab* (9941′; 4½ hrs., 30 fr.) may be ascended. Descent to Flims, see p. 466. — *Kärpfstock* (9180′), by the *Erbsalp* in 6 hrs. (guide 24 fr.), interesting for experts (on the N. side is the *Legler Hut*, p. 78). — *Hausstock* (10,340′), by the *Richetli Pass* and the *Leiterberg*, or by the *Panixer Pass* (see below) in 8-9 hrs. (guide 32, with descent to Linthal 46 fr., see p. 80), laborious.

Passes. To Flims, 8-9 hrs., fatiguing but interesting (guide 30 fr.). We cross the Sernf and the *Raminbach*, and ascend the wild gorge of the *Tschingelnbach*, which forms picturesque falls, to the *Tschingeln Alp;* then mount steep stony slopes and rock to the (5-6 hrs.) **Segnes Pass** (8615′), S.W. of the *Piz Segnes* (10,177′; ascent in 2 hrs.). To the right rise the jagged *Tschingelhörner* or *Mannen* (see above), pierced by the *Martinsloch* (8648′), a hole through which the sun shines on March 12th and Sept. 30th at 9 a.m. We descend the short but steep *Segnes Glacier* (not difficult when snow is lying, otherwise rope and ice-axe desirable) to the (1¼ hr.) *Segnes Hut* (p. 466), then by a steep path, afterwards better, to the *Flimser Alpe*, and past a fine waterfall (to the left the huge Flimser Stein, p. 466) to (2 hrs.) *Flims* (p. 465).

To Ilanz, 9-10 hrs. (guide to Panix 30 fr., not indispensable). A road ascends the left bank of the Sernf by *Hinter-Steinibach* to the (¾ hr.) *Erbser-Brücke* (3727′); ½ hr. farther up, at *Wallenbrugg*, we cross the Sernf and ascend to the left to the chalets of the *Jätzalp* (*Im Loch*, 4822′; *Ober-Stafel*, 5587′). We next cross the *Walenboden* and traverse the snow-couloir of the *Gurgel*, at the base of the *Rinkenkopf* (8620′). Farther on we traverse débris (with a tarn on the left) and reach the (3½-4 hrs.) **Panixer Pass** (*Cuolm da Pignieu;* 7897′), with a refuge-hut (keeper; accommodation for 24, adm. 50 c.) and tablets commemorating Suvoroff (pp. 84, 125). To the left rises the *Rotstock* (¾ hr., see p. 85); to the right are the *Ruch-Wichlenberg* (9186′) and the *Hausstock* (see above), with the *Meer Glacier*. Descent over débris viâ the *Meer Alp* and the wild *Ranasca Alp* to (2 hrs.) *Panix* (4334′; inn); then above the *Panixer Bach* viâ *Ruis* (p. 470) to (2 hrs.) *Ilanz* (p. 467). — Another route, fatiguing (9 hrs., with guide), crosses the **Sether Furka** (8565′). It diverges from the Panix route to the left, by the tarn mentioned above, and ascends steeply to the pass, between the *Rotstock* and the *Vorab* (see above; ascent of the latter from the pass in 2 hrs., see pp. 85, 466). Descent viâ the *Ruscheiner Alp* and the *Sether Tobel*.

To Weisstannen (p. 53), 6½-7 hrs., rather rough (guide 23 fr.). Up the N. side of the deep gorge of the Raminbach, chiefly through wood, to the *Ramin Alp*, and thence viâ *Matt* (6180′) to the (4 hrs.) **Foo Pass** (7290′), which affords a limited view. Then down viâ the *Foo Alp* and *Unter-Siez Alp* (4377′).

To Vättis (p. 76), 11-12 hrs., difficult but interesting (guide 40 fr.). We follow the S. side of the Ramin-Tal to the *Falzüber Alp*, and then proceed over slopes of débris and through a rocky couloir to the *Sauren Glacier* and the **Saurenjoch** (9380′), between the Piz Segnes and the peak marked 3013 on the Siegfried Map. Beyond the col we traverse the névé of the *Segnes Glacier* to the **Sardona Pass** (9315′). We descend across the *Sardona Glacier* to the *Sardona Hut* (p. 76) and then viâ *St. Martin* (p. 76).

To Linthal (p. 78) viâ the **Richetli Pass** (7425′), 6 hrs., with guide (20 fr.), not difficult and very interesting. Descent viâ the *Durnach-Tal*.

Digitized by Google

II. CENTRAL SWITZERLAND. LAKE OF LUCERNE AND ITS ENVIRONS. THE ST. GOTTHARD.

Route — Page

25. From Zürich viâ Zug to Arth-Goldau (St. Gotthard, Rigi) or to Lucerne 88
Tramway from Baar to Menzingen. Stalactite Grottoes in the Höll, 89. — Excursions from Zug: Zugerberg, Ägeri-Tal, Morgarten, 90, 91.

26. From Wädenswil to Arth-Goldau. Einsiedeln . . 92
Feusisberg. Hütten, 92. — From Einsiedeln to Schwyz, 93. — From Sattel to Schwyz. Rossberg, 94.

27. Lucerne and its Environs 94
Sonnenberg, 99. — Hergiswald, Eigental, 99.

28. Lake of Lucerne 100
Lake of Küssnacht, 100.— Weggis, 101. — Vitznau, 102.— Beckenried, Gersau, 103, 104.— Seelisberg, Brunnen, 104, 105. — Axenstein, 106. — Axenstrasse, 107. — Tellsplatte, 107. — Flüelen, 108. — Isental, Uri-Rotstock, 108.

29. The Rigi 109
From Vitznau to the Kulm, 110. — From Arth-Goldau to the Kulm, 110. — From the Kaltbad to the Scheideck, 112.

30. From Lucerne viâ Stans-Stad to Alpnach-Stad. Pilatus. Stanser Horn 113
Bürgenstock, 113.

31. From Lucerne viâ Arth-Goldau to Göschenen (Lugano). St. Gotthard Railway 117
Schwyz and the Mythen, 118. — Altdorf, 119. — Erstfeld, 120. — Amsteg, Bristenstock, St. Gotthard Road; from Amsteg to Unterschächen, 121.—Fellital, Göschenen and the Göschener-Tal, Alpligen-Lücke, Fleckistock, Susten Joch, 122-124.

32. From Göschenen to Andermatt and over the St. Gotthard to Airolo 124
Schöllenen Railway, 124. — Andermatt, 125. — Hospenthal, 126. — Mont-Prosa Hotel, 127. — Pizzo Centrale, Monte Prosa, Fibbia, Piz Orsino, Piz Lucendro, 127. — Orsino Pass, Lecki Pass, 127.

33. From Amsteg to the Maderaner-Tal 128
From Bristen through the Etzli-Tal to Sedrun, 128. — Excursions from the Hôtel zum Schweizer Alpenclub: Oberalpstock, Düssistock, Grosser Ruchen; to Unterschächen viâ the Ruchkehlen Pass or Scheerhorn-Griggeli Pass; to Disentis viâ the Brunni Pass, 129. — Excursions from the Hüfi Hut: Piz Cambriales, Claridenstock, Kammlistock, Grosses Scheerhorn, Clariden Pass, Windgällen, 130.

Digitized by Google

Route Page

34. From Andermatt to the Rhone Glacier. The Furka Railway and Road 130
Pizzo Rotondo, 131. — Excursions from the Furka: Furkahorn, Galenstock. — From the Furka over the Nägelisgrätli to the Grimsel, 132.

35. From Stans-Stad to Engelberg 133
Excursions from Wolfenschiessen, 133. — Excursions from Engelberg: Schwand, Bergli, Flühmatt, Bord, Tätschbach Fall, Nieder-Surenen Alp, Arni Alp, Schwendli Alp, Gerschni Alp, Fürren Alp, Wand Alp, 135, 136. — Ascents from Engelberg: Titlis, Rigidalstock, Hutstock, Rotsandnollen, Engelberger Rotstock, Uri-Rotstock, Great Spannort, 136-137. — Passes from Engelberg to Altdorf and Erstfeld, 137.

36. From Lucerne over the Brünig to Meiringen and Interlaken 138
From Sarnen to the Melchtal: Kerns, Melchsee-Frutt, 139. — Sachseln, 140. — Lungern, 140. — From the Brünig to Hohfluh, Goldern, Reuti on the Hasliberg, 141.

37. From Meiringen to Engelberg. Engstlen Alp. Joch Pass 142
Excursions from the Engstlen Alp: Schafberg, Sätteli, Achtelsassgrätli, Rotsandnollen, Hohenstollen, Tellistock, Titlis, 143, 144.

38. From Meiringen to Wassen. Susten Pass 144
Trifttal and the Windegg and Trift Huts: Stein-Limmi, Furtwang-Sattel, Dammastock, Trift-Limmi, Damma Pass, 144, 145. — Excursions from the Stein Alp: Sustenhorn, 145.

39. From Lucerne to Berne. Entlebuch. Emmen-Tal . 146
From Wolhusen to Langenthal; Schimberg-Bad, 147. — From Schüpfheim to Flühli, 147. — Napf, Rüttihubel-Bad, 148.

40. From Lucerne to Wildegg (Aarau). Seetal . . . 149
Excursions from Hochdorf, 149. — From Beinwil to Münster, 149. — From Boniswil to Fahrwangen, 150.

25. From Zürich viâ Zug to Arth-Goldau *(St. Gotthard, Rigi)* or to Lucerne.

Federal Railway (being electrified): viâ *Thalwil* to Zug, 18 M. in $^3/_4$-$1^1/_4$hr. (4 fr. 95, 3 fr. 45, 2 fr. 25 c.; to Arth-Goldau, 28 M. in 1-2 hrs. (7 fr. 60, 5 fr. 30, 3 fr. 45 c.); to Lucerne, 36 M. in $1^1/_2$-2 hrs. (9 fr. 60, 6 fr. 70, 4 fr. 35 c.). — From Zürich viâ *Affoltern* to Zug, 25 M. in $^3/_4$-$1^1/_2$ hr. (6 fr. 45, 4 fr. 50, 2 fr. 95 c.).

To ($7^1/_2$ M.) *Thalwil* (1436′), see p. 45. The line skirts the hill side, through orchards, affording beautiful views of the lake. — 9 M. *Oberrieden-Dorf;* $10^1/_2$ M. *Horgen-Oberdorf* (1598′; comp. p. 46). The train penetrates the *Horgenberg* by means of a tunnel $1^1/_2$ M. long and crosses the *Sihl*. — $12^1/_2$ M. **Sihlbrugg** (1696′; Restaurant Waldhaus), the junction of the Sihltal railway (p. 45).

Digitized by Google

The village (1804'; Krone) is 2 M. to the S. Glorious view of the Alps and the Lake of Zürich from the top of the *Albishorn* (3002'), $1^1/_2$ hr. N.W. of Sihlbrugg station. — The train passes through the *Albis Tunnel*, 2 M. long; on the left as we emerge rises the wooded rocky hill of the *Baarburg* (2180'). We cross the *Lorze*.

$16^1/_2$ M. **Baar** (1463'; pop. 5663; Hôt. St. Gotthard, at the station, R. $2^1/_2$-3 fr.; Lindenhof; Krone; Schwert), a large village with an old church and cotton and other factories.

Tramway to Zug, see p. 190. The tramway from Baar to Menzingen ($^3/_4$ hr.; fare 1 fr. 45, return-ticket 2 fr. 35 c.) ascends through orchards to (2 M.) *Thalacker* (1883'), junction for the Ageri line (p. 90), in company with which it crosses a stone bridge over the deep gorge of the *Lorzen-Tobel* to ($2^1/_2$ M.) *Tobelbrücke* (1788'; comp. below). — 3 M. **Nidfurren**, where the Ageri line diverges, is the station for the summer resort of *Schönbrunn* (2267'; Kuranstalt, 120 beds from 4, P. from $11^1/_2$ fr.). — $3^1/_2$ M. *Edlibach*. — 6 M. **Menzingen** (2641'; Löwe; Hirsch), with 2900 inhab., has a girls' school founded in 1844 by the Sisters of the Holy Cross, with handsome buildings and a conspicuous domed church. About 20 min. S.E. is *Schloss Schwandegg* (2772; Kurhaus, 65 beds, with pine-needle baths), in a pretty district.

The interesting **Stalactite Grottoes in the Höll** (*Adlerhöhle* and, 160' above it, the *Bärenhöhle;* closed from Nov. to Easter), lighted by electricity, abound in magnificent stalactite formations of various shapes, besides stalagmites. The entrance is 10 min. N. of Tobelbrücke tram-station; tickets at the *Restaurant zur Grotte*, $1^1/_2$ fr. The visit to the grottoes takes 1 hr.

Farther on we traverse the fertile plain to (18 M.) *Zug* (p. 90).

The older Line to Zug viâ Affoltern diverges to the left from the Bâle line at ($2^1/_2$ M.) *Altstetten* (p. 19). To the left is the long Uetliberg (p. 44), which the line skirts in a wide curve. — $5^1/_2$ M. *Urdorf;* 8 M. *Birmensdorf*. We ascend the *Reppisch-Tal* and pass under the *Ettenberg* to (11 M.) *Bonstetten* (1740'). To the right are the Bernese Alps and Pilatus, and to the left, farther on, the Uri-Rotstock and the Titlis. — $13^1/_2$ M. *Hedingen* (1636').

$15^1/_2$ M. **Affoltern am Albis** (1630'; Löwe, with garden; Hôt. Bahnhof; Albis), with 3066 inhab. and a considerable silk and cotton industry. Close by are the hydropathics of *Arche* (40 beds, P. from 9 fr.) and *Lilienberg* (70 beds) and the *Sanatorium Lilienhof* (P. from $8^1/_2$ fr.). To the left, the *Äugster Berg* (2723'); at its base, *Äugst* and the *Baths of Wengi*. — 18 M. *Mettmenstetten* (1518'), a village of 1503 inhab., with silk-mills.

About 25 min. E. is the *Hôt.-Pens. Paradies* (2067'; 40 beds), with a beautiful view. — Diligence from Mettmenstetten in 1 hr. to ($3^3/_4$ M.) **Hausen** (1980'; Krone; Löwe), at the S.W. base of the *Albishorn* (see above), which may be ascended in 2 hrs. viâ the pretty *Türler See*. About $^1/_2$ M. to the S.E. is the *Albisbrunn Hydropathic* (2115'; 100 beds, P. from 10 fr.).

On the road to *Kappel*, 1 M. to the S. of Hausen, Zwingli was slain on Oct. 11th, 1531, in a battle against the Roman Catholic cantons (comp. pp. 62, xxxiv). The spot is marked by a rock with inscriptions.

20 M. *Knonau* (1440'; Adler). Beyond *Steinhausen* we cross the *Lorze*. — 25 M. *Zug* (p. 90).

Digitized by Google

Zug. — *Railway Restaurant.* — HOTELS. *Löwe,* on the lake, 30 beds; *Ochs,* 30 beds from 3, D. 3½, P. from 8 fr.; *Hirsch,* 25 beds from 3, P. from 9 fr.; *Zugerhof,* 30 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12 fr., *Schweizerhof,* 20 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 10 fr., both by the station; *Rigi,* on the lake, 20 beds; *Schiff,* 10 beds from 3, P. from 12 fr., with restaurant. — *Hôt.-Pens. Guggithal,* 25-30 min. from the station, on the slope of the Zugerberg (tram, see below), 50 beds, P. from 10 fr. — On top of the Zugerberg (see below): **Gr.-Hôt. & Kurhôtel Schönfels* (3074′), 150 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 15 fr.

RESTAURANTS. *Aklin,* by the Zyt-Turm; *Hecht-Terrasse,* on the lake; *Ratskeller.* — ENQUIRY OFFICE in the gardens on the quay.

TRAMWAYS. From the station through the town (Kolin-Platz, Graben-Str., St. Michael's Church, Waldheim, Guggithal) to *Schönegg* (2 M. in 16 min., 55 c.); from the post office past the station to *Baar* (2¼ M. in 16 min., 30 c.); from the station to Thalacker and the *Ägeri-Tal,* see below. — From Schönegg a CABLE RAILWAY ascends the Zugerberg (see below; 1 M. in 13 min.; 2 fr. 5, descent 1 fr. 30 c.).

STEAMBOAT to Arth (p. 118) in summer 5 times daily in 1½ hr. (fare 2 fr. 75, 1 fr. 40 c.), calling at *Oberwil* on the E. bank, *Risch* on the W. bank, *Lothenbach* on the E. bank, *Immensee* on the W. bank, and *Walchwil* on the E. bank.

Zug (1395′; pop. 9499), the capital of the small canton of that name, is beautifully situated on the N.E. bank of the *Lake of Zug* (1368′; area 14½ sq. M., depth 649′), which is dominated on the N. by the wooded Zugerberg and on the S. by the precipitous Rigi. The lower town is separated from the lake by a wide quay, laid out as gardens. The 'Platzwehr' in the centre marks the site of a row of houses submerged by the lake in 1887. Beautiful views of the lake, the Rigi, Pilatus, and the Bernese Alps. The *Oberstadt* and *Altstadt* retain a quaint and mediæval appearance, with their old houses and remains of fortifications (four substantial towers). Wo pass beneath the picturesque *Zeit-Turm* (1480) to reach the old town and the *Rathaus,* built in 1515 and restored in 1896, adjoining which are the *Stadthaus* or town hall and an interesting *Antiquarian Museum* (stained glass, wood-carvings, gold and silver ornaments, tapestry, and weapons and flags from the old arsenal, including a sash stained with the blood of its wearer Peter Collin, who fell at Arbedo in 1422; adm. 50 c.). The late-Gothic church of *St. Oswald* (1478-1545) contains choir-stalls of 1484, and the *Church of the Capuchins* an Entombment by D. Calvaert (d. 1619). The handsome and conspicuous church of *St. Michael,* on a hill to the E., was erected in 1902. On the *Rosenberg* (1633′; good restaurant and fine view), ¼ hr. E., is the *Swiss Bee Museum.*

The **Zugerberg** (cable railway, see above), with the Kurhôtel Schönfels (see above), and a school for boys, affords shady walks. The best views of the Alps are obtained from the *Hochwacht* (3254′; ¼ hr. N.E. of the upper station) and the *Horbachgütsch* (*Schnurristein,* 3072′; ½ hr. S.W.).

A red-marked path from the Zugerberg ascends viâ the *Zuger Älpli* (small inn) to the (2½-3 hrs.) *Rossberg* (*Wildspitz,* p. 91).

The tramway to the ÄGERI-TAL (8½ M. in 1 hr.; 2 fr. 5 c., return-

Digitized by Google

ticket 3 fr. 25 c.) joins the Baar-Menzingen line (p. 89) at *Thalacker* and follows it viâ *Tobelbrücke* (Höll grottoes, see p. 89) as far as ($3^3/_4$ M.) *Nidfurren*. It then continues S. along the W. slopes of the Lorze ravine. The rectification of the watercourse should be noted. High up on the left is the nunnery and pension of *Gubel*. — 5 M. *Neu-Ägeri* (2250′). Near *Mühleloch* are cotton-mills.

7 M. **Unter-Ägeri** (2395′; Seefeld, 40 beds, Kurhaus Waldheim, 40 beds, at both P. from 9 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Brücke, 25 beds, Kreuz, 20 beds, at both P. from 8 fr.; Post), an industrial village of 1500 inhab., lies at the efflux of the Lorze from the Ägeri-See. A road ascends the (2 hrs.) Zugerberg (p. 90). The road up the Rossberg (p. 94; $3^1/_2$ hrs.) leads through the *Hurital* to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Urzlenboden*, whence a cart-track ascends to the top in 2 hrs. — The tram skirts the lake till ($7^1/_2$ M.) **Ober-Ägeri** (Löwe, 20 beds; Bär; Hirsch; Adler; Ochs), a village of 700 inhab. with an old church and silk-mills. Higher up, with a fine view, is (10 min.) the *Gütsch* (2624′; pension); the Gottschalkenberg (p. 92) rises $1^1/_2$ hr. N.E.

The idyllic **Ägeri-See** (2380′; $3^1/_2$ M. long, 1 M. wide) is bounded by the *Kaiserstock* (4685′) on the S.W., the *Morgarten* (4081′) on the S.E., and the *St. Jostenberg* (3756′) on the E. A steamboat plies daily in summer from Unter-Ägeri to Ober-Ägeri, *Ländli* (sanatorium, 100 beds), *Eierhals*, and *Morgarten*, where a monument was erected in 1908 to commemorate the first victory of the Confederates over their Habsburg oppressors under Duke Leopold of Austria (Nov. 15th, 1315; comp. p. xxxiii). The older memorial chapel, with a picture of the battle, is 20 min. S., near the hamlet of *Schornen*; an anniversary service is held here. — A diligence (twice daily; omnibuses also in summer) plies from Ober-Ägeri to Morgarten ($1^3/_4$ M.) and thence to Sattel station (3 M.; p. 94).

The Railway from Zug to Arth-Goldau (10 M., in 20-30 min.; being electrified) passes under the town by a tunnel and skirts the E. bank of the Lake of Zug, in a series of embankments and viaducts over the ravines descending from the Zugerberg. Charming view, to the right, of the lake, with the château of Buonas (p. 92) and Immensee (p. 117) on its E. bank. Two tunnels. — $23^1/_2$ M. **Walchwil** (steamboat station, see p. 90; Kurhaus, with lake-baths and a park, 50 beds from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; Engel; Stern, good; Pens. Klausenegg), with 1046 inhab., is surrounded by chestnut trees and vineyards. — After five more tunnels the line ascends along the base of the Rossberg (p. 94) to (28 M.) *Arth-Goldau* (p. 117), junction for the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 117), the line to Einsiedeln and Wädenswil (p. 92), and the Rigi Railway (p. 109).

The Railway from Zug to Lucerne (18 M., in 35-45 min.; being electrified) skirts the flat N. bank of the Lake of Zug and crosses the *Lorze* twice. — $21^1/_2$ M. **Cham** (1394′; Rabe; Bär; 4060 inhab.), with a slender church spire and a large condensed milk factory. — The line now runs parallel with the W. bank. Pretty view of the lake to the left; on the hill above Zug appear the hotels (p. 90); in the middle distance rises the Rigi; and to the right are the Stanser Horn, the Engelberg Alps, and Pilatus. — 24 M. **Rothkreuz** (1410′; railway restaurant), is the junction for the line from Aarau to Arth-Goldau (p. 21). On the lake, $1^1/_4$ M. to the E.,

Digitized by Google

is the ancient château of *Buonas* (1640′), recently restored. — We enter the valley of the *Reuss*. — 26½ M. *Gisikon-Root* (to the St. Michaelskreuz, 1¼ hr., see p. 101). Through an opening to the left we survey the Rigi. — 30½ M. *Ebikon*. The train skirts the *Rotsee* (1388′), 1½ M. long, passes through a tunnel, and crosses the Reuss. The line now joins the lines from Bâle (p. 15) and Berne (p. 146), on the right, and the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 117) on the left, and lastly passes through two short tunnels.

36 M. *Lucerne*, see p. 94.

26. From Wädenswil to Arth-Goldau. Einsiedeln.

20 M. Swiss South-Eastern Railway in 1½ hr. (6 fr. 35, 4 fr. 15 c.); to Einsiedeln, 10 M., in 1 hr. (4 fr. 15, 2 fr. 70 c.).

Wädenswil (1345′), see p. 46. The line ascends the fertile slopes on the S. bank of the Lake of Zürich, commanding beautiful views of the lake, with the Curfirsten and Sentis in the background. — 2 M. *Burghalden* (1740′); 3 M. *Samstagern* (2080′; Stern, with garden-restaurant), junction of the line (to the left; see p. 46) to Pfäffikon and Rapperswil viâ *Wollerau* (Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue; Hirsch), 14½ M. in 1-1¾ hr.

5 M. *Schindellegi* (2480′; Freihof; Hirsch) is a summer-resort with a modern church.

Diligence N.E. to (2 M. in ½ hr., 1 fr.) **Feusisberg** (2477′; Hôt.-Pens. Schönfels, 40 beds, Hôt.-Pens. Frohe Aussicht, 45 beds, at both P. from 9 fr.; Kurhaus Feusisgarten), a health-resort. — To the W. from Schindellegi a road (diligence) leads to the (2½ M.) health-resort of **Hütten** (2428′; Kurhaus Krone, 60 beds, P. from 8 fr.; Kreuz, P. from 7 fr.), above the idyllic *Hüttensee*. Diligence from Hütten to Wädenswil, see p. 46.

From Schindellegi E. to the **Etzel** (3610′), 1½ hr., by a narrow road to the top, with an inn and a view of the Lake of Zürich, Limmat-Tal, Sihl-Tal, Alp-Tal and Einsiedeln, Schwyzer Mythen, and the Alps. The descent may be made S.E. to the (¼ hr.) *Etzel Pass* (3145′; inn), with the chapel of St. Meinrad (frescoes), and thence either N. by road to (3 M.) Pfäffikon (p. 46), or S. to the Sihl bridge and (4½ M.) Einsiedeln.

The line crosses the brawling *Sihl*, rounds the Hohe Ronen and approaches the *Alp*, which falls into the Sihl here. To the S. appear the Mythen (p. 118). — 7½ M. *Biberbrücke* (2730′; Hôt. Waldschloss, 40 beds, P. from 8 fr.; Post), where the *Biber* falls into the Alp, is the station for the (5 M.) *Kurhaus Gottschalkenberg* (3779′; 40 beds from 4, P. from 12 fr.).

From Biberbrücke to Einsiedeln, 3 M., branch-railway in 13 min., through the narrow green *Alptal*.

Einsiedeln. — Hotels. **Pfau*, 100 beds from 3½, B. 1 fr. 80 c., L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr.; *Sonne*, 80 beds from 2, D. 3½, P. 10-12 fr.; *Storch*, 60 beds from 2, B. 1½-2, D. 3½, S. 3 fr.; *Rigi*, 20 beds; *Bär*, 50 beds from 1½, P. 7-10 fr.; *Pilgerhof*, 40 beds from 1½, P. from 8 fr.; *Drei Könige*, 64 beds; *St. Katharina*, 65 beds; *Hôt.-Rest. St. Georg*, 70 beds; *Krone*, 50 beds. — Post Office at the Rathaus.

Digitized by Google

Einsiedeln, or ***Notre-Dame-des-Ermites*** (2895′; pop. 8228), **one of the most famous pilgrim-resorts in the world, has a *Benedictine Abbey,* founded by Eberhard, Canon of Strasbourg, on the site of the cell of St. Meinrad, who was murdered in 861. This abbey was richly dowered with lands by the Emperors Otho II. (972) and Henry II. (1018) and became an independent principality of the Holy Roman Empire. The chief festival ('Engelweihe') is on Sept. 14th. — Ski-ing is extensively practised in winter.**

The main street leads from the station to (6 min.) the large open space in front of the lofty buildings of the monastery. In the centre is a black marble *Fountain* with fourteen jets, surmounted by an image of the Virgin, from which the pilgrims are wont to drink.

Under the *Arcades*, which form a semicircular approach to the church on the right and left, as well as in the square itself, there are numerous stalls for the sale of prayer-books, images of saints, rosaries, medals, crucifixes, and other devotional objects.

The *Abbey* (2985′), occupying an area of 16 acres, was rebuilt 1704-23 after a fire. The *Church,* in the centre of the main façade (149 yds. long), dates from 1674-1735. On the right and left of the entrance are statues of the two Emperors (see above).

The *Church, recently restored, is a noble and well-proportioned work of the baroque period. In the vaulted octagonal chamber inside the main entrance is the *Chapel of the Virgin,* built of black marble in 1815 in the classic style and containing the richly decked wonder-working image of the Virgin, of black wood. The magnificent chandelier in the nave was presented by Napoleon III. in 1865. A handsome iron screen (1675-85) divides the nave from the choir, which was redecorated in 1746 in the rococo style. The large organ is worked by electricity.—The *Fürstensaal* (open to visitors 8.30-11 a.m., 1-3.30, and 4.30-5 p.m.; closed on Sun. morning), entered from the courtyard on the right, is hung with portraits, including those of the emperors William I., Francis Joseph, and Napoleon III. —The *Library* (9-11 and 4-5) comprises 62,000 volumes, including many incunabula and valuable MSS. of the 8-12th centuries.

About 5 min. N.W. of the monastery is a *Panorama of the Crucifixion* (adm. 1 fr.).—Fine views from the *Herrenberg* (3650′), $^1/_2$ hr. S.E., and from the *St. Meinradsberg,* $^1/_4$ hr. S.

From Einsiedeln to Schwyz, 6 hrs. By road (diligence to Ober-Iberg in 2-2$^1/_2$ hrs., 4 fr. 80 c.) viâ (2 M.) *Gross* and across the Sihl to (4$^1/_2$ M.) *Eutal;* then back to the left bank and up the valley to (7$^1/_2$ M.) **Unter-Iberg** (3050′; Kurhaus Drusberg, 40 beds; Rössli-Post), a health-resort in a sheltered situation. Excursions hence to the *Spitalberg* (5173′), 1$^1/_2$ hr.; to the *Bict* (6456′; extensive view), 2$^1/_2$-3 hrs.; and to the *Drusberg* (7490′), 5 hrs., viâ the *Twingen Tobel* and the *Käsern-Alp* (5315′). — The diligence road ends at (10 M.) **Ober-Iberg** (3483′; Hôt.-Pens. Post. 65 beds, P. from 8$^1/_2$ fr.; Holdener, 40 beds from 3, P. from 8 fr.), another health-resort. A narrow road ascends hence to the (1$^1/_2$ hr.) *Iberger Egg* (4823′), affording a fine survey of the Lake of Lucerne and the Alps, and descends in a great curve (short-cuts) viâ *Rickenbach* to *Schwyz* (p. 118). — A shorter route (4 hrs.) from Einsiedeln is by the diligence road up the Alp-Tal to (4$^1/_2$ M.) the village of *Alptal* (3258′; Stern), then by a steep and stony path to the (1 hr.) *Hagenegg Pass* (4649′; inn) and down to (1$^1/_2$ hr.) Schwyz.

Digitized by Google

Beyond Biberbrücke (p. 92) the Arth-Goldau railway crosses the Biber, and ascends across a monotonous plateau. — 9½ M. *Altmatt* (3030′), on a large moor. The Schwyzer Mythen come into view on the left, and the long ridge of the Rigi on the right.

12 M. **Rothenthurm** (3067′; Ochs) is named after a red-roofed tower belonging to fortifications erected by the Schwyzers in 1316.

The railway then descends the wooded valley of the *Steiner-Aa* (two tunnels) to (15 M.) *Sattel-Ägeri* (2712′); to the left is the village of **Sattel** (Neue Krone, ⅓ M. from the station; Alte Krone, in the village), at the E. base of the Rossberg.

The road from Sattel to Schwyz (5 M.; a fine walk; omnibus twice daily) crosses the Steiner-Aa and ascends the W. slope of the *Haggen*. At (1¼ hr.) the *Hirsch Inn* (a little farther on, the *Burg Inn*) Schwyz and the Mythen become visible. Thence to *Seewen* station (p. 118) 25 min., to *Schwyz* (p. 118) 40 min.

The ***Rossberg** (highest peak, *Wildspitz*, 5190′), a mountain of conglomerate ('nagelfluh') rising between the lakes of Zug, Ägeri, and Lowerz, is ascended from the station of Sattel by a footpath in 2 hrs., or from Steinerberg station (see below) by a bridle-path in 2½-3 hrs. Near the top is the *Hôt.-Pens. Rossberg-Kulm* (25 beds). Superb view. We may descend to *Ägeri* (p. 91) or to the *Zugerberg* (p. 90).

The railway descends the slopes of the Rossberg, by several viaducts and a short tunnel, to (17½ M.) *Steinerberg* (1950′; Rössli; Löwe), a village with a pilgrimage-church, situated on the remains of the Goldau landslip (p. 118). Another short tunnel. — 20 M. *Arth-Goldau*, see p. 117.

27. Lucerne and its Environs.

Railway Station (Pl. D, 4; *Restaurant), with the main custom-house; exit to the steamboats straight ahead, to the town on the left. — All the **Steamboats** start from the railway station. — Porters. At the station: for handling trunks 30 c., hand-luggage 30 c., minimum 50 c. Between the station and the steamer: hand-luggage 30 c., trunk 1 fr., then 50 c. per package, minimum 70 c. From 10 p.m. to 7 a.m. 50 % extra.

Hotels (some closed from Oct. to March). On the N. Bank of the Lake: **Schweizerhof* (Pl. 1; D, 3), 400 beds and 100 bath-rooms, R. from 8, B. 2½, L. 7, D. 9, P. from 21 fr., *Luzerner Hof* (Pl. 2; D, 3), 200 beds, closed in 1921, both belonging to the same proprietor; **Gr.-Hôt. National* (Pl. 3; E, 3), 405 beds and 100 bath-rooms, R. from 8, B. 3½, L. 10, D. 12, P. from 21 fr.; **Palace Hotel* (Pl. pa; F, 3), 320 beds and 100 bath-rooms, R. from 8, B. 3, L. 8, D. 10, P. from 21 fr.; **Carlton Hotel Tivoli* (Pl. 6; G, 2), Halden-Str., 160 beds and 50 bath-rooms, R. from 6, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 17 fr., with gardens and lake-baths; **Montana* (Pl. mo; F, 2), 148 beds and 40 bath-rooms, R. from 6, B. 2¼, L. 6½, D. 8, P. from 17 fr., with fine view, reached from the Halden-Strasse by a cable railway; **Beau-Rivage* (Pl. 4; F, 2), Halden-Str., 125 beds, **Gr.-Hôt. de l'Europe* (Pl. 5; G, 2), Halden-Str., 220 beds, with gardens, **Schwan & Rigi* (Pl. 10; D, 3), Schwanen-Platz, near the Schweizerhof, 170 beds, at these three R. from 6, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 17 fr. — **Hôt.-Pens. Eden* (Pl. 7; G, 2), Halden-Str., 60 beds, *Hôt.-Pens. Royal* (Pl. 62; G, 2), 80 beds, at both R. from 5, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 14 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Belvedere* (Pl. 8; F, G, 2), Halden-Str. 1, 60 beds from 4, D. 4½, P. from 12 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Terrasse* (Pl. te; F, 2), Hitzlisberg-Str., 65 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 13 fr., with gardens; *Rebstock* (Pl. 14; E, 2, 3), Löwen-Str., 24 beds from 3½, *B. 2, L. or D. 4, P. from 12* fr., with garden-restaurant, good.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

(beyond Pl. G, 2), Rigi-Str. 57, 60 beds, P. from 12 fr., in an open situation. — *Pens. Hermitage* (P. from 7½ fr.) and *Schönau*, on the Meggen road (p. 100); *Waldhaus Ober-Rüti* (1968'; p. 138; 45 beds, P. from 8½ fr.), 40 min. from Lucerne; *St. Niklausen* and *Kastanienbaum*, on the lake (p. 113).

Restaurants (generally open in summer only). *Grand-Hôtel & Gotthard Terminus*, Bahnhof-Str. (Pl. 35, D, 4; p. 95); *Carlton H. Tivoli*, Halden-Str. (Pl. 6, G, 2; p. 94); with terrace; *Huguenin* (see below); *Monopole*, at the Hôtel Monopole (p. 95), opposite the railway station; *Flora*, Pilatus-Str. 4, near the station, with garden; *Café-Rest. Victoria*, Pilatus-Str., corner of Hirschmatt-Str.; *Stadthof* (Pl. E, 2); *Chez Robert*, Löwen-Str. 6, with garden (see below); *Rebstock* (Pl. 14, E, 2, 3; p. 94), Löwen-Str., close by, with garden (a rendezvous of chess-players); *Stadtkeller*, Sternen-Platz 3, with terrace; *Rosengarten*, Grendel-Str. 17; *Falkengarten*, Grendel-Str., opposite the last; *Löwengarten*, near the Lion (p. 98); *Bierhalle Dubeli*, Furrengasse 14. — **Wine** at the *Goldner Stern* (Pl. 53, C, 4; p. 95) and the *Rebstock* (see above). — **Confectioners.** *Huguenin*, Alpen-Str. 3 and 5 (also a first-class restaurant), *Kursaal* (see below), *Wiener Café Chez Robert* (see above), *Grand-Hôtel & Gotthard* (see above), all these with orchestra. — *Tschumi*, Grendel-Str. 15; *Zimmermann-Hofer*, Grendel-Str., next door to the Schwan (p. 94); *Pâtisserie du Lion* (Grüter), Löwen-Str. 13; *Gehrig*, Bahnhof-Str. 7.

Kursaal (Pl. F, 3; p. 97), with reading and gaming rooms, café-restaurant, gardens, and tennis-courts. Concerts daily, from 4 to 6 (50 c.) and from 8.30 to 11 p.m. (1 fr.). — Open-air concerts in the **Kurplatz** (Pl. E, 3), in fine weather. — *Kurkarte* (charged for in the hotel-bill) for one day 30 c., for 7 days, entitling to reduced prices for most of the sights, 1 fr. 75 c.

Baths on the Quai National (Pl. F, 3); swimming 25, separate bath 50 c. (towels 10 c. to 1 fr.); on the Alpen-Quai (Pl. F, 5), 15 c. Swimming, air, and sun baths at the *Lido*, 25 min. S.W. of Halde tramway station (No. 1, see below). Warm baths at the *Hôtel du Lac* (p. 95) and at *Felder's*, Spreuer-Brücke (Pl. B, 3).

Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Office (Pl. D, 4), near the railway station. Five branch-offices.

Cabs. Motor Cabs ('Auto-Taxis'): drive in the town, 1-4 pers. for the first 200 metres 1 fr., every 60 m. more 10 c.; 1st km. 2 fr. 30, every km. more 1 fr. 50 c., with extra charge of 50%. At night (10-6), 1-4 pers. for the first 300 metres 1 fr., every 100 metres more 10 c.; for the first km. 1 fr. 70 c., every km. more 1 fr., with extra charge of 100%. Other extras are uphill journeys (Sonnmatt 1, Gütsch 3, Sonnenberg 6, Dietschiberg 8 fr.) and return journeys without passengers. Luggage of over 10 kg. (22 lbs.) 50 c., trunk 1 fr.

Tramways (fare 15-35 c.), starting from the railway station. **1.** By the Schweizerhof Quay and Halden-Str. to the Hôt. de l'Europe and *Halde* station (Dietschiberg cable railway, see below); **2.** By the Schweizerhof Quay, the Alpen-Str., and Zürich-Str. (Pl. D, 2, 1; Lion Monument) to *Maihof;* **3.** By the Pilatus-Str. to *Kriens* (p. 99; beyond Pl. C, 5; 25 c.), connecting with the Sonnenberg cable railway (see below); **4.** By the Bahnhof-Str., Pfistergasse, Basel-Str. (Gütsch station, Pl. A, 3), and Emmenbrücke (p. 15) to *Gerliswil.*

Cable Railways. Up the *Gütsch* (p. 99), every 10 min.; fare 50 c., return-ticket 70 c. — Up the *Dietschiberg* (p. 99), every 10 min.; fare 1 fr. 30 c., 1 fr., return-ticket 1 fr. 70, 1 fr. 20 c. — Up the *Sonnenberg* (p. 99); fare 1 fr. 25, return-ticket 1 fr. 40 c.; return-ticket (also viâ the Gütsch) including tram-fares to Kriens and the Gütsch 2 fr. 10 c.

Rowing Boats at the Quai National and Schwanen-Platz; per hr. 80 c.-2 fr., boatman 1-1½ fr. — Sailing Boats 2½-3½ fr. per hour, boatman 1-1½ fr. — Motor Boats, 1-3 pers. 18 fr. per hr., 4-6 pers. 22 fr.; morning 70, afternoon 80 fr.; whole day 110 fr. To St. Niklausen and Kastanienbaum, to Seeburg, and to Meggen-Küssnacht several times daily.

Money Changers. *Falck & Co.*, Schwanen-Platz 2; *Crivelli & Co.*, Schweizerhof Quay; *Thomas Cook & Son* (see p. 97); *American Express Co.* (see p. 97).

Digitized by Google

English Church (Pl. F, 2; *St. Mark's;* Apr.-Aug.), Halden-Str., behind the Kursaal. — PRESBYTERIAN SERVICES (July-Sept.) at the Protestant Church (Pl. D, 3), behind the Schweizerhof. — AMERICAN EPISCOPAL SERVICES (June-Sept.) at the Christuskirche (Pl. D, 3) in the Musegg-Strasse.

Golf Course (9 holes) on the Dietschiberg (p. 99); open from April to Oct.; per day 8, week 20, month 60, season 120 fr.

British Consul, *T. Edgar Harley*, Seehof-Str. 3. — **United States Vice-Consul,** *Ilo C. Funk*, Löwen-Str. 5.

Tourist Agents. *Thomas Cook & Son*, Schwanen-Platz 7 (excursions by railway, steamer, motor-car, and carriage). — *American Express Co.*, Halden-Str. 4, at the Hôtel National (p. 94).

ENQUIRY OFFICE, Kapell-Platz 2 (weekdays 8-12 & 2-6). — PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS. *C. Hirsbrunner*, Zürich-Str. 4; *W. Ecker*, Kapell-Platz 10. — TRAVELLING AND SPORTING REQUISITES. *Amrein & Son*, Weggisgasse 27; *Schmid-Fischer*, Kapellgasse 5.

Times of Admission. *Alpine Garden*, near the Halde tram-station (p. 99), 1 fr. — *Alpineum* (Pl. D, 2; Alpine landscapes by E. Hodel), 1 fr. — *Art & History Museum* (p. 98), 9-6, Sun. & holidays 10.30-5, 1 fr. — *Glacier Garden* (p. 98), 1 fr. 50 c. — *Natural History Museum*, in the Cantonal School (Pl. C, 4); free on Tues. & Thurs. 2-4; 50 c. on Sun. 10-12. — *Organ Recital* at the Hofkirche (see below), in summer once or twice a week at 6 p.m., 1 fr. 50 c. — *State Archives* (p. 99), 9-12 & 2-6.

Lucerne, Ger. *Luzern* (1437′; pop. 44,029), capital of a canton and the chief tourist-centre in Switzerland, lies picturesquely on the Lake of Lucerne, at the efflux of the *Reuss,* and is partially enclosed by walls with nine watch-towers, erected in 1385, while its amphitheatrical situation, facing the snow-clad Alps, is very striking. The Reuss divides the town into two unequal parts, connected by six bridges, of which the *See-Brücke* (Pl. D, 3, 4), 52′ wide, was built in 1869-70, while the *Kapell-Brücke* (Pl. C, D, 3, 4) and the *Spreuer-Brücke* (Pl. B, 3) date from the middle ages and are roofed over for protection against the weather. The paintings inside the roof, dating from the 18th cent. but recently restored, represent, in the case of the former, scenes from the history of the town, and in the case of the latter, a Dance of Death. Adjoining the Kapell-Brücke, in the river, rises the old *Wasserturm* (Pl. D, 4).

The SCHWEIZERHOF QUAY and its continuation the QUAI NATIONAL (Pl. D, E, F, 3), with their avenue of chestnuts, extend along the N. bank of the lake in front of the large hotels, the *Kur-Platz* (with a group of wrestlers, by H. Siegwart), and the *Kursaal* (p. 96). The chief points in the magnificent *View (indicators on the quay, in front of the Schweizerhof and Hôtel National) are (l.) the Rigi group, with the Kulm and the Vitznauer Stock, the Bürgenstock and Buochser Horn in the centre, and (r.) the Stanser Horn and Pilatus. To the right of the Vitznauer Stock are the distant Clariden and Tödi; on either side of the Buochser Horn are the Engelberg Alps, with the Titlis on the extreme right.

The **Hofkirche** (Pl. E, 2), dedicated to St. Leodegar, was founded c. 735 and rebuilt after a fire in 1633. The two slender towers were erected in 1504-25. It contains a carved pulpit and

Digitized by Google

stalls of the 17th cent. and a choir-screen of 1644. The treasury, containing valuable works of the 12th cent., is shown by the sacristan. Organ-recital, see p. 97. In the picturesque arcades enclosing the old churchyard are the tombs of old Lucerne families. The exit behind the church leads to the Adligenswiler Strasse (to the Drei Linden, see p. 99).

The Alpen-Strasse leads N. to the Löwen-Platz, beyond which is the famous ***Lion of Lucerne** (Pl. D, 1), a memorial of the 26 officers and 760 soldiers of the Swiss Guard, who fell in defending the Tuileries in 1792. The dying lion (28′ in length), reclining in a grotto, is hewn out of the sandstone rock after a model by the Danish sculptor *Thorwaldsen* (1821). In summer the monument is illuminated with electric light till 11 p.m.; in winter it is protected by a screen of planks against the weather. — Adjacent is the entrance to the ***Glacier Garden** (Pl. D, 1; adm., see p. 97; explanatory guide by Prof. Heim, 40 c.), a remarkable relic of the ice-period, when the Reuss glacier extended hither from the St. Gotthard across the Lake of Lucerne, with rocks worn by the action of the ice, erratic boulders, and thirty-two 'giant's cauldrons' (the largest, No. 11, being 26′ wide and 31′ deep), and an artificial glacier-mill (No. 44) showing the origin of the cauldrons. Other features of interest are a reconstruction of a lake-village (with some genuine relics), several large reliefs of mountains, a collection of stuffed Alpine animals, etc.

Close by, in the Musegg-Str., is a castellated building erected in 1910 as a Museum of War and Peace (Pl. D, 2), but now to be converted into a museum of arts and crafts.

Quaint and picturesque houses of the 16-17th cent. still survive in the crooked streets of the older parts of the town (Pl. C, D, 3).

The *Fritschi Fountain* in the Kapell-Platz (Pl. D, 3) was designed by the Lucerne architect Am Rhyn (1919).

The **Old Rathaus** (Pl. C, 3), in the Kornmarkt, with its massive watch-tower, dates from 1519-1605 and was thoroughly restored in 1905-8.

The interior (adm., see p. 97) contains a permanent exhibition of pictures and the *Art and History Museum*, with armour, weapons, and trophies from the old arsenal. In the 2nd room are several banners captured at Sempach (p. 15); in the glass-case on the left wall is the coat-of-mail of Duke Leopold of Austria (No. 26) and a chased sword-hilt ('Tellenschwert') of the 16th cent. (No. 81); in the 2nd glass-case in the middle, small Roman bronzes; in the windows, a collection of stained glass of the 14-18th cent.; relics of the prehistoric, Celto-Roman, Alemannian, and mediæval periods; uniforms of Swiss guards; also old Swiss flags, including several presented by Popes Julius II. and Leo X. — On the first floor, reached by a fine Gothic winding staircase, is the *Council Chamber*, with 16th cent. carving on the ceiling and walls.

The late-Gothic fountain in the picturesque Weinmarkt (Pl. C, 3) is by Conrad Lux (1481; restored in 1903).

On the left bank of the Reuss are the *Jesuit Church* (Pl. C, 4), built in 1667-73 in the baroque style, and the *Franciscan Church* or *Barfüsser-Kirche* (Pl. C, 4), with a Gothic choir of the early

Digitized by Google

14th cent. and a carved pulpit of 1648. The *Government Buildings* (Regierungs-Gebäude) contain the State Archives (adm., see p. 97), including a gold seal of Charles the Bold, taken from the Burgundians. The *Municipal Library* contains some valuable MSS. and engravings.—The picturesque plank-building (Pl. D, E, 4), called *Festhalle*, near the station was erected for the rifle-shooting festival in 1901 and is now used for exhibitions and as a market.

The ***Gütsch** (1720′; Pl. A, 3, 4), a height to the W. of the town, is reached by tram (No. 4) and cable railway (p. 96), or on foot by the 'Gütschweg' in 1/4 hr. At the top, to the right, is the *Hôt.-Pens. Château Gütsch* (p. 95), with a garden-restaurant (band in the afternoon). Picturesque view. The walk from the Gütsch to the Sonnenberg (see below) takes 35 minutes.

A more extensive survey of the Alps is commanded by the hills to the N.E. of the town: from the terrace in front of the grounds of *Drei Linden* (Pl. G, 1; 1810′), 20 min. from the Hofkirche, and especially from the ***Dietschiberg** (2110′; restaurant), called the *Little Rigi*, reached by cable railway (p. 96) from the tram-terminus of Halde in 8 min., or from the Gundoldingen-Str. (Pl. G, 1) on foot in 20 minutes. Golf course (p. 97), opened in 1921. Near Halde station is the *Alpine Garden of Ancient Switzerland*, with alpine plants and trees, reproductions of mediæval buildings, etc. (adm., see p. 97).

To the S.W. of the railway station (see inset map at p. 94) the tram follows the valley of the *Krienbach* viâ *Eichhof* to *Kriens* (1675′; Hôt. Pilatus; Linde), a large village (pop. 7247), with machine works and silk mills. The tram stops at the station of the cable railway (p. 96), which ascends in 10 min. to the top of the —

Sonnenberg (2360′; Gr.-Hôtel Sonnenberg, with restaurant, see p. 95). We enjoy a magnificent view of Pilatus and the Alps from the Sentis to the Titlis and Sustenhorn, with the lakes of Lucerne, Sempach, and Zug, and the hilly landscape to the N. Adjacent are extensive woods with pleasant walks. The Gütsch is reached from the Sonnenberg in 35 min. on foot: we descend past the station and turn to the left (guide-post), passing near the *Schwizerhüsli & Hotel Bellevue*, with a garden-restaurant. At the beginning of the woods are the Lucerne reservoirs, whence a footpath on the left and a road on the right lead to the Gütsch.

To the S. roads ascend from Kriens to (20 min.) the château of *Schauenberg* (1885′) and the (3/4 hr.) *Hôtel-Pension Himmelreich* (2362′; 20 beds, 8-10 fr.), a health-resort amid woods, with fine view.—Another road, ding W. from Kriens, ascends along the *Krienbach*, turning to the left the smithy, and then partly through woods viâ the *Staldegg* (2362′) (1 1/4 hr.) **Hergiswald** (2620′; Kurhaus, good), a health-resort. Or we y continue to follow the road to the *Renggbach* and viâ *Lehnhof* to hr.) **Eigental** (3380′; Kurhaus Eigental; Kurhaus Pilatusblick), her health-resort, with a view of Lucerne and the lake from the *zenegg*. Thence to *Schwarzenberg* (p. 146), 1 hr.

Digitized by Google

28. The Lake of Lucerne.

Steamers (piers, see p. 94). FROM LUCERNE TO FLÜ in $2^3/_4$-$3^1/_2$ hrs. (6 fr., 3 fr. 90 c.); to Weggis, in $^3/_4$ hr. (2 fr. 2 to Vitznau in 1 hr. (3 fr. 10, 1 fr. 65 c.); to Brunnen in 3 hr 3 fr.). — TO KÜSSNACHT (p. 101). $^1/_3$ M., in 1-$1^1/_2$ hr. (1 fr. 95. TO ALPNACH-STAD, see p. 113. These prices are temporary are procured on board. Family-tickets are obtainable with 21 fr. 50 c. (1st class) and 11 fr. (2nd class); on embarking a of coupons, corresponding to the distance to be travelled, (e.g. 20 coupons from Lucerne to Flüelen). Trunk 40-80 c., barkation and landing. Restaurants on board.

The ****Lake of Lucerne** (1435′), Ger. *Vierwal* or 'Lake of the Four Forest Cantons' (Uri, Schwyz, and Lucerne) to which its banks belong, is unsurpass land for magnificence and variety of scenery. It consist sections: on the W., in the form of a cross, the Lucern Hergiswil-Alpnach, and Weggis bays; then the Ger finally, turning S., the Lake of Uri. Length from Luce 23 M.; average width 2 M.; greatest depth 700′.

Soon after leaving Lucerne the steamer affords a s turesque view of the town, with its towers and villa on the hillside is the nunnery of *Neubruch*, erecte the right the *Villa Tribschen* (residence of Richa 1866-72), with a group of poplars. Before us, to th Rigi, to the right Pilatus, and facing us the Bürgens Stanser Horn to the right and the Titlis behind to t left of Pilatus, the Wetterhörner, Schreckhörner, Mö Jungfrau gradually become visible. The wooded pr left, with a statue of Christ, is the ($1^1/_4$ M.) *Meggenh* the Küssnacht steamer). Beyond *Altstad*, a wooded ments of an old storehouse, the Lake of Küssnacht To the right we obtain a view of the Hergiswil bay

The KÜSSNACHT STEAMER from Meggenhorn *burg*, then at ($4^1/_3$ M.) **Vorder-Meggen** (rail. Angelfluh, good; Zur Balm, 15 beds, good; Kreuz, 1 Charles, French, 44 beds, P. from 8 fr.), command esque château of *Neu-Habsburg*, in the park o by the trees, is the tower of the ancient castle, Lucerners in 1352. The fertile slopes of the N dotted with farms and villas. Above, $^1/_2$ hr. fro the lake, is the Hôt.-Pens. Schönau (1969′; p. 9 calls at (5 M.) **Hinter-Meggen** and ($6^1/_4$ M (Eintracht; Linde), whence it crosses to ($7^1/_2$ M. Pens. St. Wendelin, 25 beds, P. from 8 fr.).

Digitized by Google

9 1/3 M. Küssnacht. — HOTELS: *Hôt.-Pens. du Lac*, by the pier, 30 beds from 3, B. 1 fr. 80 c., L. or D 4, P. from 8 1/2 fr.; *Adler*, 12 beds from 3, B. 1 3/4, L. 3 1/2, D 4, P. from 8 fr.; *Engel*, with the 'Goethe Room' (1797), both in the square; *Stern*, on the Immensee road; *Zum Bahnhof*, modest. — ANGLICAN SERVICES, May-September.

Küssnacht (1443′; pop. 4099) is prettily situated at the N. end of the lake and at the N.W. base of the Rigi. The square, which is adorned with a William Tell fountain, is the meeting-place of the roads from Greppen and Weggis (pp. 100, 102; S.), from Immensee (see below; N.), and from the railway station (p. 117; higher up, 1/4 hr. W.).

In the lane ascending E. from the fountain a guide-post (l.) points the way to the *Rigi* (p. 111). A path previously diverging to the left leads to the (1/4 hr.) ruins of the *Gesslerburg*, whence we may continue over the hill to Tell's chapel.

The road to Immensee passes the cemetery church, recently rebuilt, and ascends to the right to the **Hohle Gasse** ('hollow lane'; see Schiller's 'Tell'), now half filled up, shaded by lofty beeches. At the upper end is **Tell's Chapel** (1585′), built in 1522 and restored in 1895, marking the spot where the tyrant Gessler is said to have been shot by Tell, and adorned in 1905 with a painting representing Gessler's death. Close by is the large Roman Catholic missionary institution of *Bethlehem*, with a school (visitors admitted). The road divides 10 min. farther on: to the right is the rail. stat. *Immensee* (p. 117); to the left, the village.

A road from Küssnacht station ascends W. viâ *Haltikon* to the village of (1 hr.) *Udligenswil* (2050′; Engel), whence the ***Rooterberg** (2615′) may be easily ascended in 1/2 hr. On the top are the chapel of *St. Michaelskreuz* and an unpretending inn. Beautiful view of the lakes of Zug and Lucerne, the Alps, and the hilly region of N. Switzerland. A more extensive view is enjoyed from the *Ochsenwald-Höhe* (2685′), 5 min. from the inn.

The FLÜELEN STEAMER steers to the centre of the cross ('Kreuztrichter') formed by the lake and enters the Bay of Weggis, on the S. side of which rises the *Bürgenstock* (p. 113). We skirt the foot of the *Rigi*, the lower slopes of which are covered with hotels, villas, and farms, and the upper with woods and pastures. Vegetation, sheltered from the N. winds, is here luxuriant. Orchards, chestnut-groves, and avenues of fig-trees flourish; sub-tropical trees and shrubs thrive in the gardens. The mild climate attracts crowds of visitors from spring till late in the autumn, but in summer it is very hot here.

The first stop is (5 M.) **Hertenstein,** 1/3 M. to the E. of the handsome *Schloss-Hôtel Hertenstein (90 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6-8, P. from 15 fr.). At the pier are the *Hôt.-Pens. & Restaurant Hertenstein (with baths; 70 beds from 4 1/2, B. 2, L. 5, D. 5 1/2, P. from 13 fr.) and, 3 min. E., the *Hôt.-Pens. Pilatus (40 beds from 3 1/2, B. 2, L. 3 1/2, D. 4 1/2, P. from 10 fr.). — In front of us, to the right, peeps the double-peaked Scheerhorn.

6 1/2 M. Weggis. — HOTELS. IN THE OBERDORF: **Post & Terminus*, 130 beds from 4 1/2, B. 2, L. 5, D. 5 1/2, P. from 13 fr.; **Alpenblick*, 90 beds, same prices; **Albana*, 90 beds, same prices, D. 6 fr.; **Schweizerhof*,

Digitized by Google

45 beds from $4^1/_2$, B. 2, L. 4, D. 5, P. from $11^1/_2$ fr.; ***Beaurivage & Löwe***, 50 beds from 4, B. 2, L. or D. 4, P. from $11^1/_2$ fr.; ***Central***, 50 beds from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from $11^1/_2$ fr.; ***Eden***, 40 beds, same prices; ***Bühlegg***, 42 beds from $3^1/_2$, B. 2, L. $3^1/_2$, D. $4^1/_2$, P. from 9 fr.; ***Felsberg***, 30 beds from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from $11^1/_2$ fr.; ***Hôt. du Lac***, 49 beds, ***St. Gotthard***, 40 beds, at both R. from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. $4^1/_2$, P. from 10 fr.; ***Paradies***, 40 beds from $3^1/_2$, D. 4, S. $3^1/_2$, P. from 9 fr.; ***Victoria***, 30 beds from 3, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, P. from 9 fr.; ***Pens. Friedheim***, 17 beds, P. from 8 fr.; ***Pens. Lindengarten***, 15 beds, P. from 8 fr. — AT UNTERDORF: ****Park-Hôtel Bellevue***, 115 beds from 5, B. 2, L. $5^1/_2$, D. 6, P. from $14^1/_2$ fr., with grounds, baths, etc.; ****National***, 52 beds from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. $4^1/_2$, P. from 10 fr.; ****Rigi***, 60 beds from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. $4^1/_2$, P. from 10 fr., with gardens on the lake; ****Rössli***, 40 beds from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. $4^1/_2$, P. from 10 fr.; ***Pens. Frohburg***, on the lake, 20 beds, ***Pens. Zimmermann-Schürch***, with garden, 25 beds, at both P. from 9 fr.; ***Pens. Baumen***, 80 beds, P. $7^1/_2$-9 fr.

VISITORS' TAX 30 c. per day. — PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS at *W. Baumann's.*

Weggis, a thriving village (1942 inhab.), with large orchards and market-gardens, lies at the S.W. foot of the Rigi (p. 111), up the slopes of which it climbs in terraces. The quay is laid out with gardens. — Pleasant walks may be taken past the parish church (r.) in the Oberdorf to the view-tower of ***Rigiblick*** (1985′; $^1/_2$ hr.), and thence viâ Greppen to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) Küssnacht (pp. 100, 101); along the banks of the lake W. to Hertenstein (10 min.), and E. viâ (35 min.) the ****Hôt.-Pens. Lützelau*** (60 beds from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from $11^1/_2$ fr.; motor-car from the pier at Weggis and Vitznau) and the ***Kurhaus Hinter-Lützelau*** (25 beds, P. from 9 fr., with baths; temperance) to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) Vitznau.

From the steamer we observe to the left, high up on the mountain-crest, the Hôtel Rigi-First (p. 112) and then the Hôtel Unterstetten (p. 112).

$9^1/_3$ M. **Vitznau.** — HOTELS. ****Hôt. du Parc***, 8 min. W. of the pier, 140 beds from 7, B. $2^1/_4$, L. $6^1/_2$, D. 8, P. from 17 fr., with lake-baths and extensive grounds; ****Vitznauer Hof***, 90 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr., with grounds and lake-baths, ****Rigibahn***, by the pier and Rigi railway station, 28 beds from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from $10^1/_2$ fr., with terrace on the lake; ****Rigi***, 40 beds from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 11 fr.; ****H.-P. Kreuz***, 80 beds, P. from $10^1/_2$ fr.; ***Pens. Waldheim***, 26 beds, P. from 8 fr.; ***Alpenrose***, 35 beds from 3, P. from 9 fr.; ***Bellevue***, 10 beds, P. from $8^1/_2$ fr.; ***Villa Rosenegg***, 15 beds, P. from $9^1/_2$ fr.; ***Pens. Liebheim***, 12 beds, ***Braun***, 15 beds, ***Handschin***, 35 beds, ***Unterwylen***, 20 min. W., with view, 30 beds, at these four P. from $8^1/_2$ fr.

ANGLICAN SERVICES at the Swiss Protestant Church in August.

Vitznau (1010 inhab.), at the W. base of the ***Vitznauer Stock***, is the starting-point of the ***Rigi Railway*** (p. 109), the station for which adjoins the pier. Opposite the station a bronze medallion commemorates N. Riggenbach (d. 1899), the constructor of the railway. Shady grounds above the Vitznauer Hof and the Hôt. du Parc, to the W. of the village. — A beautiful road skirts the lake to Gersau (p. 104; $4^1/_2$ M.), rounding the Obere Nase, which may be crossed by a footpath diverging to the left after 20 min.

Digitized by Google

On the S.W. slope of the Vitznauer Stock (good bridle-path in 1¼ hr. from Vitznau) is the promontory of **Wissifluh**, or *Weissenfluh* (3100′; fine view). Pretty walks to the *Märisboden*, 5 min. S.; *Äusser-Urmi* (3525′; ¼ hr.); *Ober-Urmi* (3740′; ½ hr.); to the top of the *Vitznauer Stock* (4775′; 1¼ hr., the last ½ hr. steep; comp. p. 104).

Beyond Vitznau are two bold promontories, called the *Nasen* (noses), reducing the lake to a width of ½ M. and dividing the Bay of Weggis from the Bay of Gersau: the *Obere Nase* (l.) a spur of the Rigi, the *Untere* (r.) of the Bürgenstock. To the left of the Obere Nase the Glärnisch (p. 84) rises above the Pragel. The steamer doubles the Untere Nase and calls sometimes at (12½ M.) *Ennetbürgen* (p. 114), at the S.E. foot of the Bürgenstock, and always at (13¾ M.) **Buochs** (1476′; *Hôtel Rigiblick, 50 beds, P. from 10½ fr.; Krone, 50 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.), a smiling village (1500 inhab.), above which rises the Buochser Horn (see below). Roads leads hence to the Bürgenstock (p. 113), to Stans (p. 116; 3 M., diligence in ½ hr.), and to Beckenried (2½ M.).

16 M. **Beckenried.** — Hotels. **Park-Hôtel Nidwaldner Hof*, 5 min. W., on the lake, 85 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; *Sonne*, 70 beds, *Mond*, 74 beds, at both R. from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; *Schwan*, 20 beds; *Edelweiss*, on the Emmetten road, 26 beds, P. from 7½ fr.; *Pens. Rigi*, 24 beds, P. from 7½ fr.; *Rössli*, P. from 7 fr., plain. — Carriages. To Schöneck, with one horse 9, with two 15 fr.; to Stans 9 and 15 fr.; to Alpnach 16 and 25 fr.; to Seelisberg 16 and 30 fr.; to the Bürgenstock 20 and 30 fr. Gratuity extra.

Beckenried (1443′; 1628 inhab.), where the delegates from the Four Forest Cantons used to assemble, is much frequented in summer. In front of the church is a fine old walnut-tree.

A road (diligence in 1⅓ hr.) ascends, finally in curves through wood, past the (1 hr.) hydropathic of *Schöneck* (2360′; 200 beds from 5, P. from 15 fr., open June-Sept.), to (2⅓ M.) the village of **Emmetten** (2552′; *Kurhaus Engel, with garden, 55 beds, P. from 8 fr.; Post), a summer-resort in a sheltered situation. From the *Steingaden* (2770′), ¼ hr. N.E., a fine glimpse of the lake is obtained. A charming walk leads by the *Rieselten Gorge*, through which rushes the Kohltalbach, to (50 min. W.) Schöneck. — From Emmetten we may ascend between the Stutzberg and Niederbauen (see below) to the saddle above the Seelisberg Lake (p. 104) and to the (1½ hr.) Kurhaus Seelisberg (p. 104).

The ***Niederbauen** or **Seelisberger Kulm** (6322′; 3½ hrs.; guide, 12 fr., not indispensable; path shady till 9 a.m.) is best ascended from Emmetten. Near the school-house (3 min. E. of the Engel) a road ascends somewhat sharply to the right (S.) in three curves and then leads through the *Kohltal* to (1 hr.) the *Grund Alp* (3235′). We turn to the left, cross the Kohltalbach, and follow a steep, winding, but well-made footpath through wood to the (1 hr.) *Hoberg Alp* (4465′); in 40 min. more we reach the *Niederbauen Alp* (5220′; rfmts.), whence we ascend over grassy slopes to the (1 hr.) summit. Imposing and picturesque view of the Lake of Lucerne from Lucerne to Flüelen, of the Uri-Rotstock, Bristenstock, Tödi, Scheerhorn, and Windgällen, and of the Reuss valley as far as Amsteg. — The **Oberbauen** or *Bauberg* (6960′), another fine point, is ascended from the Niederbauen Alp viâ the rocky passage of *Schwiere* in 2 hrs. (guide necessary, 12 fr.). Descent to (2¼ hrs.) *Isental*, see p. 108.

The **Buochser Horn** (5940′) may be ascended in 3½ hrs. from Beckenried (guide desirable, 8 fr.; fine view). Descent to (1 hr.) Niederrickenbach, see p. 133.

Digitized by Google

On the opposite bank, situated amid orchards and walnut groves between the Vitznauer Stock and the Hochfluh, lies —

19¼ M. **Gersau.** — Hotels. **Hôt.-Pens. Müller*, 100 beds from 5, B. 2, L. or D. 5½, P. from 13 fr., with garden on the lake; *Bellevue*, 30 beds from 3, D. 3½, P. from 8½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour*, 40 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 8½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Seehof*, 50 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. des Alpes*, 18 beds, P. from 7 fr.; *Villa Seegarten*, 15 beds; *Beau-Rivage*, 18 beds, P. from 7½ fr.; *Sonne*, 16 beds; *Pens. Platten*, 16 beds, P. from 7 fr., ½ hr. above, on the Scheidegg road (p. 112). — Motor Boats 6-9 fr. per hr.; rowing-boats 80-90 c.

Gersau (2003 inhab.), with broad-eaved cottages scattered over the hillside, is the oldest health-resort on the lake. In the ravine behind it are three silk-factories, and on the mountain-crest above is the Kurhaus Rigi-Scheidegg (p. 112).

The ascent of the *Rigi-Hochfluh* (p. 112), 3½-4 hrs., viâ the Scharteggli, is somewhat laborious (yellow and red way-marks; from the Hochfluh to the Scheidegg, 1½-2 hrs.). — The *Vitznauer Stock* (p. 103) may be ascended in 2½ hrs. from Gersau or Vitznau by Ober-Urmi; the last ½ hr. is fatiguing.

The road along the bank from Gersau to (4½ M.) Brunnen passes (20 min.) the old *Kindlismord Chapel.* To the E. rise the two Mythen (p. 118); to the right, the broad Frohnalpstock.

The steamer now crosses to (22 M.) **Treib** (1424′), once a storehouse ('Sust') and harbour of refuge, at the N. extremity of Canton Uri, with an ancient and picturesque inn, rebuilt in 1903. This is the pier for the road (5 M.), footpath (1 hr.), and cable railway to —

Seelisberg. — The Cable Railway (1210 yds. long; maximum gradient 38 : 100) runs from April to Oct. and ascends in 8 min.; fare 1 fr. 20, down 60 c., there and back 1 fr. 60. Sun. and holidays 1 fr. 20 c. — Diligence from Nov. to March. in 1½ hr.

Hotels. **Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue*, 125 beds from 4½, D. 5½, S. 4½, P. from 11 fr., with view-terrace, café-restaurant, and dépendances; *Waldegg*, 40 beds from 3, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 8½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Tell*, 21 beds; *Löwe*, 40 beds, *Waldhaus Rütli*, 10 min. farther, 41 beds, at both R. from 3, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 9 fr.; next, the **Grand-Hôtel Sonnenberg & Kurhaus* (2772′), four houses with 250 beds from 4½, B. 2, L. 4, D. 6, P. from 13 fr., visitors' tax 2½ fr. per week, with view-terrace and hydropathic; *Pens. Schützenhaus*, 5-6 min. farther, 15 beds. — Anglican Services in July and August.

Seelisberg (2635-2770′), on the N.E. slope of the Niederbauen (p. 103), with the old pilgrimage-chapel of *Maria-Sonnenberg*, is one of the most frequented summer-resorts on the Lake of Lucerne. Beautiful view of the Lake of Uri, the Reuss valley, and the girdle of mountains from the Mythen to the Uri-Rotstock.

Attractive walk to (20 min.) the **Schwendifluh* (2723′), by a path diverging to the left from the road near the Pens. Schützenhaus. Striking view from the perpendicular rocks, the 'Teufelsmünster' of Schiller ('Tell', Act IV, Sc. 1). — Beautiful view from the *Känzeli* (3303′; 25 min. N.W.; ascent to the right at the S. end of the Kurhaus, through wood to the right). — To the S.W. of the Kurhaus lies (20 min.) the picturesque little *Seelisberg Lake* (2470′; with bath-house, 50 c.), at the foot of the *Niederbauen* (p. 103; ascent for the sure-footed only, guide 12 fr., in 3½ hrs.). — About ¾ hr. S. is the old manor-house of *Beroldingen* (2844′). — Descent from the Seelisberg to the *Rütli* (p. 106) in ½ hr.

Digitized by Google

As we leave Treib, the Lake of Uri (p. 106) opens to the S. To the N.E. we face the wide valley of the lower *Muota*, with ever-increasing alluvial deposits at its mouth, 1¼ M. to the W. of Brunnen. In the background are the two Mythen.

23 M. Brunnen. — Hotels. **Grand-Hôtel Brunnen*, on a terrace above the Axenstrasse, 250 beds from 7, B. 2½, L. 6½, D. 8, P. from 18 fr.; **Waldstätter Hof*, on the lake, 240 beds from 4½, B. 2½, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr., with grounds and baths; **Park*, 5 min. from the lake, 120 beds, **Eden Hotel & Pension*, high above the lake, with view-terrace (lift), 60 beds, at both R. from 4, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; *Goldner Adler*, 110 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 11 fr.; *Bellevue*, on the Axenstrasse, by the lake, 80 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5½, S. 4½, P. from 10½ fr., *Germania & Pens. Drossel*, 65 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 10½ fr.; *Victoria*, on the lake, near the Föhn harbour, 50 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; *Mythenstein* (same owner as the Grand), 70 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Rigi*, on the Gersau road, 60 beds, good, same prices; *Hôt.-Pens. Schweizerhof*, 60 beds from 2½, B. 1 fr. 80 c., L. 4, D. 5, P. from 8½ fr.; *Rütli*, near the pier, 20 beds, *Weisses Rössli*, 38 beds, good, at both R. from 3, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 8½ fr.; *Sonne*, 50 beds, *Winkelried*, on the Gersau road, 23 beds, at both R. from 3, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; *Hirsch*, 37 beds from 3, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 8½ fr.; *Hellerbad*, 30 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr.; *Pens. In der Bitzin*, 18 beds, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Gütsch* (see below), 22 beds, P. from 7½ fr. — *Hôt.-Pens. Villa Schiller*, 20 min. W., beautifully situated, with garden, 36 beds from 3½, P. from 10 fr. — Confectioners. *H. Greter; Hübscher.*

Rowing Boats, Motor Boats, and Carriages according to arrangement.

Tramway from the pier past the railway station and viâ *Ibach* to *Schwyz* (p. 118; 3½ M.) once or twice hourly, in 20 min., 65-75 c. — Rack-and-Pinion Railway (station on the Axenstrasse, 5 min. E. of the pier) from April to Sept. every ½ hr. to *Morschach* (1½, down 1, there and back 2 fr.) and *Axenstein* (2¼, 1½, and 3 fr.).

Baths, ¾ M. to the W. of the pier (with towel, 50 c.).

Anglican Services at the Waldstätter Hof in August.

Brunnen (1443′; 1500 inhab.), the port of Canton Schwyz, and a station of the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 119), occupies a very picturesque situation and is, after Lucerne, the most frequented place on the lake. The square by the pier is the meeting-place of the Axenstrasse (r.), the Gersau road (by the church; l.), and the Bahnhof-Strasse (straight on; 10 min. to the station). Diverging to the right from the Bahnhof-Str., short of the bridge over the *Leewasser*, we may ascend in 5 min. to the *Gütsch* (hotel, see above; 1509′), which commands the best view S. of the Lake of Uri and the Uri-Rotstock, W. of the Gersau bay, and N. of the valley of Schwyz with the two Mythen. At the Leewasser is the beginning of the 'Olympstrasse', which winds up through the Gütschwald with varying views, passing (½ hr.) the Känzeli, high above the Axenstrasse. Thence a steep footpath ascends (keeping to the right twice) to the (1½ hr.) Axenstein.

The Rack-and-Pinion Railway (see above) ascends from the Axenstrasse through the bold cliff of the *Wasiband* and up the steep wooded slope *in 8 min.* to Morschach. [A footpath to the left

Digitized by Google

5 min. past the station and the road-cutting, shortens the first great curve of the road, which diverges 5 min. farther on, and ascends to Morschach in 50 min.]

1 M. **Morschach** (2116′). — HOTELS. *Palace Hotel Axenfels*, close to the station, with three terraces, extensive wooded grounds, a nine-hole golf-course, and a splendid view (closed in 1921). — In the village (2155′): *Hôt.-Pens. Frohnalp & Kurhaus Morschach*, 100 beds; *Hôt.-Pens. Betschart*, 40 beds; *Adler*, 50 beds; **Bellevue*, 40 beds from 3, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; *Hirsch; Hôt.-Pens. Degenbalm* (2385′), 10 min. above the village, beautifully situated, 70 beds from 3, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 8½ fr.

Railway and road (20 min.) continue to ascend as far as —

1 M. **Axenstein** (2323′), which enjoys a superb *View over the two arms of the Lake of Lucerne. To the S. rises the Uri-Rotstock.

HOTELS. **Gr.-Hôt. Axenstein* (2460′), above the station, 200 beds from 6 fr., B. 2¼, L. 5½, D. 7, P. from 17 fr., with wooded grounds; *Park Hotel*, at the station, with restaurant, 50 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12 fr., same management; *Hôt.-Pens. Rütliblick*, on the road, 5 min. lower down, with a splendid view, 45 beds, P. from 8½ fr.

ENGLISH CHURCH (*All Saints'*; no services in 1921).

The **Stoos** (4265′; *Kurhaus Stoos, 215 beds from 5, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.), another health-resort (beautiful view, best from the *Stooshorn*, 5 min. N.), with varied walks, is reached from Morschach in 2 hrs. (carr. in 1½ hr.) by road passing the (¼ hr.) *Zur Schwyzer Höhe* inn. A footpath to the right of the Hirsch inn is slightly shorter. — The ***Frohnalpstock** (6306′), 2 hrs. S.W. of the Stoos, affords a magnificent view of the Alps and the entire Lake of Lucerne. Descent to the Riemenstalden-Tal, see p. 107.

The ***Lake of Uri,** Ger. *Urner See*, 7 M. long, ½-1½ M. wide, and 656′ deep in places, a fjord embedded in the heart of the limestone mountains, is the finest part of the Lake of Lucerne. The rock-strata on either side correspond exactly, showing that originally the two banks were joined together in a solid mass. Lofty peaks, often snow-clad, peep through the gorges at intervals, to the S. rises the huge Uri-Rotstock.

By the sharp angle which juts into the lake from the W. bank rises the *Mythenstein*, a rock 80′ high, bearing an inscription ("The Forest Cantons, to Schiller the Bard of Tell, 1859"). We have now reached the classic scenes associated with the heroes of Swiss legend. On the slope of the Seelisberg (p. 104), ¼ hr. above the steamer-pier, is the grassy clearing called the (24¾ M.) **Rütli** (1646′), where, at daybreak on Nov. 8th, 1307, Werner Stauffacher of Steinen in Schwyz, Erny Anderhalden of Melchtal in Unterwalden, Walther Fürst of Attinghausen in Uri, and thirty other men are supposed to have assembled and sworn to drive out their Habsburg oppressors. This spot, with the *Rütlihaus* (rfmts.), belongs to the Confederation. In the grounds, 5 min. E., lower down, is a block of granite with bronze medallions of J. G. Krauer (d. 1845) and J. Greith (d. 1869), the author and the composer of the 'Rütlilied'.

Digitized by Google

From the Rütli a shady path ascends in 1 hr. to the *Kurhaus Seelisberg* (p. 104).—Boat from Brunnen to the Rütli in 1/2 hr., see p. 105; past the Mythenstein to *Treib*, 3-4 fr.

On the E. bank of the lake runs the ***Axenstrasse,** leading from Brunnen to (2 3/4 hrs.) Flüelen, of strikingly bold construction (1863-5), being mainly hewn in the rock. Below, alongside, or above the road runs the *St. Gotthard Railway* (p. 117), skirting the lake in a series of tunnels and cuttings. The steamer touches at (26 1/4 M.) **Sisikon** (Hôt.-Pension Schillerstein, 30 beds from 3 1/2, D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Urirotstock, 25 beds from 3, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Rophaien, 35 beds from 3, B. 1 3/4, L. 3 1/2, D. 4, P. from 10 fr.), at the entrance to the *Riemenstalden-Tal* (see below). Rowing-boats and lake-baths.

A road ascends in windings on the N. side of the valley to the hamlet of (1 3/4 hr.) *Riemenstalden* (3410′; inn). — From Sisikon to *Morschach* (p. 106), a pleasant footpath (fine views) in 2 hrs. To the *Frohnalpstock* (p. 106), a steep path, diverging from the Riemenstalden road after 1 hr., ascends to the left by the *Furggelen Pass* (5685′), in 4-4 1/2 hrs.—The **Rophaien** (6830′; fine view of the Lake of Lucerne) is easily ascended from Sisikon viâ *Riedberg*, *Butzen Alp*, and *Stock Alp* in 3 1/2 hrs. (guide 10 fr.); descent to (2 hrs.) Riemenstalden (ascent hence in 2 1/2-3 hrs.), or (with guide) by the *Buggisgrat* and the *Upper* and *Lower Axenberg* to the (2 1/4 hrs.) *Hôt. Tellsplatte.* — The ***Ross-Stock** (8080′; 3 1/2-4 hrs., with guide, 15 fr.), is another easy ascent from Riemenstalden (comp. p. 120). —The **Liedernen** or *Kaiserstock* (8255′; 4 1/2 hrs. from Riemenstalden, with guide, 15 fr.) is not difficult for experts. About 2 hrs. below the top is the *Liedernen Alp Hut* of the S.A.C. (5890′; accommodation for 60).

27 1/3 M. **Tellsplatte** (restaurant, with baths). Near the landing-place, on a ledge of rock shaded by trees, stands *Tell's Chapel*, erected in 1388 on the spot where, according to the legend, Tell sprang out of Gessler's boat during the storm; it was rebuilt in 1881 and adorned with frescoes by E. Stückelberg. A road ascends to (10 min.) the *Hôt.-Pens. Tellsplatte* (1680′; 50 beds from 3 1/2, B. 1 3/4, L. 3 1/2, D. 4, P. from 10 1/2 fr.), situated on the Axenstrasse, with gardens and an admirable view. Above the hotel are extensive wooded grounds.

The finest part of the Axenstrasse is between the Tellsplatte Hotel and Flüelen (1 hr.; shady till 10 a.m.), where it pierces the curiously contorted limestone strata of the *Axenfluh*, 360′ above the lake, by means of a tunnel. Beyond the chapel, Flüelen (1/4 hr. by steamer) becomes visible. Scenery very striking: the ice-fall of the glacier between the Uri-Rotstock and Brunnistock is clearly perceptible; to the left is the Gitschen (p. 109), gently sloping up from the lake, with its fortress-like rocky summit, and farther on appear the pyramidal Bristenstock and the Grosse and Kleine Windgälle. Opposite the chapel, on the W. bank of the lake, lies the hamlet of *Bauen*, and farther on is (29 M.) the dynamite-factory of *Isleten* (closed in summer; pier), situated at the mouth of the Isental (p. 108).

Digitized by Google

30 M. Flüelen. — Hotels. ***Grand-Hôtel & Adler**, 80 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 13½ fr.; ***Hôt. du Lac**, 40 beds, ***Weisses Kreuz & Post**, 45 beds, at both R. from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 10½ fr.; *Stern*, 50 beds from 3, L. 4, D. 6, P. from 9 fr.; *Tell & Post*, 22 beds from 3½, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr., good; *Flüelerhof*, 25 beds from 3, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *St. Gotthard*, 50 beds, P. from 7 fr.; *Hirsch*, 28 beds; *Edelweiss* (temperance), 5 min. farther on, 15 beds. — *Restaurant Bahnhof*, with garden (10 beds). — Lake Baths, at the N. end of the village (½-2 fr.).

Tramway to *Altdorf* (p. 119), 2 M. in 12 min. (10 c.)

Flüelen (1440′), with 1185 inhab., is the port of Uri and a station on the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 117; near the pier). Beyond the old church is the small château of *Rudenz*, once owned by the Attinghausen family. The *Reuss*, which falls into the lake between Flüelen and *Seedorf*, has been canalized (½ hr.'s walk, or ¼ hr. by boat).

From the pier at *Isleten* (p. 107; one-horse carriage, to be ordered beforehand from Isental, 1-2 pers. 20 fr.) the road crosses the Isental stream and ascends for ½ hr. in wide curves, commanding splendid views and being joined after 20 min. by the footpath from Altdorf (p. 120). The ascent then becomes more gentle as we proceed high above the right bank of the stream to (1¼ hr.) the prettily situated village of **Isental** (2550′; Gasser's inn, 12 beds, and Furrer's, 11 beds, both clean; guides, Jost and Karl Aschwanden, and Jos. Gasser), where the Isental divides into the *Grosstal* and *Kleintal*. To the N. rises the precipitous *Oberbauen* (p. 103), which may be ascended viâ the *Bauberg Alp* in 4-4½ hrs. (guide 15 fr., to Emmetten 20 fr.). In the Grosstal lies the hamlet of (¾ hr.) *St. Jakob* (3255′), whence we may proceed W., passing over the **Schonegg Pass** (6294′), between the *Hohbrisen* (7940′) and the *Kaiserstuhl* (7885′; comp. p. 133), to *Ober-Rickenbach* and (5½ hrs.) *Wolfenschiessen* (p. 133; guide 20 fr.). A more interesting but more difficult route (guide 35 fr.) leads S.W., viâ the *Schöntal-Firn* and the **Rotgrätli** (8420′), between the Engelberger Rotstock and the *Hasenstock*, to (10 hrs.) *Engelberg*. The *Engelberger Rotstock* (9250′) may be ascended from the Rotgrätli in 1 hr. (guide 25 fr.; comp. p. 137). — Over the *Jochli* and the *Bühlalp* to (4½-5 hrs.) *Nieder-Rickenbach*, see p. 133.

The ***Uri-Rotstock** (9615′), 6-7 hrs. from Isental, guide viâ the Grosstal 28, viâ the Kleintal 30, with descent to Engelberg 40 fr.) is a fatiguing but most interesting ascent. The shortest route (6-6½ hrs.; for steady heads only) ascends the Kleintal to the (2½ hrs.) *Musen Alp* (4885′; night-quarters in the chalet); then a toilsome ascent across two torrents and along precipices of slate-rock to the upper snow-fields of the *Kleintal Glacier*, to the E. of the *Kesselstock* (8455′); next an ascent in a long curve over the névé to the (4 hrs.) rock arête separating it from the Blümlisalp Glacier (striking view of the Bernese Alps); lastly by an obvious path over slopes of rubble to the (¼ hr.) summit.—An easier, but longer, route through the Grosstal leads to the (2½ hrs.) *Biwald Hut* (5594′; inn, with 11 mattresses and 50 hay-beds). Starting early in the morning, we ascend thence by a made path for 1¼ hr., over grassy slopes and débris, then along the N. edge of the *Blümlisalp-Firn*, to the ridge between the Grosstal and Kleintal; and lastly W. to the (4-4½ hrs.) summit, which is usually free from snow in summer. The mountain-group which culminates in the Uri-Rotstock and the Brunnistock (9683′) is almost perpendicular on the E. and S. sides and is composed of gigantic and fantastically contorted limestone rocks. The *View is exceedingly grand: to the S. the chain of the Alps, from the Sentis, Rhætikon, and Bernina on the E. to the Diablerets on the W.; at our feet, 8000′ below, the Lake of Lucerne and the whole of the Schächen-Tal; to the N.E.,

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

superseded by the first of the larger hotels. The Vitznau mountain-railway was opened in 1871, the Scheidegg railway in 1874, and the line from Arth-Goldau in 1875. The Rigi is visited also for winter-sports.

FROM VITZNAU TO THE RIGI-KULM, $4^1/_4$ M., rack-and-pinion railway in $1^1/_4$ hr., up 9 fr. 40 c. (to Kaltbad 5 fr. 85, Staffel 7 fr. 95 c.), down 4 fr. 70 c., there and back 14 fr. A few trains run in winter also when the weather is favourable. — *Vitznau* (1443′), see p. 102. The train ascends over wooded meadows. View to the left of the Bürgenstock, Stanser Horn, Pilatus, and Lucerne. The train threads a tunnel and crosses the Schnurtobel. The Alps of Uri and Engelberg come into view. Beyond ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Freibergen* (3355′) the line is double as far as Rigi-Kaltbad. 2 M. *Romiti-Felsentor* (3955′; comp. p. 109) and (48 min. from Vitznau) —

$2^3/_4$ M. **Kaltbad** (4725′), junction for the Scheidegg Railway (p. 112). To the left is the large hotel (p. 109), on a plateau sheltered from the N. and W. winds. View of the Bernese Alps.

A path leads through a gap in the rock, to the left of the hotel, to (5 min.) the old *St. Michael's Chapel*, with a cold spring (39° Fahr.). A level path among the conglomerate blocks near the chapel, afterwards traversing park-like grounds, leads to the ($^1/_4$ hr.) ***Känzeli** (4820′), a projecting rock, which commands a view of the snow-mountains, and of the plain towards the N. with its numerous lakes, with Lucerne in the foreground.—A path leads hence in 20 min. to Staffelhöhe station.

Beyond (3 M.) *Staffelhöhe* (5090′) a fresh *Panorama of the Lakes of Küssnacht and Zug and towards the W. and N. is disclosed. The train then ascends to the left, round the Rotstock (surprise view to the E.) to ($3^1/_2$ M.) **Staffel** (5220′; hotels, see p. 109), station for the **Rotstock* (5453′; $^1/_4$ hr. S.W.), which affords a picturesque survey (best at sunset) of the central part of the Lake of Lucerne.

The railway (parallel with the Arth line) now ascends steeply to the Kulm (a walk of 35 min.). — $4^1/_4$ M. *Rigi-Kulm* (5740′), see p. 111.

FROM ARTH-GOLDAU TO THE RIGI-KULM, $5^1/_4$ M., rack-and-pinion electric railway in 1 hr. 10 min.; fares 14 fr. 5, 9 fr. 40 c. (to the Klösterli 9 fr. 40, 6 fr. 25 c., Staffel 12 fr. 50, 8 fr. 35 c.); descent 7 fr. 5, 4 fr. 70 c.; return-ticket 18 fr. 95, 12 fr. 65 c.—*Arth-Goldau* (1683′), see p. 117. The station of the Rigi railway is built over the St. Gotthard line, 100 yds. W.; travellers ascend by a flight of steps. The Rigi line (best views on the right) traverses part of the scene of the Goldau landslip (p. 118) and winds up to ($1^1/_4$ M.) the passing-station *Kräbel* (2513′). Farther on we skirt the precipitous Kräbelwand, and obtain a fine view of the Lake of Lowerz, the Mythen near Schwyz, the Rossberg, and the Lake of Zug. We then thread two tunnels, between which is ($1^3/_4$ M.) the passing-station *Fruttli* (3730′).

$^1/_2$ *M.* (52 min.) **Klösterli** (4320′; hotels, p. 109), in a shelt-

Digitized by Google

ered basin (no view) enclosed by the Kulm, Rotstock, and First. The 'Klösterli' is a small Capuchin hospice, with the chapel of *Maria zum Schnee,* founded in 1689 and rebuilt in 1715-21, and much visited by pilgrims on July 2nd and Sept. 8th; on Sundays there is mass with a sermon for the herdsmen. The *Heinrichs-Hütte* (4527′; restaurant in summer) lies 3 min. S., above the Klösterli. Walk from the Klösterli to the First 20 min., to Unterstetten $^1/_2$ hr., to the Staffel, Rotstock, or Schild $^3/_4$ hr., to the Dossen or Kulm $1^1/_4$ hr., to the Scheidegg $1^1/_2$ hr.

From ($4^1/_4$ M.) *Wölfertschen-First* (4865′) a nearly level road leads to the left in 10 min. to Rigi-First (p. 112). At ($4^3/_4$ M.) **Staffel** (p. 110) a striking *View is unrolled to the W. and N. Thence to the ($5^1/_4$ M.) *Kulm,* see p. 110.

Foot and Bridle Paths up the Rigi (comp. p. 109). FROM WEGGIS (p. 102; $3^1/_2$ hrs.) a carriage-road (finger-post 5 min. E. of the landing-place) winds through orchards and wood to (1 hr.) the *Sentiberg Restaurant* (2755′). Farther on (10 min.) we take a path to the right leading to ($^1/_4$ hr.) the *Heilig-Kreuz-Kapelle* (3150′); $^1/_2$ hr. *Hôt.-Pens. Rigi-Felsentor* (3642′; p. 109), near the *Hochstein,* an arch formed of three huge masses of conglomerate. After 5 min. the path ascends to the left (straight on, station *Romiti,* p. 110) and farther on runs parallel to the railway. Beyond ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Kaltbad* (p. 110) we cross the line, skirt the Rotstock (to the left), and pass the Hôt.-Pens. Edelweiss (p. 109) to ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Staffel.*

FROM VITZNAU (p. 102) a path ($3^1/_2$ hrs.), shadeless in the afternoon, ascends through the ravine of the Schnurtobel, uniting after $1^3/_4$ hr. ($^1/_2$ hr. below Kaltbad) with the Weggis path.

FROM KÜSSNACHT (p. 101), $3^1/_2$ hrs. $1^1/_2$ hr. *Vordere Seeboden Alp* (3372′; Hôt.-Pens. Seebodenalp, 35 beds, P. from 8 fr.). Then a steep ascent in windings, partly through wood, to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Staffel.*

FROM GOLDAU (p. 117), $3^1/_2$ hrs. Opposite the Rössli, below the chapel, we diverge to the right from the Arth and Schwyz road, and ascend the left bank of the *Aa* through meadows, pine-wood, and rocky débris. To the left, the precipitous *Rotenfluh* (5233′). $1^1/_4$ hr. *Unteres Dächli* (3083′; inn). At (20 min.) the *Oberes Dächli,* with its spring, the wood is quitted; on the opposite side of the valley runs the railway. 10 min. *Malchus Chapel* (3937′); $^1/_2$ hr. *Klösterli* (p. 110); thence to *Staffel* 40 min., to the *First* (p. 112) 20 minutes.

The **Rigi-Kulm** (5905′), the highest and northernmost point of the Rigi, descends abruptly on the N. to the Lake of Zug. The hotels (p. 109) stand about 100′ below the summit, to the S. — The foreground view of the Rigi group and the mountains round the branches of the Lake of Lucerne, with the broad Lake of Zug and the little Lake of Lowerz, is as picturesque as the distant view of the chain of Alps (124 M. long) is striking. To the N.E. is the Sentis (p. 68; $46^1/_2$ M.), over which the sun rises in midsummer; about half as far, above the Schwyzer Mythen, is the snow-clad ridge of the Glärnisch (p. 84). To the S.E. are the Tödi (p. 80), Scheerhorn, Grosse Ruchen, and the two Windgällen (p. 130); farther on, the pyramidal Bristenstock (p. 121). To the S. are the rocky peaks of the Uri-Rotstock and the Titlis (p. 136), recognizable by its vast mantle of *snow. Farther off* again are the Bernese Alps ($37^1/_2$ M.),

Digitized by Google

the highest peaks of which (l. to r.) are the Finsteraarhorn, Lauteraarhorn, Schreckhorn (p. 195), Wetterhörner (p. 194), the wide dome of the Mönch (p. 192), the sombre Eiger (p. 188), adjoining which on the right is the W. half of the Jungfrau (p. 192) with the Silberhorn (p. 189), and then the white Blümlisalp. Shutting off the view on the W. is the jagged Pilatus, to the right of which lie Lucerne and the lakes of the hill country, with the Jura on the horizon. To the N., in the extreme distance, are the Vosges and the Black Forest. Above the Lake of Zug are the Uetliberg and a part of Zürich. To the right, in the foreground, is the Rossberg.

From Kaltbad to the Rigi-Scheidegg, 4 M., railway (ordinary line) in 35 min.; fare 2 fr. 70, there and back 4 fr. — *Kaltbad* (4720′), see p. 110. The railway skirts the slope of the Rotstock to (1/2 M.) **Rigi-First** (4770′; hotels, see p. 109), which commands a view of the Lake of Lucerne and the Alps (road in 10 min. to Wölfertschen station, p. 111; rock-path, with splendid views, in 25 min. to Unterstetten). The train describes a curve (below, to the left, the Klösterli) round the N. slopes of the *Schild* (5088′; 20 min. from the First), affording a view E. of the Mythen, the Glärnisch, and the Alps of Appenzell. Beyond (1 3/4 M.) *Unterstetten* (4715′; hotel, see p. 109) we cross a bridge, with a view to the N. and S. We pass through the *Weissenegg Tunnel,* cross the *Dossentobel,* and follow the ridge connecting the Dossen with the Scheidegg.

4 M. **Rigi-Scheidegg** (5272′). A road leads from the station to the Kurhaus (5460′; p. 109). The *View hence is less extensive towards the N. than from the Kulm, but it embraces the whole range of mountains (view-tower, 70′ high; panorama at the hotel). Alpine garden near the hotel (adm. 50 c.). The plateau of the Scheidegg, 1 1/4 M. long, affords a pleasant walk, which may be prolonged by the *'Seeweg' (lake promenade; through the gate on the left of the Dossen path, with red way-marks) on the S. slope of the Dossen as far as Unterstetten. The *Dossen* (5540′), with a splendid view of the Lake of Lucerne and the Unterwalden Mts., is 3/4 hr. distant.

The **Rigi-Hochfluh** (5575′) may be ascended in 1 1/2-2 hrs. from the Scheidegg, by a good path which follows the ridge, passing the *Gätterli* (3912′) and *Scharteggli* (4625′). In the couloir on the N.W. side of the summit, an almost perpendicular iron ladder, 80′ high, must be ascended (guide necessary for those who have not steady heads). The summit affords a picturesque view of the Lake of Uri and the Alps of Uri, Schwyz, and Glarus. The older route (2-2 1/2 hrs.), crossing the saddle towards the *Zihlistock Alp,* and ascending among the rocks on the S. side, is preferable to the ladder-route on the N. side (see p. 104). Both paths are marked in yellow and red.

Paths to the Scheidegg. From Gersau (p. 104; 3 hrs.) a road ascends to (1 1/2 hr.) *Ober-Gschwend* (3320′; inn), whence a footpath (red marks) leads viâ the *Alp Obermatt* (4160′). — From the Klösterli (p. 110; 1 3/4 hr.) a bridle-path from the Schwert ascends to the *Hôtel Rigi-Unterstetten* (see above), on the saddle between the Schild and Dossen (see above). The ascent of the latter demands an extra 1/2 hr.

Digitized by Google

30. From Lucerne viâ Stans-Stad to Alpnach-Stad. Pilatus. Stanser Horn.

STEAMER (pier, see p. 94) to *Stans-Stad*, 11¼ M., in ¾-1 hr. (2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 15 c.; connection for Stans, Stanser Horn, and Engelberg, see pp. 116, 133); to *Alpnach-Stad*, 15¼ M. in 1¼-1¾ hr. (2 fr. 80, 1 fr. 30 c.; connection with the Pilatus railway, p. 115). Passengers with through-tickets may travel as far as Alpnach-Stad either by steamer or by the Brünig Railway. — Steamers ply also from *Vitznau* to *Alpnach-Stad*, in connection with the Lucerne-Flüelen steamers, in 2¼ hrs. (3 fr. 55, 1 fr. 90 c.), viâ *Weggis*, *Hertenstein*, *Kehrsiten-Bürgenstock*, *Stans-Stad*, and *Hergiswil*.

The steamer skirts the W. bank of the Lake of Lucerne, passing the Villa Tribschen (p. 100) and the stations of (3 M.) *St. Niklausen* (Hôt.-Pens. St. Niklausen, with garden, 25 beds from 2½, P. from 7 fr.) and (4 M.) *Kastanienbaum* (Hôt.-Pens. Kastanienbaum, 40 beds from 3½, P. from 10 fr.). It then crosses the lake to (6¼ M.) *Kehrsiten-Bürgenstock* (Hot. Schiller, 60 beds from 2, P. 8-12 fr.), the station for the —

Bürgenstock. — CABLE RAILWAY (1025 yds. in length; average gradient 45 : 100) from Kehrsiten in 10 min. (1 fr. 50 c., 1 fr., descent 1 fr., 50 c.). At the upper station (2880′) is a good restaurant with view-terrace.

HOTELS (all with view-terraces). **Palace Hotel*, to the E. of the station, 200 beds and 40 bath-rooms, R. from 7, B. 2½, L. 6½, D. 8, P. from 18 fr.; **Grand-Hôtel*, 5 min. W. of the station, 220 beds from 6, B. 2½, L. 6, D. 7½, P. from 16 fr., with shady grounds; **Park Hotel*, between the station and the Palace, 130 beds from 4½, B. 2, L. 5, D. 5½, P. from 13 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Helvetia*, to the E. of the Palace, near the Felsenweg, 50 beds from 2½, P. from 7 fr. These four belong to the Messrs. Bucher-Durrer. — **Hôt.-Pens. Waldheim*, 10 min. from the station, 60 beds from 3½, P. from 9½ fr.; **Kurhaus Honegg* (p. 114), ½ hr. from the station, 70 beds from 4, P. from 11 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Mattgrat* (p. 114), ¾ hr. from the station, 40 beds from 3½, P. from 9½ fr. — POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE near the station.

The *Bürgenstock* (2926′), an isolated calcareous rock, 6 M. in length and 1-2 M. broad, covered with wood near its summit and descending in a sheer precipice towards the lake, but sloping gradually down to the S., is well adapted from May to Oct. for a prolonged stay. The view embraces the W. side of the Lake of Lucerne with the town of Lucerne, the hill-country with the lakes of Sempach, Baldegg, Hallwil, and part of the Lake of Zug, to the S.W. the Lake of Sarnen, to the S. the Bernese Alps (Wetterhorn, Mönch, Eiger, Jungfrau), the Unterwalden Alps (Titlis), and to the S.E. the Alps of Uri. The roads from Stansstad (to the W.; p. 114) and from Buochs (to the E.; p. 103) meet near the hotels. To the W. of the Grand-Hôtel is the 'Pilatusblick'. To the E. of the Palace Hotel diverges (l.) the **Felsenweg*, skirting the cliffs of the *Hammetschwand* for ¾ hr., 2300′ above the lake.

On the Felsenweg is a lift, which conveys visitors in 3 min. up the Hammetschwand (fare 70 c., there and back 1 fr.). From the upper station a path to the left *leads to the Känzeli*, with a grand view of the lake

Digitized by Google

below, and to the top (3714') commanding a full view of the Alps. We may descend through the turnstile by the Känzeli, either S.W. by stony paths (disagreeable in wet weather) to the (40 min.) Palace Hotel or S.E. (red marks) to the Honegg. — The Buochs road leads past the Hôt. Waldheim (p. 113) and the (1/4 hr.) dairy of *Trogen* (2851'; Pens. Trogen, 18 beds) to the (1/4 hr.) saddle of the **Honegg**, 5 min. to the left of which is the *Kurhaus Honegg* (3005'; p. 113), with a view of the central part of the Lake of Lucerne and the valley of Stans. From the Honegg the road descends in windings, past the (20 min.) *Hôt.-Pens. Mattgrat* (2598'; p. 113), finely situated on the wooded Mattgrat, viâ *Ennetbürgen* (steamer station, see p. 103) to (1 hr.) *Buochs* (p. 103). — The Stans-Stad road leads down (avoid the short-cuts) viâ (40 min.) *Obbürgen* (2368'; Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue, 40 beds) and the *Kurhaus Fürigen* (2130'; 110 beds, P. from 9 1/2 fr.) to (1 1/2 hr.) *Stans-Stad* (see below).

To the right the promontory of *Spissenegg* juts into the lake, forming the bay of *Winkel*. The steamer sometimes calls at (9 M.) *Kehrsiten-Dorf* (Zur Kaplanei) and then steers S.W. to —

10 M. **Hergiswil.** — Hotels. **Hôt.-Pens. Pilatus*, 60 beds, **Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue-Rössli*, 90 beds, at both R. from 3, B. 1 3/4, L. 3 1/2, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; *Löwe*, 15 beds, at the station; *Hôt.-Pens. Brünig-Touriste*, 20 beds; *Alpenrose; Hôt.-Pens. Friedheim*, 10 beds; *Pens. Seeblick*, 20 beds.

Hergiswil, a pleasant village at the foot of Pilatus (p. 115) and a station of the Brünig Railway (p. 138), is frequented as a summer-resort. — Thence again to the E. to —

11 1/4 M. **Stans-Stad.** — Hotels. *Winkelried*, 40 beds from 3 1/2, B. 1 3/4, L. 4, D. 4 1/2, P. from 9 1/2 fr., with garden on the lake; *Freienhof*, 80 beds from 3 1/2, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; *Schützenhaus*, 30 beds from 2 1/2, D. 3 1/2, P. from 7 fr. — Carriage to *Kurhaus Fürigen* (see above) 4 fr., for two pers. 5 1/2 fr.

Stans-Stad (1437'), with 859 inhab., is the harbour of Stans and is connected by road (2 1/2 hrs.) with the Bürgenstock. Close to the lake is an old watch-tower, the 'Schnitz-Turm'. Electric railway from the quay to *Stans* (Stanser Horn, see p. 116) and *Engelberg*, see R. 35.

The *Lopperberg*, or E. spur of Pilatus, and the alluvial deposits of the streams on the S. bank here reduce the lake to a width of 164 yds. and divide the Bay of Hergiswil from the **Lake of Alpnach.** The swing-bridge across the strait is opened for the passage of steamers. To the left rises the wooded *Rotzberg* (2200'), crowned by a the ruins of a castle destroyed in 1260 (Pens. Burg Rotzberg). The hill is separated from the *Blattiberg* by the *Rotzloch* (steamer-pier, 12 1/2 M.), a narrow ravine with three Portland cement factories.

At the S.W. angle of the bay lies (15 1/4 M.) **Alpnach-Stad** (1437'; *Hôt.-Pens. Pilatus, 60 beds, P. from 10 fr., with veranda; Rössli, 28 beds from 2 1/2, D. 3 1/2-5, P. from 8 fr.; Stern, 20 beds), a station on the Brünig Railway (p. 138) and the starting-point of the Pilatus Railway.

Digitized by Google

Pilatus.

Rack-and-Pinion Railway: ascent from Alpnach-Stad in $1^1/_4$ hr. (fare 12 fr.; descent 8 fr.; return-fare 20 fr., on Sun. 12 fr., including R., S., and B. at the hotel 32 fr.). — The railway, constructed in 1886-88 by Locher & Co. of Zürich, is nearly 3 M. long, with an average gradient of 38:100 and a maximum gradient of 48:100. The toothed rail has vertical teeth on both sides, into which two pairs of toothed wheels attached to the train work vertically. The engine and the passenger-carriage (32 seats) form a single car with two axles.

Hotels (May-Oct.). **Pilatuskulm*, with fine view, R. from 6, B. $2^1/_2$, D. 7, P. from 16 fr., *Bellevue*, R. from 5, B. $2^1/_4$, L. 5, D. 7, P. from 15 fr., both under the same management, together 115 beds; the restaurant, on the ground-floor of the new house, is cheaper.

***Pilatus** (6995′), a wild and serrated massif of chalky limestone, formerly known as *Frakmünt* ('fractus mons'), has been a famous point of view since the middle of the last century. The chief, though not the highest, peak is the *Esel* (6862′), whence ridges and arêtes radiate W. to the *Oberhaupt* (6919′), and down to the *Klimsenhorn* (6266′), E. to the *Steigli-Egg* (6289′), S.E. to the *Tomlishorn* (6995′), *Widderfeld* (6717′), and *Gnepfstein* (6299′). In heathen times the Gnepfstein was a sacred mountain. According to the legend, the corpse of Pontius Pilate was thrown into a small lake (now dried up) on the Upper Bründlen Alp (4987′). The flora of the Pilatus is very rich (300 species).

The railway ascends from the lower station (1443′), traversing meadows, orchards, and wood. The train crosses the gorge of the Wolfort and passes through several tunnels to (43 min.) *Ämsigen* (4430′), a passing and watering station with pumping-works which force water to the Pilatus-Kulm, 2360′ above. The train now ascends through the débris on the Matt-Alp (behind us the Glärnisch and then the Titlis and the Trift district come into view). Turning to the right, we mount the steep rocky slope through four tunnels. The terminus *Pilatus-Kulm* (6790′) lies on the ridge between the Esel and the Oberhaupt.

An easy path, with steps, leads from the Hôtel Bellevue to (6 min.) the top of the ***Esel** (6960′), enclosed by a wall, with a trigonometrical signal. The view, though slightly less extensive than that from the Rigi, surpasses it in grandeur owing to its greater propinquity to the snow-clad Alps, conspicuous among which are the Tödi and Clariden (31 M.), the Titlis with its snow-mantle ($5^1/_2$ M.), and the Wetterhörner (25 M.). — Between the two hotels is the path leading to the *Oberhaupt* (Kriesiloch, p. 116). A tunnel cut in the rocks of the Oberhaupt affords picturesque views from various openings. — The footpath passing in front of the Pilatuskulm Hotel leads in $^1/_2$ hr. to the top of the ***Tomlishorn** (6995′), the highest peak of Pilatus (panorama by Imfeld). The S. ridge of the Esel descends to a deep gap (6132′) and then rises to the top of the *Matthorn* (6693′; 1 hr.), another good view-point.

Digitized by Google

WALKERS usually ascend Pilatus from *Hergiswil* (p. 114). From the station we follow the railway to the left for about 60 paces, and cross the line. We turn to the left on this side of the church, take the second path on the right (guide-post), and ascend through orchards and meadows. At (1 hr.) the *Kurhaus Brunni* (2790′; 40 beds from 3, L. or D. 3½, P. from 8 fr.) a pavilion affords a fine view. We proceed, through wood, to (1 hr.) *Pens. Alpgschwänd* (4068′; 40 beds) and ascend in steep zigzags and then across slopes of grass and débris to (1½ hr.) the *Hôtel Klimsenhorn* (6160′; 50 beds), 8 min. from the top of the **Klimsenhorn** (6265′), the N.W. peak of Pilatus. A good zigzag path now ascends the steep slope of the Oberhaupt to the (35 min.) *Kriesiloch* (6850′), through which 21 steps ascend to the arête (p. 115), where the view of the Alps is suddenly disclosed.

Another route often chosen is the path from Alpnach-Stad viâ the *Ämsigen Alp* to the Pilatus-Kulm (4½-5 hrs.). For the other ascents of Pilatus, from Kriens (p. 99) viâ the *Mühlenmäs* and *Frakmünt* (Hergiswil) alps to the Klimsenhorn (3½-4 hrs.), or from Alpnach (p. 162) viâ the alps of *Lütholdsmatt, Schwändi*, and *Frakmünt* (Alpnach) to the Pilatus-Kulm (4½-5 hrs.), a guide is indispensable.

Stanser Horn.

From Stans-Stad to *Stans*, electric railway (to Engelberg, see p. 133) in 10 min., fare 70 or 40 c.— From Stans to the *Stanser Horn*, cable railway in 50 min.; fare 7 fr. 20, descent 4 fr. 80 c., return-ticket 12 fr., on Sun., valid for two days, 7½ fr.; return-ticket including B., S., and B. at the hotel, 20 fr. — **Hôt.-Pens. Stanserhorn*, open May-Oct., 100 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 15 fr.

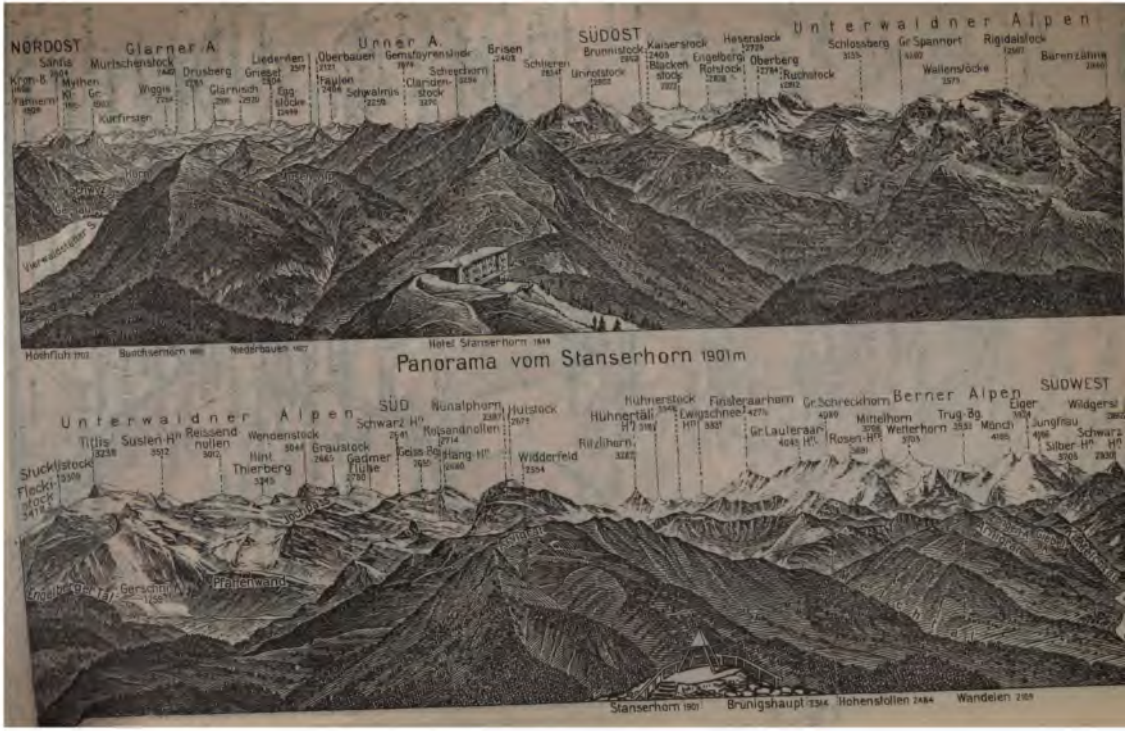
Stansstad (1437′), see p. 114. The electric railway ascends between the Bürgenstock (p. 113) and the Rotzberg (p. 114) to the foot of the handsome pyramid of the Stanser Horn.

2 M. **Stans.** — TWO STATIONS, the first by the station of the Stanser Horn railway, the second 5 min. farther on, near the market-place. — HOTELS. *Stanserhof*, 25 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 8½ fr.; *Krone*, 20 beds from 2½, D. 3½, P. from 8 fr., with the 'Goethe Room' (1797); *Engel; Winkelried; Adler*, 20 beds from 3, D. 4, P. from 8 fr.

Stans (1500′; pop. 2980), the capital of *Nidwalden*, the E. half of Canton Unterwalden, lies amidst a vast orchard. The *Historical Museum*, near the station of the Stanser Horn line, contains weapons and flags of the 14-18th cent., utensils, coins, a library, a few paintings, etc. (adm. 50 c.). In the main square, 5 min. walk, is the old *Johannes-Brunnen*. On the right, adjoining the handsome parish church (in the baroque style, 1641-47), is the monument of *Arnold von Winkelried* (p. 15), a group in marble by Schlöth (1865). The Town Hall dates from 1756.

The cable railway up the ***Stanser Horn**, 2½ M. in length, is divided into three sections, the first at a gradient of 12-27 : 100, the two upper ones at a gradient of 40-63 : 100. Carriages are changed at *Kälti* (2343′) and *Blumatt* (4006′). The terminal station (6065′) is at the hotel (see above). Good paths lead hence, skirting the 'Adlerfluh', or S. slope, to the top (6236′). The view is magnificent (comp. the Panorama opposite). Facing us, 9-12 M. distant, are the Alps of Uri and the Wallenstöcke, besides the Unterwalden Alps [illegible] the imposing Titlis; to the S., the beautifully grouped Bernese

Digitized by Google



Digitized by Google

to the ($2^1/_2$-3 hrs.) *Holzegg* (4642′; inn, 10 beds), whence a footpath ascends in 46 zigzags on the E. side of the mountain, and finally follows the narrow arête to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) summit (inn, 6 beds). Panorama by A. Heim.

We now turn to the S. (on the left, the Frohnalpstock and the Kurhaus Stoos far above us, p. 106) and cross the *Muota* near *Ingenbohl*, passing the large convent of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, founded in 1855, with a school for girls.

$24^1/_2$ M. **Brunnen**, see p. 105. The station is $^1/_2$ M. from the lake.

Passing through a tunnel under the Gütsch (p. 105), the train reaches the *Lake of Uri (p. 106) and is carried along its bank through tunnels and rock-cuttings. High above, on the opposite bank, lie the houses of Seelisberg (p. 104), at the foot of which is the Rütli (p. 106), and farther to the left towers the Uri-Rotstock (p. 108). We pass through the Ölberg or Schiefernegg Tunnel (2169 yds.).—Beyond (28 M.) *Sisikon* (p. 107) we thread several tunnels, passing under the Sturzegg, the Tellsplatte, the Axenberg (1440 yds.), and the Sulzegg.

32 M. **Flüelen** (1440′), see p. 108. We now ascend the *Reusstal*, with the Bristenstock (p. 121) in the background, and the two Windgällen (p. 130) to the left of it.

$33^1/_2$ M. **Altdorf.**—Hotels. In the town, $^3/_4$ M. from the station: *Goldener Schlüssel*, 50 beds from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, P. from $9^1/_2$ fr., with terrace and garden; *Schwarzer Löwe*, 35 beds from 4, B. 1 fr. 80 c., L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; *Tell*, 20 beds from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, P. from $8^1/_2$ fr., with beer-garden; *Krone*, 50 beds; *Reiser*, 12 beds.—*Hôt. Bahnhof*, 15 beds.—*Restaurant Nussbäumli* (1916′), $^1/_2$ hr. E.

Guides. M. L. Hofmann, at Altdorf; Jos. Aschwanden, at Flüelen; Jos. Z'graggen, at Rütli.

Tram to *Flüelen*, see p. 108.

Altdorf or *Altorf* (1518′; pop. 4163), the capital of Canton Uri, lies in a fruit-growing valley surrounded by imposing mountains. This pleasant little town is the traditional scene of the exploits of *William Tell*, the liberator of Switzerland from the Austrian yoke (comp. p. xxxiii). A monument to the intrepid archer, designed by R. Kissling (1895), stands in the main square, in front of the old tower (dating perhaps from the Alemannic period, 5th cent.; wall-paintings). About 5 min. S., reached by the Gotthard-Str., to the right, is the cantonal *Historical Museum* (adm. 50 c.). The Jauch mansion was Suvoroff's headquarters in 1799 (comp. p 125; memorial tablet). A fine view of Altdorf and the Reuss valley is obtained from the *Waldegg* pavilion, near the Capuchin monastery (1650′), 5 min. N. of the square. Above lies the *Bannwald*, a 'sacred grove', in which the woodman's axe is proscribed, as it protects Altdorf from falling rocks (see Schiller's Tell, Act iii, Scene 3); but the wood was partly destroyed by an avalanche in 1920.

Digitized by Google

On the Klausen road (p. 81), $^1/_2$ hr. E. of Altdorf, is the picturesquely situated village of **Bürglen** (1810′; *Hot.-Pens. Tell, 25 beds from 3, B. $1^3/_4$, L. or D. 4, P. from 8 fr.; Adler, 10 beds; Loreto Inn, see p. 83), the traditional home of Tell. The chapel was erected in 1582, and adorned with paintings at a later date. Close by is the ivy-clad *Meier-Turm*, fitted up as the cantonal museum of antiquities.—From Altdorf, passing *Seedorf*, we may skirt the lake to a point this side of Isleten and then ascend the valley to *Isental* ($2^1/_2$ hrs.; comp. p. 108).

Ascents. The ***Ross-Stock** (8080′; 5 hrs.; guide 25 fr.) is ascended without difficulty by experts from Bürglen, viâ the *Mettental Alp*. Descent through the Riemenstalden-Tal to Sisikon (p. 107).—The **Belmeten** (7950′), from Bürglen viâ the *Haltiberg* and the *Oberfeld Alp* in 5 hrs. (guide not indispensable for experts), or from Erstfeld viâ *Schwandiberg* and the gap (7385′) in the E. arête in $4^1/_2$-5 hrs. (guide 25 fr.), is also interesting.—The **Hoh-Faulen** (8260′), from Bürglen viâ the Belmeten arête in 5-$5^1/_2$ hrs., see pp. 83, 121.

From Altdorf over the *Surenen Pass* to ($9^1/_2$ hrs.) *Engelberg*, see p. 137.

The train crosses the *Schächenbach* in its artificial bed, near its confluence with the Reuss. Among fruit-trees to the left is the church of *Schattdorf*. To the right, beyond the Reuss, we see the hamlet and the ruined castle of *Attinghausen*, in which Baron Werner of Attinghausen, one of the characters in Schiller's 'Tell', died in 1320. The background of the valley towards the S. is formed by the pyramidal Bristenstock (p. 121); to the right rise the bold precipices of the Gitschen (p. 109) and the *Bocki* (6810′), to the left the *Schwarzgrat* (6629′), Belmeten (see above), Hoh-Faulen (see above), and lastly the two Windgällen (p. 130).

$37^1/_2$ M. **Erstfeld** (1558′; Hôt. Hof, Bahnhof, both at the station), a large railway-depôt (pop. 3263), where the ascent begins. The village lies on the left bank of the Reuss, at the mouth of the *Erstfelder Tal*, above which peep the jagged Spannörter and the Schlossberg (p. 137), with its glacier.

Excursions (guides, Jos. Huber and Josef Püntener). A path ascends through the Erstfelder Tal on the bank of the *Faulenbach* in steep zigzags, and then more gradually, past the chalets of ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Rübiberg* (2837′) and (10 min.) *Stutzberg* to (1 hr.) *Sulzwald* (3880′). We now pass the *Kühplanggen Alp* (4947′), cross the brook issuing from the Obersee, then bearing to the E., ascend to the ($1^3/_4$ hr.) *Fulensee* (5820′). Thence we reach in $^1/_2$ hr. ($4^1/_2$ hrs. from Erstfeld) the **Krönte Hut** of the S.A.C. (6203′; rebuilt in 1921, accommodation for 60), to the N. below the *Obersee* (6460′), the headquarters for several ascents, not difficult for adepts. The **Krönte* (10,210′) is ascended viâ the Weisse Platten and the Glattenfirn in 4 hrs. (guide 35, with descent viâ the Schlossberg-Lücke to Engelberg 45 fr.; grand view); the *Zwächten* (10,100′) in 4 hrs. (an easy glacier expedition; 30 fr.); the *Great Spannort* (10,505′; 5 hrs.; guide 40, with descent to Engelberg 50 fr.) and *Little Spannort* (10,330′; 5 hrs.; guide 45, to Engelberg 55 fr.), both tackled from the Spannort-Joch (comp. p. 137). From the Krönte Hut W. over the *Schlossberg-Lücke* (8632′; 30 fr.) or over the *Spannort-Joch* (9610′; 37 fr.) to ($6^1/_2$-7 hrs.) *Engelberg*, see p. 137.—From Erstfeld over the *Surenen Pass* to *Engelberg*, see p. 137.

The Reuss valley narrows and the train begins to ascend. Passing *Silenen*, a village in the midst of fruit-trees, we reach ($40^1/_2$ M.) the station of *Amsteg-Silenen* (1798′), near which is the massive keep (restored) of the old castle. Halfway to (20 min.) Amsteg village,

Digitized by Google

on a rocky hill between the railway and the road, are the ruins of *Zwing-Uri* (1895′), the traditional castle of Gessler.

Amsteg. — Hotels. *Stern & Post*, 45 beds, *Kreuz*, 40 beds, *Engel*, 20 beds, at these three R. from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Hirsch*, 15 beds.

Amsteg (1712′), in a sheltered situation on the right bank of the Reuss, lies at the mouth of the *Maderaner-Tal* (p. 128), from which the *Kärstelenbach* descends. The scenery is magnificent, in spite of the railway viaduct (p. 122). On the left bank of the Reuss, which is crossed by a sloping two-arched bridge carrying the St. Gotthard road, is a large electric power-station. — Ascending the Bristen road (p. 128), we diverge at the first bend (12 min.) by a gate to the left and follow the path to the (10 min.) **Gorge of the Kärstelenbach.* A pleasant walk of 2 hrs. is enjoyed by following the old St. Gotthard bridle-path on the right bank of the Reuss to *Ried* and *Meitschlingen* (2135′), with its chapel, and returning by the new road on the left bank.

The ***Arniberg** or *Gotthardstein* (4565′), ascended in 3 hrs. by a shady path, commands a magnificent view. On the W. side of the mountain are electricity works with a reservoir (4494′). — Viâ Inschi (see below) we may ascend the picturesque *Leutschach-Tal* to the (4 hrs.) *Obersee* (7349′), at the foot of the *Männtliser* (9439′).

The **Bristenstock** (10,085′) is ascended in 8 hrs. (toilsome; guide 40 fr.). Diverging to the right from the path to the Maderaner-Tal (p. 128) at the (½ hr.) chapel of St. Anton, we ascend to the (3 hrs.) *Bristenstäfeli* (5000′) and the (1 hr.) *Blacki Alp* (6138′), past the (¾ hr.) *Bristen-Seeli* (7090′), and finally for 3 hrs. by a fatiguing scramble up the N. arête. Grand and picturesque panorama from the summit.—The **Hoh-Faulen** (8260′), ascended from Silenen in 5 hrs. (guide 25, with descent to Unter-Schächen 30 fr.) through the *Evi-Tal* and viâ the *Strengmatt*, *Rhonen*, and *Belmeten Alps*, is not difficult (comp. pp. 83, 120).

A walk on the St. Gotthard Road from Amsteg to Göschenen (4 hrs.; better in the reverse direction, with views of the Bristenstock and the Windgällen) is recommended for the sake of the interesting railway. We ascend the left bank of the Reuss. Beyond (35 min.) *Inschi* (2155′; Schäfli) we cross the *Inschi-Alpbach*, which forms a pretty fall. Then on the right bank of the Reuss to (½ hr.) *Meitschlingen* (see above). About ¼ hr. farther on we cross the *Fellibach* (p. 122). On the hill opposite stands the hamlet of *Gurtnellen* (3045′). We pass several workmen's cottages and the (25 min.) inns of Alpenrösli and St. Gotthard. Opposite is Gurtnellen station (p. 122). Beyond *Wiler* is (35 min.) a third bridge (2660′), by the *Pfaffensprung* (2664′), by which the road recrosses to the left bank. The first of the spiral tunnels of the railway begins here. Far below the river dashes through a narrow gorge. The road crosses the turbulent *Meienreuss* (2765′) near (½ hr.) *Wassen* (p. 123). To the right are the three railway-bridges. A path to the right, a few paces beyond the bridge, cuts off the windings of the road, which ascends to the loftily situated church (3064′). Near (¾ M.) *Wattingen* (3010′) is the fourth bridge over the Reuss; to the right is the fall of the *Rohrbach*. The (20 min.) fifth bridge (*Schönibrück*, 3212′) crosses to the left bank of the Reuss. To the left rises the *Teufelsstein*, a huge mass of rock. ½ hr. *Göschenen* (p. 123).

From Amsteg to Unterschächen, 7½-8 hrs., interesting (guide 30 fr., advisable). A footpath ascends from the station through wood to (1¼ hr.) the *Kirchberg* (3428′), then over the *Wasserplanken* and *Riedersegg*, with splendid views, to (2½ hrs.) the *Seewli-See* (6640′), above which towers the

Digitized by Google

Grosse Windgälle. The **Seewligrat** (7413′) is reached in $^1/_2$ hr. more. We descend over débris and turf to the chalets of the *Vordere Griestal* (6187′) and the (2 hrs.) *Brunni Alp* (4618′), amid imposing scenery (to the S.E. rise almost sheer the Grosse and Kleine Ruchen). Thence we proceed through the *Brunni-Tal* to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Unterschächen* (pp. 82, 83).

Above Amsteg the line crosses the Kärstelenbach by an imposing viaduct (147 yds. long, 178′ high), affording a fine view of the Maderaner-Tal with the Grosse Windgälle, to the left, and of the Reusstal to the right, and is then carried through the slope of the Bristenstock, which is much exposed to avalanches, by two tunnels, and across the brawling Reuss by a bridge 256′ high. We now follow the left bank of the picturesque Reusstal (views to the left), traverse the Inschi-Tunnel, cross the *Inschi-Alpbach* and the *Zgraggen-Tal* (viaduct of 100 yds. with three openings), and thread three tunnels. — 46 M. **Gurtnellen** (2428′; Hôt.-Pens. Gotthard, 18 beds; Alpenrösli), with granite-quarries, a carbide factory, and steel-works.

FROM GURTNELLEN TO THE OBERALPSEE, 7 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), fatiguing but interesting. The lonely FELLI-TAL, stretching to the S. between the Rienzengrat and the Bristenstock chain, is specially interesting to mineralogists and botanists. From the station we follow the St. Gotthard road down to (25 min.) the *Fellibach Bridge* (2286′; $1^1/_4$ hr. above Amsteg). Short of the bridge a steep footpath to the right winds up through wood to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) the *Alp Felliberg* (3706′), high above the rushing Fellibach, beyond which we continue to follow the valley to ($^3/_4$ hr.) the *Tresch Hut* on the *Alp Rhona* (4440′; key should be brought; accommodation for 16; adm. 50 c.) and ($1^1/_2$ hr.) the *Alp Obermatt* (6035′); thence over débris to (2 hrs.) the **Fellilücke** (8170′), between the Schnechühnerstock and the Piz Tiarms. We descend to the *Oberalp-See* (p. 473) in $^3/_4$ hr. more. — The *Crispalt* (p. 474) may be ascended viâ the Alp Obermatt in $5^1/_2$-6 hrs., then through the *Wichel-Tal* and to the S.E. over the *Sumral Pass* (9114′); difficult, for experts only (guide 30 fr.).

Above Gurtnellen we come to a most interesting part of the line. It passes above the *Gornerenbach* and beneath the *Hägrigenbach*,

Digitized by Google

teuers the *Pfaffensprung Spiral Tunnel* (1635 yds.), in which it mounts 115′, and traverses two short tunnels. Next follow a bridge over the *Meienreuss* (see below), issuing from its gorge, and a tunnel under the church-hill of Wassen. The church, above on the right, remains long in view. Then through the *Wattinger Spiral Tunnel* (1199 yds.; ascent of 76′), on the right bank.

51 M. **Wassen** (3050′). The village (Hôtel Kurhaus, 40 beds from 3½, B. 2, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 11 fr.; Hôt. des Alpes, 40 beds from 3½, B. 2, L. or D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; Krone, 20 beds) lies below the station, with a loftily situated church. The Susten path (p. 145) starts from here.

The imposing *Middle Meienreuss Bridge* (260′ high) and the *Leggenstein Spiral Tunnel* (1204 yds.; ascent of 82′) carry us to the *Upper Meienreuss Bridge* (59 yds. long; 148′ high), the third bridge over the deep gorge of the Meienreuss. We then pass through a short tunnel, and obtain a view of Wassen and the windings just traversed. Opposite rises the *Rienzenstock* (9724′; ascent from Göschenen in 4-5 hrs., with guide, 20 fr.). Crossing two more bridges, the train passes through the *Naxberg Tunnel* (1669 yds.) and crosses the deep gorge of the *Göschenen-Reuss* (view of the Göschenen-Tal with the beautiful Damma-Firn to the right, see below).

55½ M. **Göschenen.**— *Railway Restaurant*, good.—Hotels. **Hôt.-Pens. Rössli*, 80 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12 fr., with garden; *Hôt. Bahnhof*, 44 beds; *Löwe-Terminus*, 22 beds; *Krone*, 50 beds; *Alte Post*, 21 beds; *Stern*, 12 beds.

Guides. Peter Gamma, Jul. Mattli, Jul. Schmid, Albert Jütz, all at Göschener Alp.

Göschenen (3640′), picturesquely situated at the junction of the two branches of the Reuss, near the mouth of the St. Gotthard Tunnel (p. 477), is frequented as a summer-resort. In the cemetery, to the W. of the village, is a monument to *Louis Favre*, the engineer of the St. Gotthard Tunnel, who died in the tunnel in 1879 from an apoplectic stroke. Continuation of the St. Gotthard Railway, see p. 477; for the Schöllenen Railway to Andermatt, see R. 32.

The Göschenen-Tal deserves a visit. A good path (red marks) ascends viâ *Abfrutt* to (1¼ hr.) *Wicki* (4350′; Zum Grünen Wald, 8 beds, P. from 8 fr.), at the mouth of the Voralp-Tal (p. 124). It returns to the right bank at *St. Niklaus*, passes *Brindlistaffel* (5033′), crosses again to the left bank, and reaches (1¾ hr.) the—

Göschener Alp (5625′; Hôt. Dammagletscher, 45 beds), grandly situated. Walks may be taken to the (1 hr.) *Winter Glacier*, descending from the *Damma-Firn*, the (1½ hr.) *Kehle Glacier*, the (1½ hr.) *Bergsee* (7710′), and the (2½ hrs.) *Kehlen-Alp Hut* of the S.A.C. (see p. 124; accommodation for 30). The *Moosstock* (8400′ is ascended in ½ hr. from the (2½ hrs.) *Damma Hut* of the S.A.C. (8038′; accommodation for 24). Difficult are the *Dammastock* (11,920′; guide 75 fr.), *Rhonestock* (11,825′; 70 fr.) and *Tiefenstock* (11,525′; 60 fr.; better assailed from the Trift Hut, p. 145).

A toilsome but interesting path (5½-6 hrs.; guide 25 fr.) leads from the Göschener Alp over the *Alpligen Glacier* and the Alpligen-Lücke (9115′), between the Lochberg and Spitzberg, to Realp (p. 131). The

Digitized by Google

Lochberg* (10,130′; splendid view of the Galenstock and St. Gotthard group) is ascended in 1 hr. from the pass. — Over the *Damma Pass* (11,480′) to the (8-9 hrs.) *Trift Hut* (p. 145), very laborious and difficult (65 fr.); over the *Susten-Limmi* (10,180′) to the *Stein Alp*, 8 hrs., toilsome (40 fr.; see p. 145). — The ***Sustenhorn (11,523′; 6½-7 hrs.; 30 fr.), a laborious ascent, commands a magnificent prospect. From the (2 hrs.) *Kehlen Alp Hut* (p. 123) we ascend by the (2½ hrs.) *Susten-Limmi* (see above) to the (1½ hrs.) summit. Descent to the *Stein Alp* (50 fr.), see p. 145. — **Fleckistock** (11,215′; guide 40, with descent to the Meien-Tal 50 fr.), not very difficult for experts. We ascend from (1¼ hr.) *Wicki* (p. 123) through the *Voralp-Tal* to the (2½ hrs.) *Voralp Hut* of the S.A.C. (7118′; accommodation for 30), at the foot of the *Wallenbühlfirn;* thence we mount to the right to the grassy terrace of *Auf den Flühen* (7875′), and over the steep S.W. arête to the (4-4½ hrs.) summit. A steep descent may be made over weather-worn rocks and the *Kartigel-Firn* to (5½ hrs.) *Meien-Dörfli* (p. 146). The *Kühplankenstock* (10,575′; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 35 fr.), the *Stücklistock* (10,855′; 4½-5 hrs., difficult; 40 fr.), and the *Salbitschijn* (9807′; 4 hrs.; guide 25-30 fr.) may also be ascended from the Voralp Hut. — Over the Wallenbühlfirn and the **Susten-Joch** (8717′) to the *Meien-Tal*, with descent through the *Kalchtal* (p. 146), difficult (guide 30 fr.); fine view from the pass.

32. From Göschenen to Andermatt and over the St. Gotthard to Airolo.

From Göschenen to *Andermatt*, 2¼ M., Schöllenen Railway (electric) in ½ hr. (3 fr., 1 fr. 80 c.). The trains starts from behind the Federal Station (p. 125); views mostly to the left. -- By road 3½ M., 1¼ hr.'s walk.

From Andermatt to *Airolo*, 16 M., St. Gotthard Diligence, running in 1921 only between the St. Gotthard Hospice and Airolo (1½ hr., up 3¼ hrs.). Carriage (one-horse) from Andermatt to the St. Gotthard Pass 25, to Airolo 50 fr.; gratuity 10% extra. Walkers take 40 min. to Hospenthal, 2½ hrs. thence to the St. Gotthard Pass and 2-2½ hrs. thence to Airolo (by the footpaths 1¾ hr.). Those whose object it is to make excursions from the Hôtel du Mont-Prosa will reach it more quickly from Airolo (comp. p. 478); in the early morning almost the whole route is in the shade.

The *Schöllenen Railway, constructed in 1913-17 at a cost of three million francs, crosses the Reuss by a stone viaduct, passes under the St. Gotthard road, and returns to follow the left bank (maximum gradient 18 : 100; rack-and-pinion section) through galleries and two short tunnels. Frequent views of the winding road and of the wild Schöllenen gorge. From the exit of the short Brückwald Tunnel we obtain a superb view of the Reuss falls and the Teufelsbrücke, with the Russian cross in the background (comp. p. 125). After crossing the stream again we see the rocky entrance to a fort on the right and the Urner Loch (p. 125) on the left. We skirt the rocks by an iron bridge and then follow the road through the Urseren-Tal to Andermatt (p. 125).

The *St. Gotthard Road, constructed in 1820-30, crosses the Reuss above the station by the *Vordere* or *Häderli Brücke* (3720′). On the left is the mouth of the great tunnel. The road enters the sombre defile of the ***Schöllenen**, flanked by perpendicular granite rocks, and ascends in curves (short-cuts) above the right bank of the brawling Reuss. Above the *Lange Brücke*, which we leave

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

—The *Gurschenstock* (9423′; 3½ hrs.; guide 20 fr.) and *Gamsstock* (see below; 4 hrs.; 20 fr.) are fine points and not difficult; more laborious is the *Kastelhorn* (9766′; 5 hrs.; guide 25 fr.; comp. below).—The ***Badus** or *Six Madun* (9615′), to the E., ascended viâ the *Rossboden-Alp* in 5 hrs., is toilsome (guide 25 fr.; better from the Hôt. Oberalpsee, p. 474, in 3½ hrs.).—From Andermatt over the *Unteralp Pass* (8300′) to the Val Canaria and *Airolo* (p. 478; 8 hrs.; toilsome; guide 25 fr.).

The road (diligence, see p. 124) continues S.W. along the Urseren-Tal, skirting the Furka Railway (p. 130).

1½ M. **Hospenthal.** — Hotels. ***Meyerhof**, 74 beds from 4½, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 13 fr.; ***Goldener Löwe**, 40 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 11 fr.; *Kreuz & Post*, 25 beds; *Stern; Schäfli*, 20 beds; *St. Gotthard*, 10 beds.

Hospenthal (4870′), a station on the Furka Railway (p. 131), with a church built in 1705-11 and an old tower, a relic of the castle of the barons of Hospenthal, is situated above the confluence of the Furka-Reuss and Gotthard-Reuss. It is frequented as a health-resort and for winter-sports, and has a pine-wood in the immediate vicinity.

Piz Orsino (*Winterhorn*, 8747′), 3½ hrs. (see p. 127; guide 12, with descent to the St. Gotthard 15 fr.).—**Gamsstock** (9728′), 4 hrs. (20 fr.): viâ (1¾ hr.) *Gigenstafel* to the (1¾ hr.) *St. Anna Glacier*, and then either across it, or by the arête to the (½ hr.) summit (see above).—**Kastelhorn** (9766′), viâ the *Guspis Valley* in 4½-5 hrs. (25 fr.), not difficult for adepts (see above). — **Pizzo Centrale** (9850′), 5-5½ hrs. (25 fr.), viâ the Guspis valley, fatiguing (preferable from the St. Gotthard Pass, p. 127).

The road winds up the bleak valley of the Gotthard-Reuss (short-cut to the left by the second house beyond the Reuss bridge), affording retrospects of the jagged Spitzberge (p. 131) and, to the W., of the Galenstock. On the (1 hr.) *Gamsboden* (5380′) the abrupt *Guspis-Tal* opens to the left, with the Guspis Glacier and the Pizzo Centrale (see above) at its head. At a bend in the road (¼ hr.) is the *First Cantoniera* (5876′; now used for military purposes), adjoined by the Restaurant Schweizerheim, at the foot of the Piz Orsino (see above). The road enters Canton Ticino and past (1 hr.) the dilapidated *Second Cantoniera* (6482′) crosses the (6 min.) *Rodont Bridge* (6620′) over the Reuss, near its outflow from the *Lake of Lucendro* (6814′). [The lake, which is worth a visit, is reached by a footpath below the Rodont Bridge ascending on the left bank of the brook; we cross the (½ hr.) bridge at the lower end of the lake, then follow the footpath which rejoins the St. Gotthard road just below the pass.]

On the (20 min.) **St. Gotthard Pass** (6935′) the road passes between several small lakes.

The St. Gotthard is a mountain-group, 160 sq. M. in area, with numerous peaks, glaciers, and about thirty small lakes. The pass is bounded on the E. by the precipitous *Sasso di San Gottardo* (8235′) and on the W. by the rocks of the *Fibbia* (8995′) and the *Pizzo la Valletta* (8334′). The chief peaks of the St. Gotthard are: E., the *Monte Prosa* (8983′) and *Pizzo Centrale* (9850′); W., the *Piz Lucendro* (9708′), *Ywerberhorn* (9265′), *Piz dell' Uomo* (8820′), and *Piz Orsino* or *Winterhorn* (8747′); then, more

Digitized by Google

to the W., the *Leckihorn* (10,070′), *Muttenhorn* (10,180′), *Pizzo di Pesciora* (10,250′), *Pizzo Rotondo* (10,490′), and *Kühbodenhorn* (10,080′). — The St. Gotthard is famous for its rare minerals (rock-crystal, adularia, garnet, tourmaline, etc.) found here.

8 M. **Hôtel du Mont-Prosa** (6870′; 100 beds from 3½, B. 2, L. or D. 5, P. from 12 fr.), a good headquarters for mountaineers, 8 min. S. of the pass. Adjacent is the *St. Gotthard Hospice*, founded in the 14th cent. but frequently rebuilt, with a meteorological station.

Ascents (the hotel servants are good enough as guides for short expeditions). **Soresci**a or *Scara Orell* (7350′; 1 hr.; guide unnecessary): we descend the road to the Ticino bridge and ascend a narrow path to the left. View of the Ticino Alps.

***Pizzo Centrale** (9850′; 3½ hrs.; guide 15 fr.), somewhat fatiguing. Beyond the Gotthard Hospice we cross the brook to the left and ascend the slope of the Sasso di San Gottardo over débris to the entrance of the *Val Sella*, through which the route leads. To the left rises Monte Prosa. We skirt the slope high above the *Sella Lake* (7320′) and ascend snow-fields to the base of the peak, which consists of crumbling hornblende. View of striking magnificence, embracing almost all the highest mountains in Switzerland (panorama by A. Heim). — **Monte Prosa** (8983′; 2½ hrs.; guide 12 fr.), not difficult. By the hut above the Sella Lake (1¼ hr.) we diverge to the left over poor pastures and patches of snow to the (¾ hr.) saddle (8520′) between the Prosa and Blauberg. Then to the left, up the arête, and lastly over sharp rocks to (½ hr.) the top. The W. peak, 41′ higher than the E., is separated from it by a cleft 20′ deep.

The **Fibbia** (8995′; 2½ hrs.; guide 12 fr.), a gigantic rock which commands the St. Gotthard road on the W. and descends precipitously to the Val Tremola, may be ascended through the desolate *Valletta di San Gottardo* (rather fatiguing). Excellent survey of the St. Gotthard group, the valley of the Ticino, and the Ticino Alps. — **Piz Orsino** (8747′; see p. 126), viâ the *Rodont Alp* in 4 hrs. (guide 15 fr.), easy and repaying.— ***Piz Lucendro** (9708′; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), free from difficulty. From the *Lucendro Lake* (p. 126) we ascend by the *Lucendro Alp* and the depression between the Ywerberhörner and the Pizzo la Valletta to the *Lucendro Glacier* and to the rocky summit. View of the utmost grandeur. — The *Pizzo Rotondo*, the highest peak of the St. Gotthard group, is ascended from Realp (p. 131) or Airolo (p. 478).

Passes. To Realp, 4½ hrs., guide advisable (18 fr.). We ascend either from the St. Gotthard road, 10 min. below the *Rodont Bridge* (p. 126), to the left viâ the stony *Rodont Alp* and past the *Orsino Lake* (7515′), or from the Lucendro Lake to the N.W. past the *Orsirora Lake* (8058′; to the left). The (2 hrs.) **Orsino Pass** (8464′), S.W. of Piz Orsino (see above), commands a striking view. Descent to the *Cacciola Alp* and then (steep) to the *Wyttenwasser Valley* and (2 hrs.) *Realp* (p. 131).

To the Furka (10-11 hrs., guide 40 fr.), fatiguing, but interesting on the whole. From the Lucendro Lake we ascend viâ the Lucendro Alp to the (2 hrs.) *Ywerber Pass* (9165′), N. of the Ywerberhorn. Thence to the *Wyttenwasser Alp* and the *Rotondo Hut* (p. 131), and up the *Wyttenwasser Glacier* to (3½ hrs.) the **Lecki Pass** (9555′), between the *Western Rottälihorn* (9905′) and the *Leckihorn* (10,070′). Descent across the *Mutten Glacier* to the *Mutten Alp* (6950′), whence we ascend again to the *Thierberg Alp* (8005′) and, skirting the *Thierberg*, to the left, descend across alpine pastures to the (4½-5 hrs.) *Furka Hotel* (p. 132).

About 10 min. S.E., beyond the hotel, the road crosses that branch of the *Ticino* which issues from the Sella Lake (see above) and enters the dismal Val Tremŏla; it then descends in numerous

Digitized by Google

windings, avoided by the old bridle-path. Rich flora. At the (11 M.) *Rifugio Val Tremola* (5564′) the *Valle Leventina* (p. 478) begins. *View down to Quinto. The road here is fortified. To the right opens the Val Bedretto (p. 385), from which the main W. branch of the Ticino descends.

16 M. *Airolo* (3750′), see p. 477.

Travellers going from the St. Gotthard to *Bedretto* (p. 385) save an hour by leaving the road below the Rifugio Val Tremola, at the angle of the second bend. The path descends to the right, and at Fontana (p. 385) joins the road leading from Airolo to All'Acqua.

33. From Amsteg to the Maderaner-Tal.

The headquarters for excursions in this valley is the **Hôt.-Pens. zum Schweizer Alpenclub*, 3½ hrs. from Amsteg (horse 16, porter 8 fr.), open from June 1st to Oct. 15th, 90 beds from 3½, B. 2, D. 6, P. from 12 fr. — GUIDES: Anton, Josef, J. J., Alois, and Gustav Tresch; Franz Walker; Franz Zgraggen.

The **Maderaner-Tal*, running E. from Amsteg (p. 121) and watered by the Kärstelenbach, is one of the most beautiful valleys in the Alps. From Amsteg station (1798′) we turn to the left and ascend the hill-slope (footpath, see Map, p. 80). From the village (1712′) we follow the narrow 'Bristen Road', which passes under the viaduct and ascends in windings to the (1½ M.) *Chapel of St. Anton* (2370′). Thence the old bridle-path leads through pastures and orchards to (20 min.) the hamlet of *Bristen* (2615′; Pens. Fedier, 30 beds), with a new church. Beyond the village the path crosses (5 min.) an iron bridge over the foaming Kärstelenbach and ascends its right bank. After 7 min. the path to the Etzli-Tal diverges over a bridge to the right.

THROUGH THE ETZLI-TAL TO SEDRUN, fatiguing, 6½-7 hrs. (7½-8 hrs, from Amsteg; guide 35 fr.). The path ascends the wild and lonely valley, past the beautiful falls of the *Etzli-Bach*, to the huts of *Herren-Limmi*, *Krützstein-Rüti*, *Porthüslen*, and (1¾ hr.) *Etzliboden* (4313′), in a broader part of the valley. It then mounts steeply to the chalets of *Rossboden* and (1½ hr.) *Culma* (6167′; comp. the Map, p. 472), and turns to the left to the (1½ hr.) **Krüzli Pass** (7710′), between the Weitenalpstock and the Krüzlistock, whence we descend the desolate *Strimtal* to (2 hrs.) *Sedrun* (p. 472). — The *Krüzlistock* (8920′), with an attractive view, may be ascended from the Krüzli Pass in 1 hr. The *Weitenalpstock* (9872′) is climbed in 4½ hrs. from Rossboden viâ the Weitenalp (fatiguing; 8½ hrs. from Amsteg, guide 40 fr.).

To the W., 1¼ hr. above Culma (5 hrs. from Amsteg), on the *Alp Müllersmatt*, lies the **Etzli Hut** of the S.A.C. (6715′; accommodation for 20), whence the *Sonnig-Wichel* (9548′; guide 40 fr.) and the *Piz Giuf* or *Schattig-Wichel* (10,165′; magnificent view) may be ascended by adepts in 4-4½ hrs. each (guide 35, with descent to Sedrun 55 fr.). — About 1 hr. above the club-hut is the *Spiellaui Alp* (7817′), with a small lake, whence we may proceed (guide 25 fr.) viâ the *Pörtli-Lücke* (8246′) to the (1¾ hr.) *Vorderwäldi Alp* in the Felli-Tal (p. 122).

The Maderaner-Tal path keeps straight on and after 20 min. recrosses by the 'Tal-Brücke' (2685′) to the left bank and ascends rapidly to (¾ hr.) the *Lungenstutz* (3600′), with two taverns, the

Digitized by Google

second (Kreuz; 8 min.) commanding a fine view. Passing through wood at places, we next come to (1/2 hr.) the chalets of *Stössi* (3904′), then cross the Kärstelenbach at a (5 min.) *Saw Mill*, and finally, beyond the houses of *Balmenwald*, reach (25 min.) the —

Hôtel-Pension zum Schweizer Alpenclub (4442′; see p. 128), magnificently situated on the *Balmenegg*. Pleasant wood-walks. To the N.E., to the left of the Hüfi Glacier path, is the (10 min.) small *Butzli-See*. Continuing up the slope, with views of the Brunnibach and Lämmerbach falls on the S. side of the valley, we cross several brooks and ascend steep grassy slopes in zigzags to (1 hr.) a rocky knoll (5387′) overlooking the *Hüfi Glacier*, from which the Kärstelenbach issues, commanded by the Scheerhorn and Düssistock. The glacier has receded a great deal.

The **Seelegg** (5725′), to the S.W. above the Lungenstutz (p. 128), is easily ascended, by turning to the left at Stössi, in 2 hrs. (guide). The view includes the Etzli and Reuss valleys, the Bristenstock, and the mountain-chain to the N. of the Maderaner-Tal. — The ***Oberalpstock** (*Piz Tgietschen*, 10,925′; 7 1/2-8 hrs.; guide 40 fr., with descent to Disentis 60 fr.) presents no serious difficulty to adepts. We either proceed to the (4 1/2 hrs.) Urner Bühl (see below) and thence ascend the *Brunni Glacier*, finally by rocks to the (3 1/2-4 hrs.) summit; or (harder) ascend from the (5 1/2 hrs.) Krüzli Pass (p. 128) across the *Strim Glacier* in 3 1/2-4 hrs.; guide 50 fr. — The **Düssistock** (*Piz Gît*, 10,703′; 6-7 hrs.; guide 45-50 fr.) is difficult and requires experience. We may either ascend from the Hüfi Hut (see below) by the N.N.W. arête in 4 hrs., or proceed up the Brunni-Tal (see below) to the (2 hrs.) *Waltersfirren Alp* (6342′), whence we ascend to the left to the (2 hrs.) *Resti-Tschingel Glacier*, and cross it, finally clambering over difficult rocky ledges to the *Kleine Düssi* (10,280′) and thence over the S.W. arête to the (2 hrs.) summit. The **Grosse Ruchen** (10,290′), viâ the Alpgnofer Älpli (see below), the *Älpli Glacier*, and the *Ruchenfirn* in 6 hrs. (guide 35 fr.), not difficult, but very fatiguing; descent to the (3/4 hr.) Ruchkehlen Pass and Unterschächen (guide 50 fr.), see below.

To Unterschächen (p. 82), 8-9 hrs., laborious (guide 40 fr.). Viâ the *Schwärzipfad* to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Alpgnofer Älpli* (7673′) and thence across the steep *Älpli Glacier* to the (2 hrs.) **Ruchkehlen Pass** (8789′), between the *Sattelhörner* and the Grosse Ruchen. We descend steeply through the ice-clad *Ruchkehle* to the (2 hrs.) Schächen *Brunni Alp* (4622′) and (1 1/4 hr.) *Unterschächen* (p. 82). — The **Scheerhorn-Griggeli Pass** (9180′), is rather longer and toilsome also (guide 45 fr.). The pass, between the Kleine Scheerhorn and the Kleine Ruchen, is reached from the Alpgnofer Älpli in 5 hrs., by skirting the precipices of the *Kalkschyen* to the *Bocktschingelfirn* and leaving the *Hutstöckli* on the right. Descent viâ the *Ruchenbändli* and the *Upper Lammerbach Alp* (6500′) to (4 hrs.) *Unterschächen* (p. 82).

To Disentis, 8 hrs., interesting but fatiguing (guide 40 fr.). We ascend the *Brunni-Tal* past the chalets of the (2 hrs.) *Hinterbalm* (5900′; night-quarters) and the *Waltersfirren Alp* (6330′) to the (1 hr.) Maderaner *Brunni Alp* (6810′; plain accommodation); thence to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Urner Bühl* (7872′), on the E. edge of the *Brunni Glacier*, which we cross to the (1 hr.) **Brunni Pass** (8976′), between the *Piz Cavardiras* (9735′) on the left and the *Piz d'Acletta* (9570′) on the right (each of which may be ascended from the pass in 1 hr.; guide 5 fr. extra). We descend through the *Val Acletta*, past the small *Lac Serein*, to *Acletta* and (2 1/2 hrs.) *Disentis* (p. 472).

From the Hôtel Alpenclub, ascending the E. side of the Hüfi Glacier viâ the *Hüfi Alp* (6558′), we reach the (4 hrs.) **Hüfi Hut** of the S.A.C. (7670′; keeper; accommodation for 45), superbly situated

on the N. arête of the Düssistock and a centre for numerous excellent ascents and passes.

Piz Cambriales (10,540′; guide 35 fr.), 3½-4 hrs., and **Claridenstock** (10,730′; guide 40 fr.), 4-5 hrs., not very difficult for practised climbers. — **Kammlistock** (10,624′; guide 35 fr.), 4½ hrs. by the Kammli-Lücke (see below), laborious. — The **Grosse Scheerhorn** (10,815′), by the *Hüfifirn* in 4-5 hrs. (guide 40 fr.), is not very difficult in a favourable state of the snow. — The **Tödi** (11,886′; p. 80) may be ascended viâ the Planura Pass (see below) and *Sandgrat* in 7-8 hrs. (guide 100-105 fr., incl. the descent to Linthal or Disentis).

To Linthal (p. 78), 7-8 hrs., a fine glacier expedition, without difficulty (guide 50 fr.). Over the *Hüfi* and *Clariden Glaciers* to the (3-3½ hrs.) **Clariden Pass** (9740′), between the *Hintere Spitzalpeli-Stock* (9853′) and the *Claridenhorn* (10,184′; view of the Tödi, the Rheinwald peaks, etc.). We then descend, passing the *Bocktschingel*, a rock with a hole through it, and the *Gemsfayrenstock* (p. 79), to the (1½ hr.) *Clariden Hut* (p. 79). Or from the Hüfi Glacier we may cross (r.) the *Planura Pass* (9645′) to the *Sandfirn*, and then either descend to the *Upper Sandalp* (p. 80) or by the *Sandalp Pass* (p. 81) and the Ruseiner Tal to *Disentis* (p. 472; guide 60 fr.).

To the Klausen, 5-5½ hrs., a glacier expedition, difficult in parts (guide 45 fr.): in 2½ hrs. we reach the *Kammli-Lücke* (9344′), between the Scheerhorn and the Kammlistock (see above). Steep descent to the lower *Gries Glacier* and viâ the chalets of the *Kammli Alp* (6725′) to the (2½ hrs.) *Klausen* (p. 82).

As a Return Route to Amsteg the path by the ***Stäfeln** (6-7 hrs.; guide 8 fr., desirable), the terraced pastures on the N. side of the valley, is highly recommended. We may either ascend from the Hotel Alpenclub by a steep path through wood ('Eselsweg') direct to the (1¾ hr.) Stäfel Alp; or we may first proceed (1 hr.) to the rock overlooking the Hüfi Glacier (see above), and then ascend to the left viâ the *Tritt* to the (1 hr.) *Alp Gnof* (6215′), the (¾ hr.) *Stäfel Alp* (6285′), and the (20 min.) *Alp Bernetsmatt* (6555′). Magnificent view of the Hüfi Glacier, Clariden Pass, Düssistock, Tschingel Glacier, Oberalpstock, Weitenalpstock, Crispalt, Bristenstock, Galenstock, Fleckistock, the Windgälle, and Ruchen. We descend to the pretty *Golzeren-See* (4625′) and the (1 hr.) *Golzeren Alp* (4583′), then cross two brooks and pass the chalets of *Glausen*, and lastly descend in zigzags through underwood to (1½ hr.) *Bristen* (p. 128) and (½ hr.) *Amsteg* (p. 121).

Above the Stäfel Alp lies the *Windgällen Hut* of the Akademische Alpenclub Zürich (6686′; keeper; accommodation for 33, 1½ fr.), on the Örtliboden, 4½-5 hrs. from Amsteg. This is the starting-point for the ascent of the **Grosse Windgälle** (10,800′; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 45 fr.; splendid panorama), over the *Stäfel Glacier*, for experts only, and of the less difficult **Kleine Windgälle** (9803′; 3½-4 hrs., 40 fr.), viâ the *Oberkäsern Alp*.

34. From Andermatt to the Rhone Glacier. The Furka Railway and Road.

The Furka Railway from Andermatt to (13½ M.) *Gletsch* is not yet open (comp. pp. 387, 465). Meanwhile a Motor Car plies once or twice daily in summer, 19½ M., in 3 hrs. (12 fr. 70 c.); to *Realp*, 5½ M. in 35 min. (3 fr. 60 c.).

Digitized by Google

Walkers will find the road interesting beyond Realp: to the Furka $3^1/_2$ hrs. (down in $2^1/_2$); thence to the Rhone Glacier 2 hrs. (up in $3^1/_2$).

Andermatt, see p. 125. The Furka Railway turns S.W. into the upper Urseren-Tal and beyond ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Hospenthal* (4777′; p. 126) crosses to the left bank of the *Furka-Reuss*. On both sides rise steep grassy slopes, furrowed by ravines and overshadowed on the N. by the jagged pinnacles of the *Spitzberge* (10,050′). At *Zumdorf* we cross the Reuss, returning to the left bank shortly before —

$5^1/_2$ M. **Realp** (5060′; Post, 33 beds; Hôt. des Alpes, 30 beds), a hamlet with a new church.

Over the *Alpligen-Lücke* to (6 hrs.) the *Göschener Alp*, see p. 123; over the *Orsino Pass* to the (5 hrs.) *St. Gotthard*, see p. 127. — The ***Pizzo Rotondo** (10,489′), the highest peak of the St. Gotthard group, is a difficult ascent, 8 hrs., guide indispensable (Joh. and Joh. Paul Renner; 25 fr.). We ascend S. to the *Wyttenwasser Alp*, spending the night at the ($3^1/_2$-4 hrs.) *Rotondo Hut* of the S.A.C. (8432′; keeper; accommodation for 30), at the upper end. Thence up the *Wyttenwasser Glacier* to the *Wyttenwasser Pass* (9367′), round the Pizzo Rotondo to the *Rotondo Pass* (9514′), and a steep climb to the (4 hrs.) summit. Comp. p. 478 and the Map, p. 385.

The railway keeps to the bottom of the valley, crosses two viaducts and threads three tunnels to the station of *Tiefenbach* (6102′), in the *Garschen-Tal*, much exposed to avalanches, and then crosses to the left bank of the Reuss, with a continuous gradient of 11:100. — 10 M. *Furka* station (7100′) is $^3/_4$ hr. E. of the pass (p. 132), under which the railway passes by the *Furka Tunnel*, $1^1/_8$ M. long. — 11 M. *Muttbach* (6890′), at the mouth of a short lateral valley, dominated by the Dällistock and the Muttenhörner, lies on the Furka road, $^3/_4$ hr. from the Hôtel Belvedere (p. 132). — We descend rapidly along the slopes of the Längisgrat, with views of the Rhone Glacier on the right. — $13^1/_2$ M. *Gletsch*, see p. 389.

Beyond Realp the Furka Road begins to ascend in long windings. A short-cut to the right beyond the cemetery avoids these and then follows the telegraph-wires, crossing the road several times. Looking back, we obtain a view of the Urseren-Tal with the Oberalp road (p. 474) in the background; on the left is the Wyttenwasser-Tal (p. 127). On the *Ebneten Alp*, $1^1/_2$ hr. from Realp, is the small *Hôt.-Pens. Galenstock* (6595′). About 25 min. farther on we reach the *Hôt.-Pens. Tiefengletscher* (6790′), above the railway station of Tiefenbach (see above).

From the *Albert Heim Hut* of the S.A.C. (8353′; accommodation for 20), $1^1/_2$ hr. N., a fine survey is obtained of the **Tiefen Glacier** (enormous crevasses), between the Winterstock, Gletschhorn, and Galenstock. The *Gletschhorn* (10,850′) may be ascended over the S.W. face or the S. arête in 6 hrs. (difficult; guide 45, with descent to Göschener Alp, p. 123, 55 fr.).

The road crosses the *Tiefentobel* and ascends, running high up on the N. slope. View of the Siedeln Glacier and the pinnacles of the *Bielenstock* (9670′). In $1^1/_4$ hr. we reach the Furka Pass.

Digitized by Google

Furka. — Hotels. *Furka*, 70 beds from 4, B. 2¼, L. 5, D. 6½, P. from 15 fr., open June-Sept.; *Furkablick*, 8 min. short of the pass, closed in 1921.

The *Furka* (7990′) is a saddle, seldom quite free from snow, between the Furkahorn on the N. and the Blauberg on the S., descending abruptly on both sides. *View N.E. of the Urseren-Tal as far as the Oberalp, and W. of the Bernese Alps with the Finsteraarhorn and the Valais Alps with the Weisshorn. The Rhone Glacier is best seen from the *Schönblick*, 10 min. W., or the *Signal*, 10 min. N.W. The Furka Pass, being a strategic point, is fortified.

The *Kleine Furkahorn* (9242′) is an easy and interesting ascent of 1¼ hr. (partly by bridle-path, guide unnecessary). Thence we cross steep slopes of débris and snow (guide advisable, 15 fr.) to the (1 hr.) **Furkahorn** (9934′), the S. peak of the jagged Galengrat. Admirable view (panorama at the hotel). — The **Längisgrat** (8215′), 40 min. S.W., is another excellent view-point. — The **Blauberg** (9110′; 1½ hr.; guide 15 fr., not indispensable) and the **Muttenhorn** (10,180′; 3 hrs.; 15 fr.) are both attractive and not difficult. — **Galenstock** (11,805′; 5 hrs.; guide 30, with descent viâ Nägelisgrätli to the Grimsel 40 fr.), not difficult for adepts, if the snow is favourable (axe and rope). From the Furka we ascend to the (¾ hr.) Rhone Glacier, skirt its left margin, climb a steep slope of snow and ice to the right (beware of falling stones) to the *Galen-Sattel*, between the Galenstock and Galengrat, and over the S. arête (beware of snow-cornices) to the summit. View exceedingly grand. A shorter but more difficult ascent leads from the Furka across the *Siedeln Glacier* and the S.E. arête. — *Tiefenstock* (11,525′), *Rhonestock* (11,825′), *Dammastock* (11,920′), and *Schneestock* (11,837′), from the Furka in 6 hrs. each (guide 30-35 fr.), laborious; the last three preferable from the Trift Hut, see p. 145.

To the Grimsel viâ the Rhone Glacier, 3½ hrs. (guide advisable, 20 fr.; alpenstock and nailed boots requisite). We diverge to the right from the road, 10 min. below the hotel, to the (½ hr.) glacier, which is crossed above the ice-fall to the small glacier-lake. We then ascend to the (1½ hr.) small *Grätli-See*, on the ***Nägelisgrätli** (8747′), affording a view of the Bernese and Valais Alps, and descend S.W. along the rocky slope of the Nägelisgrätli to the *Totensee*, where we reach the road to the *Grimsel-Hospice* (p. 206).

Beyond the fortifications near the *Galen-Hütten* (7900′) the road descends, affording admirable *Views of the fantastic ice-fall of the Rhone Glacier, to (½ hr.) the —

**Hôtel Belvédère* (7545′; 60 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 14 fr.), one of the Seiler hotels. The *Känzli*, 10 min. from the hotel, commands the best survey of the glacier. Close by is an artificial glacier grotto (adm. 50 c.). A little below the hotel, to the right, is a short-cut leading direct to Gletsch.

The road crosses the *Muttbach* (p. 131), gradually descends the slope of the *Längisgrat*, describes several long bends, and crosses the *Rhone* to the (1½ hr.) —

Hôtel du Glacier du Rhône, at *Gletsch* (5750′; p. 389).

Digitized by Google

35. From Stans-Stad to Engelberg.

14 M. Electric Railway in 1½ hr. (fares 7 fr. 50, 4 fr. 70 c., down 6 fr. 10, 3 fr. 75 c., return-tickets 12 fr. 20, 7 fr. 60 c.). Family tickets (300 coupons 2nd class, 200 coupons 3rd class), in summer only (to be ordered 4 hrs. before starting).

From *Stans-Stad* (1437′), a station of the steamers from Lucerne and from Vitznau to Alpnach (p. 113), to (2 M.) *Stans* (1492′), see p. 114. — The railway ascends the valley of the *Engelberger Aa*, between the Stanser Horn, on the right, and the Buochser Horn, on the left. 3¼ M. *Oberdorf;* 4 M. *Büren.* — 4½ M. *Dallenwil* (1605′); the village (1788′; Schlüssel), on a mound of débris by the *Steinbach,* lies ⅔ M. to the S. Railway and road cross the Aa.

Beyond the bridge and the level crossing, 8 min. from the station, a bridle-path diverges to the left from the highroad and ascends on the right bank of the Aa, generally through wood, steep in some places, to (1½ hr.) the village of **Nieder-Rickenbach** (3828′; *Kurhaus Engel, 40 beds, P. from 9½ fr.; Pens. Pilgerhaus, plain), a health-resort with a pilgrimage church, on the S. slope of the *Buochser Horn* (5940′; 1½ hr., repaying; comp. p. 103). To the *Musenalp* (5870′; chalet, with rfmts.), 1½ hr.; *Brisen* or *Steinalp-Brisen* (7900′), 3 hrs., viâ the *Steinalp,* very interesting (guide 20 fr., not indispensable for adepts); *Schwalmis* (7380′; 3-3½ hrs.; guide 15 fr., not indispensable), viâ the *Ahorn Alp,* the *Bürfallen* (5200′), and the *Bühl Alp,* and thence up the arête. The descent from the last may be made to (3 hrs.) Isental (p. 108) viâ the Jochli.

6½ M. **Wolfenschiessen.** — Hotels. *Kurhaus Eintracht,* open in summer only, 140 beds from 2½, D. 3½-4, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Wallenstock,* near the station, 50 beds, *Alpina-Einhorn,* 60 beds, at both R. from 3, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 8 fr.; *Schweizerhaus,* 30 beds.

Wolfenschiessen (1709′), with 1318 inhab., is a favourite summer-resort. By the church is the hermitage of the magistrate Konrad Scheuber (d. 1559), a grandson of Nikolaus von der Flüe (p. 140). To the S. is the (20 min.) Wolfsschlucht, with waterfalls. Higher up, to the S.E., are the falls of the Bannalpbach.

From Wolfenschiessen a road ascends to (1 hr.) **Ober-Rickenbach** (2955′; Pens. zur Kaplanei, 18 beds), in the valley of the *Seklisbach* or *Bannalpbach,* which forms imposing falls higher up. To the *Steinalp-Brisen* (see above), viâ the *Haldigrat,* 2½ hrs., with guide. The *Kaiserstuhl* (7885′), with a rich flora, is ascended viâ the *Bannalp* in 4½ hrs. (guide 18 fr.). *Ruchstock* (9225′), viâ the Bannalp in 5½-6 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), fatiguing but interesting. Schonegg Pass, see p. 108.

7¼ M. *Dörfli* (1726′). On the right the *Fallenbach* descends in three leaps; on the left are the serrated *Wallenstöcke.* — Beyond (9¼ M.) *Grafenort* (1885′), with a pretty chapel and an old mansion of the Abbots of Engelberg, the line ascends gradually through beautiful wood to the power-station at *Obermatt* (2221′); on the right are the Lucerne electricity works. Next comes a section nearly 1 M. long, worked on the rack-and-pinion system and attaining a gradient of 25:100. — 12 M. *Grünenwald* (2910′; Pens. & Rest. Grünenwald, in the middle of the woods. In the deep ravine on the right the brook issuing from the Trübsee (p. 144

Digitized by Google

unites with the Aa, on whose left bank, opposite the waterfalls, is a new footpath ascending to Engelberg. Beyond Grünenwald we turn to the left and suddenly obtain a view of the green *Engelberger-Tal,* bounded by lofty mountains. The Titlis (p. 136) with its ice-mantle stands forth majestically, and to the left is the Grassen Glacier with the rocky pinnacles of the Spannörter (p. 137); in the foreground, to the left, is the striking Hahnen or Engelberg (p. 136).

14 M. **Engelberg.** — Hotels. ***Grand-Hôtel & Kurhaus,*** 350 beds with 40 bath-rooms, R. from 6, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 17 fr., with hydropathic; ***Terrace Palace Hotel,*** in an elevated situation (3510′; cable railway), 180 beds, same prices; ***Park-Hotel Sonnenberg*** (3380′), 10 min. W. of the station, 200 beds, in an open situation, with park, ***Gr.-Hôt. Titlis,*** 200 beds, with garden and covered promenade, at both R. from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; ***Bellevue-Terminus,*** by the station, 150 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 5, D. 5½, P. from 12 fr.; ***Hôt.-Pens. Edelweiss,*** 80 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 12 fr., in an open situation, with garden; *Alpina,* by the station, 40 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 9½ fr.; *Hess,* 150 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 10½ fr.; ***Hôt.-Pens. Central,*** 70 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 9½ fr.; ***Villa Schöntal,*** 7 min. from the station, 70 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 9½ fr.; *Schweizerhof,* 85 beds, P. from 10½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Margherita,* 60 beds from 3½, P. from 9½ fr., Jewish; *Hôtel des Alpes,* 30 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4. P. from 8½ fr.; *Pens. Trautheim,* 32 beds from 3, P. from 8 fr. — In the Village: ***Hôt.-Pens. Victoria,*** 60 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 10½ fr., with beer-restaurant; ***Hôt.-Pens. National,*** 130 beds from 3, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; ***Hôt.-Pens. Engel,*** 100 beds, ***Hôt.-Pens. Hoheneck,*** 74 beds, at both R. from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 10½ fr.; ***Hôt.-Pens. Engelberg,*** 60 beds from 3, P. from 8½ fr.; *Pens. Sonnwendhof,* 25 beds, *Pens. Waldegg,* 15 beds, at both P. from 8½ fr.; *Villa Alpenblick* (hôtel garni); and numerous private apartments. — In the Environs: *Trübsee Hotel* (p. 136), 40 beds from 3, P. from 9 fr.

Restaurant. *Bierlialp,* near the post office (with bedrooms).

Post & Telegraph Office adjoining the Hôt. Titlis.

Enquiry Office in the main street (map showing the marked paths 20 c.). Information concerning the geology and botany of the Engelberg district is kindly supplied by Dr. Amberg, the chemist, and also by Fathers Conrad and Placidus at the abbey. — Visitors' Tax 20 c. per day. Band thrice daily.

Carriages. To the *Tätschbach Fall* and back, incl. ½ hr.'s wait, 5-6 fr., with two horses 9 fr.; to the *Herrenrüti* and back, incl. 2 hrs. wait, 8 fr., with two horses 14 fr.; half-day 10 and 18 fr. — Omnibus several times daily to the Tätschbach Fall (60 c.) and the Herrenrüti (1 fr.).

Guides. Anselm Amrhein; Al. Dillier; Jos., Fritz, Karl, and Joh. Feierabend; Karl Felder; Jakob, Karl (two), Arnold, Gustav, and Hermann Hess; Maurus Hurschler; Josef, Alois, Karl, and Eugen Kuster; Karl Kuster-Hess; Johann Müller; Karl and Josef (two) Waser.

English Church (services May-Sept. and in winter).

Engelberg (3356′; pop. 2310), prettily situated and sheltered from the N., is a favourite summer-resort and winter-sport centre (mean temperature in July 58°, in Jan. 26° Fahr.). At the upper end of the village is the *Benedictine Abbey,* founded in 1120, and rebuilt after a fire in 1729. The whole valley was subject to the abbot's rule till 1798. The church (festival on Ascension Day, Aug. 15th) contains paintings by Wyrsch, Deschwanden, and Kaiser.

Digitized by Google

The valuable library and (occasionally) the rich treasury are shown to male visitors only. The school connected with the abbey, situated to the E. of it, has about 100 pupils. The gardens are noted for their vegetables.

Opposite the abbey, to the S., on the left bank of the Aawasser, are shady grounds with numerous benches (Café Bänklialp). The shady 'Professoren-Weg' leads along the Aawasser to (1/2 hr.) the *Eienwäldli*, a popular coffee-garden (also pension).

WALKS. ***Schwand**, 1 1/4 hr. The path ascends past the Terrace Palace through the *Grüss*, where it is joined by a path from the Hôt. Sonnenberg (charming retrospects). Beyond the (40 min.) *Gschneit Alp* (3825') we proceed through wood and round the ridge to the hamlet of *Unter-Schwand* and over pastures to *Ober-Schwand* (3970'; inn). The view (to the W. the Melchtal chain, to the left the Titlis) is more extensive a few min. N., on the way to the Wand Alp (p. 136). — The ***Bergli** (4400'; restaurant), commanding the valley and the Titlis, is reached in 1-1 1/4 hr., either by a path (with steps) diverging to the right from the road 100 yds. short of the Terrace Palace, viâ *Fellenrüti*, or by an easier path diverging to the right in the Grüss (see above) from the route to Schwand, through the wood called 'In den Zügen'. — A similar view is obtained from the ***Flühmatt** (4385'; restaurant), ascended by a path leading to the left (N.) short of the church and turning to the left again after 10 min. (to the right to Bord, see below), mostly through wood (1 hr.). — All three points may be combined in a round of 2 1/2-3 hrs. From the (1 hr.) Flühmatt we go on past the house to (5 min.) two houses, where we turn to the left and follow the level meadow-path along the hill. After a time this descends to the (20 min.) *Bergli* (just short of the house, on the left, is a direct path to Engelberg in 1/2 hr., see above). Keeping to the right (W.) we pass through a gate after 120 paces; after another 60 paces the path divides: to the left through the *Vorhag Wood* down to *Unter-Schwand*, just short of which another path to the left (guide-post) descends through the 'Züge'; to the right down to (20 min.) *Ober-Schwand* and return thence to (1 hr.) Engelberg. — ***Bord** or *Port* (4525'; Alpenrose Inn, in summer, 6 beds), 3/4-1 hr., reached by a path to the right from the Flühmatt route (see above), commands a view of the Engelberg valley and the mountain range from the Spannörter to the Hutstock. — **Horbistal**, 3/4 hr.: diverging to the right from the Flühmatt path (see above) above the school, we skirt the slope of the Obhag Alp and ascend the *Horbistal*, finally crossing the *Bärenbach* and keeping to the left, to *Hinter-Horbis*, where the path ends at the foot of perpendicular cliffs (*Ende der Welt;* restaurant). We may return viâ *Vorder-Horbis* (close by, the 'Seven Springs') to the (25 min.) Neue Heimat Inn (see below).

To the Tätschbach Fall and Herrenrüti, 3/4 and 1 1/4 hrs., a favourite excursion (omnibus and carriages, see p. 134). We either follow the road past the Eienwäldli (see above), or we take the 'Klosterweg', to the left of the church, which passes (12 min.) the *Neue Heimat Inn*, at the mouth of the Horbistal (see above), and the (5 min.) *Schweizerhaus Inn*. In 40 min. more the road reaches the ***Tätschbach Fall** (3575'; inn), which descends from the Hahnen, on the left. It then goes on through wood and across the *Fürrenbach* to the (1/2 hr.) alp of **Herrenrüti** (3864'), which belongs to the abbey. We may walk hence by the Surenen Pass route (p. 137) to (1/2 hr.) the **Nieder-Surenen Alp** (4133'; Alpenrösli), which affords a fine view of the Schlossberg, the serrated Spannörter, the Grassen and Firnalpeli glaciers, and the huge precipices of the Titlis. The Stierenbach Fall (p. 137) is 1 1/4 hr. farther on.

***Arnitobel** and **Arni Alp**, 1 1/2 hr. We follow the valley-road W., viâ *Espen* and past the great reservoir supplying the electricity works (p. 133), to (20 min.) the bridge over the Aa at Oertigen, beyond which

Digitized by Google

we ascend to the right. After 5 min. we turn to the left (to the right to the Schwendli Alp, see below), cross the *Eggli-Tobel* and the *Trübsee-Bach*, and enter the *Arnitobel*, a wooded ravine with waterfalls. Thence a good path ascends to the left to (1 hr.) the *Arni Alp* (4210′; inn, plain, 14 beds). The view is better from a point a few min. N. of the inn, and from the *Stalden* (4355′), a farm 20 min. N., seen beyond the Arnibach (bad path thither in wet weather). — From the Aa bridge at Oertigen (p. 135) an interesting path descends through the *Aa Gorge* past cascades, crossing to the right bank after 3/4 hr. and ascending through the wood to (20 min.) *Grünenwald* (p. 133) — A splendid view of the Titlis and Aa valley is enjoyed from the ***Schwendli Alp** (3365′; rfmts.), reached in 1 hr. by the path diverging the right from the Arnitobel route (p. 135), passing the Arnitobel Inn and crossing the lowest bridge over the Arnibach.

To the **Gerschni Alp** (4265′), cable railway from the *Rohr*, 10 min. S.W. of Engelberg station, in 7 1/2 min. (fare 1 fr. 20, descent 60 c., return-ticket 1 fr. 50 c.). The tramway, 570 yds. in length, ascends with a gradient of 42-68:100, finally threading a tunnel of 90 yds. At the top is a good restaurant, the Waldhaus Gerschni; bobsleigh-run in winter. Hence a path ascends, finally in zigzags up the steep *Pfaffenwand*, to the (1 1/2-2 hrs.) **Trübsee Hotel** (5870′; see p. 134), with view of the Titlis and the Engelberg valley; finer from the *Burghubel*, 10 min., and from the *Bitzistock* (6225′), 1/2 hr. N.W. We may return to (2 1/4 hrs.) Engelberg by the *Upper* and *Lower Trübsee Alp* (spring). — To the ***Fürren Alp**, 3 hrs. We diverge to the left from the Herrenrüti road just before a (40 min.) gate and ascend on the left bank of the *Kühlauibach* through wood (rather steep) to the (1 hr.) *Tagenstal Alp* (4710′), cross the Tätschbach, and reach (1 1/4 hr.) the Fürren Alp (4710′; rfmts.). From the *Hundsschüpfi*, 5 min. S., a grand view is obtained of the amphitheatre of mountains from the Schlossberg to the Titlis and of the Engelberg valley. A pleasant return-route descends E. past the *Ebnet Alp* (5557′; a little to the right) to the (1 hr.) Surenen route (p. 137). We descend by this, turning to the right (back) 50 paces short of the bridge, to the Stierenbach Fall (p. 137), whence we return viâ (1/2 hr.) the *Stäffeli Alp* and (20 min.) the *Nieder-Surenen Alp* to (1 1/2 hr.) Herrenrüti (p. 135). — **Wand Alp** (4885′), viâ Schwand (p. 135) in 3 hrs., last part rather toilsome. A finer view is obtained from the *Wallen Alp* (5495′), 50 min. farther N., where the mountains of Central Switzerland are visible. — Viâ *Bord* (p. 135) to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Obhag Alp* and the (1 1/2 hr.) *Planggen Alp* (6530′), with its rich flora (thence to the Ruckhubel Hut in 50 min.; see p. 137).

Ascents. The ***Titlis** (10,627′) is the favourite ascent (7 hrs.), which in summer is made daily even by ladies; it is fatiguing but not difficult and is highly remunerative (4 1/2 hrs. from the Trübsee Hotel, see above, where the night is spent; guide from Engelberg 20, with descent to the Joch Pass 25, to Engstlen Alp 30 fr.; 2 1/2 fr. extra for the guide's board and lodging at the hotel). From the hotel the path ascends over the *Laubersgrat* to the (2 hrs.) *Stand* (8033′); it then mounts a steep incline in zigzags, over rock and detritus, to the (3/4 hr.) *Rotegg* (9030′), where the glacier is reached by steps in the rock. We ascend the glacier to the S., at first gradually, then more rapidly (step-cutting sometimes necessary), and, if the snow is in good condition, reach the W. arête and the (1 1/2-2 hrs.) summit (trigonometrical signal) without difficulty. The view, highly imposing, embraces the entire Alpine chain from Savoy to Tyrol, N. Switzerland, and S. Germany; to the S.W. are the giants of the Bernese Oberland. Descent to the Joch Pass and the Engstlen Alp, see p. 143; after 50 min. we may diverge N. and reach the (1 1/4 hr.) Trübsee Hotel again viâ the Sülzli gorge.

Rigidalstock (8518′; 4 1/2-5 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), the last part not easy; fine panorama. — **Hahnen** or **Engelberg** (8565′; 4-4 1/2 hrs., guide 20 fr.), a fatiguing scramble for fairly experienced climbers. The route leads from the Schweizerhaus (p. 135) viâ the *Zieblen Alp* (5370′) and up the S. and S.E. sides of the summit. — ***Salistock** (6224′; marked path; fine survey

Digitized by Google

of the whole of the Engelberg district). We follow the Arni Alp route to the Eggli-Tobel (p. 136), cross the Arnibach, and ascend to (2 hrs.) the *Zingel Alp* (5118′); then a steep climb to (1 hr.) the *Upper Lutersee Alp* and the small *Lutersee* (5610′), whence we cross grassy slopes to the summit.—**Widderfeld** (7723′), viâ the Arni Alp (p. 135) and *Ober-Arni* (5302′) in 5 hrs. (guide 15 fr.); preferable viâ the Zingel Alp and Lutersee (Salistock route), and then viâ the *Bockli Alp* (6720′) in 6 hrs. (guide 15 fr.)—***Hutstock** (8790′; guide, 20 fr., not indispensable for experts): from the (1½ hr.) Arni Alp (p. 135) red way-marks lead W. to the (3 hrs.) *Juchli* (6820′; pp. 138, 139), where we turn S.W.; bending sharply to the N.E. after ½ hr., we reach the (1½ hr.) summit over débris and easy rock-steps. Splendid view of the Alps and the lakes.—The **Hanghorn** (8793′), equally attractive, is reached from the Arni Alp in 4½-5 hrs. (guide 20 fr.) by traversing the *Schafband*, a rocky ledge on the face of the Hutstock.—***Rotsandnollen** (8905′), viâ the Schattband in 6-7 hrs. (guide 25 fr.), laborious but repaying (pp. 139, 114).—***Engelberger Rotstock** (9250′; guide 20 fr., not indispensable for experts), not difficult. We ascend to the (4 hrs.) *Ruckhubel Hut* of the S.A.C. (7562′; keeper; accommodation for 36; no spring, snow water ¼ hr. N.E.), and thence viâ the (1½ hr.) *Engelberger Joch* (9065′) to the left to the (1 hr.) summit.—***Uri-Rotstock** (9620′; p. 108; guide 35, with descent to Isental 45 fr.), very interesting though laborious. From the (4 hrs.) Ruckhubel Hut (see above) to the (1½ hr.) *Engelberger Joch;* thence across the *Schloss Glacier* to the (½ hr.) *Schlosstor*, to the S. of the *Schloss-Stock* (9055′); then a rather steep descent to the *Blümlisalpfirn;* again an-ascent to the arête (8957′) separating it from the Kleintal, and to the left (N.W.) to the (2½ hrs.) top. The return-route viâ the snow-fields is very tiring; descent to Isental, see p. 108.

***Great Spannort** (10,505′), highly interesting but toilsome (guide 30, incl. the Little Spannort 55 fr.). Near the Stäffeli Alp (see below) we cross the Stierenbach, then E. over steep grassy slopes and the (¾ hr.) *Spitzgrasse* to the (1½ hr.) *Spannort Hut* of the S.A.C. (6499′; inn, with accommodation for 28), on the Geissrücken, below the steep S.W. slopes of the Schlossberg (see below). Thence to the (2 hrs.) Schlossberg-Lücke (p. 138) and round the Great Spannort on the E. to the (1 hr.) Spannort-Joch (p. 138); then over snow and the easy rocks of the S.W. arête to the (1 hr.) top. The descent may be made viâ the *Glattenfirn* to the *Krönte Hut* (p. 120; guide to Erstfeld 52 fr.).—The **Little Spannort** (10,330′) is climbed from the Spannort-Joch viâ the N. face in 1-1½ hr. (guide 40 fr.); not too difficult for climbers with steady heads. On the S.E. arête, at a height of 3030 metres, a ring is fastened in the rock to enable the rope to be doubled.—**Wichelplankstock** (9765′), 7-8 hrs. (guide 50 fr.), from Herrenrüti (p. 135) over the *Fürnalpeli Glacier* and *Stössenfirn*, difficult but repaying.—**Schlossberg** (10,280′), in 10 hrs. (guide 60 fr.) viâ the Blacken Alp (see below), the N.W. flank, and the *Schlossberg Glacier* laborious. Admirable view.

The **Reissend Nollen** (9880′), from the Trübsee Hotel over the Joch Pass in 4½-5 hrs., toilsome but interesting (guide 30 fr.; comp. p. 144).—**Wendenstock** (9987′), difficult, from the Trübsee Hotel viâ the Joch Pass and *Joch Glacier* in 4½-5 hrs. (guide 40 fr.).

Passes. To Altdorf or Erstfeld (9 hrs.), bridle-path, rather fatiguing (guide, 30 fr., not indispensable in clear weather). To the (¾ hr.) *Nieder-Surenen Alp* (4133′), see p. 135. Farther on we ascend viâ the (½ hr.) *Stäffeli Alp* (4652′), with views of the Titlis, the Spannörter, etc., to the (50 min.) *Stierenbach Fall* (5425′). We then cross and re-cross the brook, pass the (¾ hr.) *Blacken Alp* (5833′), with its chapel, and reach the (1½ hr.) **Surenen Pass** (7560′) S.E. of the *Blackenstock* (9587′). View of the Schächen-Tal mountains, to the E., with the Windgälle in the foreground and the Glärnisch behind. We then descend over snow to the (1½ hr.) *Waldnacht Alp* (4754′); ¼ hr. farther on, at a bridge (4570′), we either follow a steep path straight on to *Attinghausen* and (¾ hr.) *Altdorf*, or cross the bridge to the right and traverse the *Bockitobel*, with the picturesque falls of the *Waldnachtbach*, to (2 hrs.) *Erstfeld* (p. 120).

Digitized by Google

To Erstfeld over the **Schlossberg-Lücke** (8632′; comp. p. 120) and the *Glattenfirn*, 12 hrs. (guide 40 fr.), a fine route, but laborious.—To Wassen (p. 123) over the **Spannort-Joch** (9610′), between the Great and the Little Spannort (comp. p. 137), 15 hrs. (guide 45 fr.), toilsome.—To Gadmen (p. 145) over the **Wenden-Joch** or **Grassen-Joch** (8540′ and 8917′), on either side of the *Thierberg* (8695′), between the Titlis and Grassen, 9-10 hrs., fatiguing but interesting (guide 35 fr.).

To *Melchtal* (p. 139) over the *Juchli* (p. 137), 5-6 hrs., guide 20 fr.; or over the *Storegg* (5708′), 4½-5 hrs., 20 fr.—To the *Meiental* viâ the Sustli Hut, see p. 146.—Over the Joch Pass to *Meiringen*, see R. 37.

36. From Lucerne over the Brünig to Meiringen and Interlaken.

Swiss Federal Railway (narrow-gauge, with rack-and-pinion sections) from Lucerne viâ Alpnach-Stad (comp. p. 113) to (28 M.) *Meiringen* in 2¾ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 25, 7 fr. 15, 4 fr. 5 c.); to (46 M.) *Interlaken* in 3¼-4 hrs. (15 fr. 5, 10 fr. 50, 6 fr. 15 c.).—Motor Cars are admitted on the Brünig road on weekdays from 7.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. The maximum speed allowed on the mountainous sections and in the villages is 6 M., on level parts 18 M. per hour. For each vehicle a ticket (2 fr.) must be obtained at Hergiswil or Brünig.

Lucerne, see p. 94. The Brünig railway runs in a curve into the broad valley of the *Allmend*, and, leaving Kriens (p. 99) to the right, passes (2½ M.) *Horw* (1460′; Hot. Pilatus, Rössli, in the village, to the left; Waldhaus Oberrüti, ½ hr. higher up, see p. 96), beyond which it approaches the S.W. arm of the Lake of Lucerne.—5½ M. *Hergiswil* (p. 114), at the foot of Pilatus (p. 115). The railway pierces the *Lopperberg* (tunnel, ¾ M.) and skirts the *Lake of Alpnach* to—

8 M. **Alpnach-Stad** (1437′), where the steamers from Lucerne and Vitznau connect with the trains.

Thence through the swampy valley of the *Sarner Aa* and across the *Kleine Schlieren* to (9½ M.) **Alpnach-Dorf** (1530′; Krone; Sonne; Schlüssel; Pens. Küchler; Pens. Trautheim, for vegetarians), with its slender church-tower. The train crosses the broad stony bed of the *Grosse Schlieren* and the canalized Aa, and passes *Kägiswil* (on the right), with its large parquetry-factory, to (12 M.) *Kerns-Kägiswil* (1620′).

13 M. **Sarnen.**—Hotels. **Hôt.-Pens. Seiler*, 30 beds from 3, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 9 fr.; **Obwaldner Hof*, 25 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 9 fr.; *Rössli*, 20 beds; *Sarner Hof*, 20 beds; *Metzgern*, 20 beds; *Hôt.-Pens. zur Mühle*, 20 beds, P. from 8 fr., finely situated; *Pens. Friedenfels*, for vegetarians, below the Schwendi-Kaltbad (p. 139), above the W. bank of the lake, ¾ hr. from Sarnen station and 20 min. from Sachseln, 40 beds, P. from 7½ fr.

Digitized by Google

Sarnen (1555′; pop. 4980), with thriving home industries (straw hats, silk-weaving) and handsome public buildings, is the capital of *Obwalden*, the W. part of Canton Unterwalden. The *Rathaus* (early 18th cent.) contains portraits of all the magistrates ('Landammänner') of Obwalden from 1381, one of Nikolaus von der Flüe (p. 140), and a relief-model of Central Switzerland. In the buildings of the *Cantonal Bank* are the cantonal library and a museum. The large *Church*, with two towers, on a hill, dates from the 18th century. To the W., on the *Landenberg* (1650′; fine view), is the arsenal.

A road leads S.W. viâ *Stalden* (2615′; Hôtel Kaplanei) and *Gassen*, and then across the pastures of the Schwendiberg, to (3½ hrs.) the *Schwendi-Kaltbad* (4740′; 57 beds, open June-Sept.), with a chalybeate spring and whey-cure.

From Sarnen to the Melchtal, diligence in 2¼ hrs. (3 fr. 35 c.). Another diligence runs on weekdays as far as Kerns, in 25 min. (55 c.). Two-horse carr. from Sarnen to Melchtal 30 fr. — We follow the Stans road E. to —

1½ M. **Kerns** (1870′; Krone, 25 beds; Sonne, 20 beds; Rössli, 20 beds), a village of 2662 inhab. with a handsome church, frequented as a health-resort. To the E. is (¼ hr.) the **Wald-Hotel Burgfluh* (2231′; 120 beds, P. from 12½ fr.). — The Melchtal road turns S. and ascends the hillside. Below, to the right, is the deep gorge of the *Melch-Aa*. In 40 min. a new road diverges to the right, crossing the gorge by a bold bridge, 318′ above the stream, and leading to *Flühli-Ranft* (p. 140; recommended to walkers; thence along the W. slope through wood to Melchtal, 1½ hr.).

4½ M. *St. Niklausen* (2752′), with a 12-13th cent. chapel and the 'Heidenturm', at the entrance of the Melchtal.

7½ M. **Melchtal** (2933′; *Kurhaus Melchtal, 90 beds from 3½, B. 1 fr. 80, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 9 fr.; *Alpenhof-Bellevue, 80 beds, same prices; Pens. Edelweiss; guides, Kaspar and Otto Durrer), a pleasant summer-resort with a Benedictine nunnery and a fine church. Excursions may be made to the *Ohr Alp* (3976′), 1 hr. E., with an old maple 29′ in girth at a height of 6′; up the *Widderfeld* (7723′), 4½ hrs., with guide (comp. p. 137); up the **Hutstock* (8789′), viâ the *Ober-Wend Alp* (night-quarters), 5 hrs., with guide (comp. p. 137), more attractive and equally free from difficulty; over the *Storegg Pass* (5708′) to Grafenort (p. 133), 4½-5 hrs., guide 18 fr.; over the *Juchli Pass* (7119′) to Engelberg (p. 137), 6 hrs., guide 21 fr., more laborious. The *Nünalphorn* (7831′) may be climbed in ¾ hr. from the Juchli Pass (a steep ascent over grass and rocky slopes; guide 10 fr.).

From Melchtal a steep and stony cart-road leads viâ the *Balmmatt*, at the foot of the precipitous *Ramisfluh* (6115′), past (1 hr.) the *Waldhaus Inn* on the *Steckalp*, and then ascends in windings along the Keselenbach (to the right, the *Brünigshaupt*, 7590′) to (2¼ hrs.) —

Melchsee-Frutt (6295′; *Kurhaus Reinhard, 100 beds, *Kurhaus Frutt, 100 beds, at both R. from 4½, P. from 10½ fr.; open June-Sept.), a health-resort on the *Melchsee* (6175′), in a verdant Alpine valley, with an unimpeded view of the whole of the Titlis range. Rich flora. Interesting excursions abound: to the *Blausee* (½ hr.); *Tannen Alp* (see p. 140; 1 hr.); *Boni* (7125′; past two cairns, partly by a red-marked path), 1 hr.; *Hohmatt* (8185′), 2-2½ hrs.; **Erzegg* (p. 143), 1¼ hr.; *Balmeregghorn* (7414′), 1½ hr.; *Glockhaus* (8325′), 2½ hrs., toilsome; *Rothorn* (8267′), 2½ hrs., an interesting scramble; *Abgschütz* (6890′), 1½-2 hrs.; **Hohenstollen* (8150′), either viâ the Weit-Ries or more easily viâ Abgschütz 2-2½ hrs. (comp. pp. 141, 144; guide 8 fr.); *Rotsandnollen* (8905′), 2½-3 hrs., viâ the Tannen Alp (comp. pp. 137, 144). — To the E. of Frutt an easy path crosses the

Digitized by Google

Tannen Alp (6500′) in 2 hrs. to the *Engstlen-Alp* (p. 142); to the W. a precipitous pass leads viâ the *Weit-Ries* (7700′), to the S. of the Hohenstollen, in 5 hrs. (guide 18 fr.) to *Meiringen* (p. 198).

The train crosses the *Melch-Aa*, which has been conducted into the *Sarner See* (1530′), a lake 4 M. long, well stocked with fish.

14½ M. **Sachseln.** – Hotels. *Kreuz*, 80 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 10 fr., good; *Engel*, 30 beds; *Rössli*, 30 beds; *Pens. Felsenheim*, on the road to Flühli, 30 beds, P. from 8 fr.

Sachseln (1558′; 1885 inhab.), prettily situated ¼ M. from the lake, is frequented as a summer-resort. Under the high-altar of the church (rebuilt 1679) rest the bones of Nikolaus von der Flüe (see below), and his portrait hangs in the sacristy.

From Sachseln a road (short-cut halfway, to the right) leads to (2½ M.) **Flühli-Ranft** (2450′; *Kurhaus Nünalphorn, 164 beds from 4½, B. 2, L. 5-6, D. 7, P. from 12½ fr., Kurhaus Stolzenfels, 40 beds from 3, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 8½ fr., both open May-Oct.; Flühli Inn, 25 beds), finely situated on a spur of the Sachseler Grat, with a picturesque chapel of 1614. It was the birthplace of *Blessed Nikolaus von der Flüe* (1417-87), famous for his intervention at the Diet of Stans in 1481, where he prevented a civil war among the Confederates. The house where he is said to have been born, near the Flühli Inn, and his hermitage, 8 min. lower down, on the slopes of the Ranft, are shown. — From Flühli-Ranft to *Melchtal* and *Kerns*, see p. 139.

The ascent of the **Wandelen** (6910′), from Sachseln in 3½-4 hrs., viâ the *Maus Alp* and *Mettental Alp*, is easy (marked path). View scarcely inferior to that from Pilatus.

The train continues to skirt the lake as far as its S. end, then ascends gradually, passing (on the left) the entrance of the *Kleine Melchtal*, which is watered by the Kleine Melch-Aa and offers pretty wood and rock landscapes (1½-2 hrs. from Giswil).

18½ M. **Giswil.** — Hotels. *Krone*, 30 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Bahnhof.*

Giswil (1601′; 1959 inhab.) has a conspicuous church. A pretty walk leads S.W. past the Pfädli and up a path with Stations of the Cross to the (1½ hr.) *Sakraments-Kapelle* (3336′), with its wonder-working spring.

The *Giswiler Stock* (6605′; beautiful view) is ascended in 4 hrs. (guide advisable, 15 fr.), viâ Kleinteil and Alpboglen. The descent may be made W. to *Sörenberg* in the Entlebuch (p. 147). — Pedestrians should follow the old Brünig road from Giswil over the (3 hrs.) *Brünig Pass* (p. 141) to (1¾ hr.) *Meiringen* or (2¼ hrs.) *Brienz* (p. 199).

At Giswil, where the first steep incline occurs, the rack-and-pinion system begins. The line ascends rapidly (10:100), skirting the valley basin of Giswil, with the Brünig road below on the right, and passing through wood, reaches the station of (20 M.) *Kaiserstuhl* (2305′). The Schwarzhorn chain, and to the left, the three peaks of the Wetterhorn are visible to the S. The train runs high above the picturesque *Lake of Lungern* (2160′).

22½ M. **Lungern.** — Hotels. **Kurhaus & Park Hotel*, 140 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 11½ fr., open May-Oct.; *Löwe*, in the village below, 100 beds, P. from 7½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Alpenhof & Bad*,

Digitized by Google

40 beds from 3, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, P. from 8 fr.; *Pens. Schynberg*, 25 beds, P. from 8 fr.; *Rössli*, 20 beds. — GUIDES, Melch. Burch, Seb. Gasser.

Lungern (2475′; pop. 1714), a favourite summer-resort with a handsome new church, lies $^3/_4$ M. from the S. end of the lake. Fine pine-woods in the immediate vicinity.

***Wilerhorn** (6580′), $3^1/_2$-4 hrs. (guide desirable), somewhat fatiguing. Carriage-road W. to the (2 hrs.) *Dundel Alp* (4780′), whence a path ascends viâ the (1 hr.) *Breitenfeld Alp* (5795′) to the (1 hr.) top, which commands an admirable view of the Wetterhorn, the Hasli-Tal, and the Lakes of Brienz and Thun. — Still more extensive is the view from the **Arnifirst** (7248′), ascended from the Breitenfeld Alp (see above) in 2 hrs., or from the Wilerhorn by the arête to the N.W. in 1 hr. (guide 18, with descent to Brienz 23 fr.).

The second steep gradient begins beyond Lungern, skirting the wooded hillside. The train passes through the Käppeli Tunnel (2970′) and ascends the *Brünigmatt-Tal* (on the right, the Brünig road), which soon becomes steeper.

25 M. **Brünig**-*Hasliberg*. — *Railway Restaurant*. — HOTELS. **Gr.-Hôt. & Kurhaus Brünig*, 3 min. from the station, 150 beds from 5, B. $2^1/_2$, L. 6, D. 7, P. from $13^1/_2$ fr., open May-Sept.; *Hôt.-Pens. Alpina*, with restaurant, 20 beds from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, P. from 9 fr., open April-Oct.; *Brünigkulm*, 14 beds from 3, D. 4, P. from 8 fr. — ANGLICAN SERVICES at the Grand-Hôtel (May-Sept.).

The *Brünig Pass* (3317′), between the Wilerhorn (see above) on the W. and the Giebel (see below) on the E., is the ancient traffic route between the Forest Cantons and the Bernese Oberland. The railway station (3297′) lies a little below the road. The view embraces the Engelhörner and the Faulhorn chain; below to the left, the Aare valley from Meiringen to the Lake of Brienz; to the right of the Kirchet, the lowest Reichenbach Fall; and straight ahead, the fall of the Oltschibach. The *Wiler Alp* (4855′; $1^1/_2$ hr. N.W.) commands a beautiful view of the Lake of Brienz.

A road (diligence to Reuti in $1^1/_4$ hr., 3 fr.) ascends from Brünig along the upper slopes of the *Hasliberg* (p. 198), with villages frequented as health-resorts both in summer and winter.

$2^1/_2$ M. **Hohfluh** (3435′; Hôt. Wetterhorn, 5 min. short of the village, 60 beds, Hôt.-Pens. Alpenruhe, 70 beds, Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue, 60 beds, three good hotels with R. from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 11 fr.; Kurhaus Hohfluh, 60 beds from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.), a health-resort with fine views. Anglican services are held in August. To the *Schoren Alp* (4114′), 1 hr.; up the *Giebel* (6689′), 3 hrs.; up the **Hohenstollen* (8149′), viâ the Balis Alp, $4^1/_2$ hrs. (guide 10 fr.; comp. pp. 144, 139). — Farther on the road passes the **Hôt. Schweizerhof* (3546′; 70 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 11 fr.) and the **Kurhaus Wasserwendi* (higher up, 4019′; 60 beds from 4, P. from 11 fr.), and reaches ($4^1/_2$ M.) **Goldern** (3527′; Pens. Gletscherblick, 15 beds, P. from 8 fr.), on the Dorfbach. Across pastures and then in a great curve above the rocky valley of the Alpbach to —

$5^1/_2$ M. **Reuti** or *Rüti* (3428′; *Kurhaus Victoria, 80 beds, Hôt.-Pens des Alpes, 60 beds, with confectioner's, at both R. from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 11 fr.; Kurhaus Hasliberg, 45 beds from $3^1/_2$, P. from 9 fr.; Pens. Kohler, P. from 9 fr.), beautifully situated, with views of the Rosenlani Glacier, Wetterhörner, etc. Up the *Planplatte* (7339′) viâ the Mägis

Digitized by Google

Alp $3^1/_2$ hrs., back viâ the Gummen Alp 2 hrs.; viâ Mägis Alp and Weit-Ries to the top of the *Hohenstollen* (p. 141), $4^1/_2$ hrs. (guide 12 fr.); past the Alpbach Gorge down to *Meiringen*, see p. 198. — From Reuti to the *Engstlen Alp* (p. 143), $4^1/_2$-5 hrs.; the good footpath diverges to the left from the road beyond the Hôt. des Alpes, crosses the Mühlebach, and soon enters the woods; beyond ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Arni Alp* (4747′) a stony path ascends the steep pastures of the *Unter-Balm*, high above the Gental; at the *Baumgarten Alp* (5590′) we descend to the right across the Gentalbach to the Schützibodeu.

The Brünig road, recommended for pedestrians, descends in windings and divides $^1/_4$ hr. below the pass: to the left to *Brünigen* and ($1^1/_2$ hr.) Meiringen; to the right viâ the village of *Brienzwiler* to Brienzwiler station ($1^1/_4$ hr.; p. 199). — The Brünig railway is carried down the steep rocks (maximum gradient 13:100) by means of retaining-walls and cuttings, and across the ravines of the *Grossbach*, *Kehlbach*, and *Hausenbach* (charming view at the *Brunnenfluh*) into the Aare-Tal.

28 M. *Meiringen*, and thence to *Interlaken*, see R. 49.

37. From Meiringen to Engelberg. Engstlen Alp. Joch Pass.

10 hrs.' WALK: to Innertkirchen $1^1/_4$, Engstlen Alp 5, Joch Pass $1^1/_2$, Trübsee Hotel $^3/_4$, Engelberg $1^1/_2$ hr. In the reverse direction: Trübsee Hotel $2^1/_4$, Joch Pass $1^1/_4$, Engstlen Alp 1, Innertkirchen 4, Meiringen $1^1/_4$ hr. — Porter from Innertkirchen to Engstlen Alp 15; mule from Meiringen to Engstlen Alp 42 fr.; carriage from Meiringen to Mühletal 17 fr., mule from Mühletal to Engstlen Alp 25 fr.; mule from Engstlen Alp to Engelberg 26 fr. — To the Engstlen Alp viâ the Hasliberg (Reuti), 6-$5^1/_2$ hrs., see p. 141.

The ***Kurhaus Engsten Alp** is open from June till the end of Sept. and is often crowded at midsummer (three houses with 70 beds from $4^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $4^1/_2$, D. $5^1/_2$, P. from 12 fr.). *Luggage* may be left at the Bär Hotel at Meiringen, whence it is fetched daily at 8 a.m. and delivered the same evening (1 fr. per 5 kg.). *Guides* at the Kurhaus.

From Meiringen to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Innertkirchen* (2106′), see p. 204. We follow the Susten road either as far as (25 min.) *Wiler* (p. 144), then by a footpath direct to the Leimboden viâ *Alp Lauenen*, or as far as the (50 min.) saw-mill at *Mühletal* (2735′), and, beyond the bridge over the *Gental-Wasser* (finger-post), ascend to the left through wood by a good path to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Wagenkehr Inn*, and descend to the (5 min.) *Leimboden* (3910′), where we recross to the right bank.

We now gradually ascend the GENTAL, between the *Planplatte* and *Achtelsassgrätli*. Retrospective view of the Wetterhörner and the Hangend-Gletscherhorn at the head of the Urbach-Tal (p. 204). We pass (10 min.) the chalets *Bei den Spichern* and (10 min.) the

Digitized by Google

Gental Chalets (3993′; left bank). Ascending more steeply, we reach (1 hr.) the *Schwarzental Chalets* (4596′; plain inn). The scenery becomes more interesting. From the precipices of the *Gadmer Flühe* on the right, which increase in grandeur as we proceed, falls a series of cascades, eight of which are seen close together *(Achtelsassbäche)*. The *Engstlenbach*, as the brook is named above this point, likewise forms several falls. The path crosses the stream and ascends, often steeply, past the chalets of *Schützboden* (5120′) and through fine wood, to the (1½ hr.) *Kurhaus* (p. 142).

The ***Engstlen Alp** (6033′), among the most beautiful of Alpine pastures, with old stone-pines and a rich flora, enjoys a sheltered situation and a mild climate. Superb view, to the S.W., of the majestic Wetterhorn; to its left, the Berglistock, Schreckhörner, Lauteraarhörner, and Finsteraarhorn; lying back to the right, the Gspältenhorn, Tschingelhorn, and Blümlisalp; to the E., the Wendenstöcke and Titlis; to the N., the Gwärtler. To the E. of the hotel is (3 min.) the charming *Engstlen Lake* (6076′; 59° Fahr. in summer), rich in trout, with baths and rowing-boat. Close to the hotel is an intermittent spring.

***Schafberg** (7850′), 2½ hrs., rather tiring (no marked path). Starting to the E., we ascend the meadows of the *Schaftal*, at the foot of the Graustock; then over grassy slopes and, farther up, to the right, over débris to the summit which falls away steeply to the E. and affords a surprise view of the Engelberg valley and the Bernese Alps.

***Sätteli** (6890′), 2½-3 hrs., marked path (guide, unnecessary, 10 fr., with descent to Gadmen 15 fr.). At the W. end of the lake we cross the Engstlenbach to the (½ hr.) *Scharmadläger* (6390′), then ascend S.W. on the slope of the Gadmer Flühe, keeping to the left beyond the (40 min.) chalets of *Bäregg* (path marked S; straight on to the Achtelsassgrätli, see below), to the (1¼ hr.) *Sätteli*, which lies between the Tellistock and the Sättelistöckli and commands a splendid view of the Gadmen-Tal, Trift Glacier, and Bernese Alps (descent to *Gadmen*, 1½-2 hrs., see p. 145). — A still finer view is obtained from the ***Achtelsassgrätli** (6540′), farther W., reached by keeping straight on (path marked B) beyond the (1¼ hr.) Bäregg to the (20 min.) *Achtelsass Chalets* (2615′) and ascending thence sharp to the left, farther on to the right (path indistinct) below the Sättli and Sättelistöckli, then to the left past a cairn to the (1 hr.) summit.

From Engstlen Alp to Melchsee-Frutt (2 hrs.; guide unnecessary). From the hotel we go N.W. to the (10 min.) *Jenti Waterfall* and ascend in zigzags on the right side, soon obtaining a view of the Alps. At the top we round the grassy *Spicherfluh* (6690′), pass a small lake, and reach the (1 hr.) *Tannen Alp* (6500′), with its numerous huts. We finally follow a good level path for 1 hr. past three small lakes and a shelter-hut (6415′). — Or, from the last house of the Tannen Alp, the grassy ridges to the left may be followed to the (¾ hr.) **Erzegg* (7140′), affording grand views of the Bernese Oberland. From the Erzegg we descend to the right to (¾ hr.) *Melchsee-Frutt* (p. 139).

Ascents. **Gwärtler** (7950′; 2 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), not difficult; good view to the W. and S., but shut in on the N. — **Graustock** (8743′; 3½ hrs.; guide 12 fr.), fatiguing; but the lower ridge to the E. is easy and repaying. — **Hohmatt** (8185′; 2½ hrs.; guide 10 fr., desirable), the central peak of the *Tannenband*, an easy and very attractive climb viâ the Tannen

Digitized by Google

Alp and the *Kringen-Lücke.* — ***Rotsandnollen** (8905'; 3 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), the highest of the Melchtal chain (pp. 137, 139), not difficult; roomy plateau at the top.—***Hohenstollen** (8150'; 4 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), rather fatiguing; magnificent panorama (comp. pp. 141, 139).— ***Tellistock** (8467'; 3-3½ hrs.; guide 12-15 fr.), not difficult for steady heads. Footpath to the (½ hr.) *Scharmadläger* (p. 143); then across a combe and over broad terraces of grass and rock to the (2½-3 hrs.) summit. Fine and very picturesque view.—**Wendenstock** (9987'; 5 hrs.; 35 fr.), viâ the *Pfaffen Glacier*, difficult.—**Reissend Nollen** (9880'; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), not difficult for experts: to the Joch Pass 1½ hr., thence to the right to the *Jochstock* (8420') and by the W. flank to (3 hrs.) the summit (comp. p. 137).

The ascent of the ***Titlis** (10,627'; 5 hrs.; guide 20, to Engelberg 30 fr.), steep and fatiguing at places, is shorter from the Engstlen Alp than from Engelberg (p. 136). From the (1½ hr.) Joch Pass we ascend to the right over turf, rocks, débris, and snow to the (3½ hrs.) top. On the N. flank the route unites with that from Engelberg.

The bridle-path (to Engelberg 3½-4 hrs.) leads E. over pastures, above the Engstlen Lake, and mounts 'hinter der Engi' (to the right, the Wendenstöcke, with the Pfaffen and Joch Glaciers) to the (1½ hr.) **Joch Pass** (7265'; view limited), between the Reissend Nollen (right) and the Schafberg (p. 143; left). It descends in windings (to the left, the turbid *Trübsee*) and leads through the flat and marshy valley, and across the brook which descends from the Titlis glaciers, to the (¾ hr.) *Trübsee Hotel*, on the Pfaffenwand (5870'). Thence to (1½ hr.) *Engelberg*, see p. 136.

38. From Meiringen to Wassen. Susten Pass.

12 hrs.' WALK: to Innertkirchen 1¼, Gadmen 3, Stein 2¼, Susten Pass 1¾, Meien 2¾, Wassen 1 hr. Carriage (not recommended) to Mühletal 17, with two horses 34, to Gadmen 32 and 55 fr. Horse to Wassen 90 fr. — GUIDES for the Trift and Susten districts: Andr. von Weissenfluh, at Nessental; Johann and Melchior Kehrli, at Gadmen.

From Meiringen to (1¼ hr.) *Innertkirchen* (2106'), see p. 204. The old SUSTEN ROAD (new road projected) ascends over meadows to (25 min.) *Wiler* (2430'; Tännler's Inn, 15 beds, P. from 6 fr.), crosses (10 min.) the *Gadmenbach* (good spring on the left bank), and, at the (¼ hr.) saw-mill of *Mühletal* (2735'), the *Gental-Wasser*. (Path to the Engstlen Alp, see p. 142.) We then follow the right bank of the Gadmenbach through the wooded NESSENTAL to (¾ hr.) *Nessental-Mühlestalden* (3117'; Salzgeber's Inn).—The TRIFTTAL opens to the right, with the *Trift Glacier* in the background. The Windegg and Trift Huts of the S.A.C., on the edge of the glacier, afford good headquarters for mountaineering expeditions.

From the **Windegg Hut** (6237'; accommodation for 10), on the left side of the lower Trift Glacier, 3½ hrs. from Nessental, we may ascend

Digitized by Google

(guide 30-35 fr.) the *Mährenhorn* (9592′; 4 hrs.), *Weissschien* (9265′; 3½ hrs.), *Steinhaushorn* (10,275′; 4 hrs.), *Kilchlistock* (10,213′; 4½ hrs.), *Gwächthorn* (10,560′; 5 hrs.), and *Diechterhorn* (11,120′; 5½ hrs.).—PASSES. To the *Stein Alp* (see below), 4½-5 hrs. (guide 25 fr.); over the Trift Glacier and up the *Drosital*, then over the **Stein-Limmi** (8960′), between the Giglistock and Vorder-Thierberg, down the Steinlimmi Glacier, and round the *Thaleggli* to the (2 hrs.) Hôt. Steingletscher. To *Guttannen* (p. 205), 4½ hrs. (30 fr.): steep ascent through the *Schattig-Trifttälli* to the (2 hrs.) **Furtwang-Sattel** (8392′), to the S.E. of the Weissschien, and down viâ the *Rindertal* and the *Steinhaus Alp* (6397′). To the *Handeck* (p. 205), 9 hrs.: over the (5 hrs.) **Gwächten-Limmi** (10,170′) and down the wild *Diechtertal* past the *Gelmer See*.

High up on the edge of the Triftfirn, at the foot of the *Thältistock*, and reached from the Windegg Hut in 2½ hrs., with guide, is the **Trift Hut** (8251′; accommodation for 27), with an excellent view of the upper Trift basin. Ascents: **Dammastock** (11,920′; 4 hrs.), without difficulty for experts (descent by the Rhone Glacier to the Furka, p. 132, in 4 hrs.); *Maasplankstock* (11,165′; 3 hrs.), *Eggstock* (11,665′; 4 hrs.), *Schneestock* (11,837′; 4 hrs.), *Rhonestock* (11,825′; 4 hrs.), *Diechterhorn* (11,120′; 4 hrs.), and *Gwächthorn* (10,560′; 4 hrs.). — PASSES. Over the **Trift-Limmi** (10,270′) and the *Rhone Glacier* to the (4½-5 hrs.) *Furka* (p. 132) or to the (5 hrs.) *Grimsel* (p. 208), an easy glacier-expedition; from the Trift-Limmi the *Thieralplistock* (11,175′), an excellent point of view, is easily ascended in 1 hr. Over the **Damma Pass** (11,483′) to the *Göschener Alp* (p. 123), 8-9hrs., difficult (especially the descent across the Damma-Firn; guide 60 fr.); over the **Tiefen-Sattel** (10,820′) and the *Tiefen Glacier* to the *Furka Road* (p. 131), 9 hrs., not difficult if the snow is in good condition.

The road crosses the *Gadmenbach* and ascends in windings viâ *Schaftelen*, crossing to the right bank this side of (1 hr.) *Unterfuren* (3720′). In 20 min. more we reach —

Gadmen (3960′; Bär, 18 beds from 9 fr., plain but good), a village consisting of the hamlets of *Bühl, Mühleschlucht*, and *Obermatt*, in a picturesque valley. (Over the Sätteli to the Engstlen Alp, 4½-5 hrs., see p. 143; guide advisable for novices.) On the N. are the precipices of the *Gadmer Flühe* (p. 143). To the E., on the slope of the *Uratstöcke* (9545′), lies the *Wenden Glacier*. — After a level stretch the road ascends through wood in windings to the chalets of *Feldmoos* (4935′) and then traverses a wild rocky region ('Hölle') to the (2¼ hrs.) —

Stein Alp (6122′; Hôt.-Pens. Steingletscher, 50 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 14 fr.), near the huge *Stein Glacier*, which is reached by a footpath in 25 min. (by crossing the tongue of the glacier and the moraine we may regain the Susten path).

Ascent of the ***Sustenhorn** (11,520′), 6-7 hrs., not difficult for adepts (guide 40 fr.). The descent may be made viâ the *Susten-Limmi* to the *Göschener Alp* (p. 123). — The **Gwächtenhorn** (*Steinberg;* 11,245′), by the Stein Glacier in 5 hrs. (guide 35 fr.), is likewise interesting and not difficult. — To THE GÖSCHENER ALP, 8 hrs., laborious (guide 40 fr.). Crossing the moraine on the left side of the Stein Glacier, we ascend the *Stein-Limmi Glacier*, to the W. of the *Thierbergli*, and traverse the névé of the Stein Glacier to the left to the (5 hrs.) **Susten-Limmi** (10,180′). We here obtain the first view of the peaks of the St. Gotthard. Descent over the *Susten-Limmi Firn* to the *Kehlen Alp Hut* (7560′) and the (3 hrs.) *Göschener Alp* (p. 123).

Digitized by Google

The road ends here. The bridle-path describes a wide curve to the right above the moraine (short-cut) and ascends in windings, with grand views of the glacier. A bronze tablet commemorates two mountaineers killed in 1899. The ($1^1/_4$ hr.) **Susten Pass** (7420′) lies between the *Heuberg* (8510′) on the left (ascent in 1 hr., interesting) and the *Sustenspitz* (9615′) on the right. View of the imposing mountains between the Meien-Tal and the Engelberg valley and culminating in the Great and Little Spannort (p. 137).

The path, now uninteresting, winds down into the MEIEN-TAL and approaches the *Meien-Reuss*, a brook issuing from the *Kalchtal*, a wild gorge on the right, into which avalanches often fall from the *Stücklistock* (10,855′) and the *Hintere Sustenhorn* (10,890′). Over the Susten-Joch to the Voralp Hut, see p. 124. Below us lie the *Susten Alp* (5767′), on the right, and the (1 hr.) *Guferplatten Alp* (5725′), on the left. The path gradually descends the stony valley of the *Hinterfeld Alp*, and crosses the Meien-Reuss twice.

Beyond the second bridge (5315′) a red-marked path on the left ascends viâ the *Oberplatti* (6742′) to the (2 hrs.) **Sustli Hut** of the S.A.C. (7415′; keeper; accommodation for 24), on the S.W. arête of the *Murmelblankstock* (9390′). This is a good headquarters for ascents in the Fünffingerstock and Grassen regions. It is reached from Engelberg viâ the Wenden-Joch (p. 138) and the *Stössensattel* (9121′), in 6-7 hrs., with guide.

We now cross the ($^3/_4$ hr.) deep ravine of the *Gorezmettlenbach* (5134′). — 20 min. *Fernigen* (4786′; Hôt. Edelweiss, 25 beds). — 40 min. **Meien-*Dörfli*** (4330′; Hôt. zum Sustenpass; Stern; Alpenrösli). Beyond 20 min. the chalets of *Hüsen* (3868′) we cross the Meien-Reuss again and proceed above its right bank. Descending rapidly and passing beneath the St. Gotthard Railway, we at length reach (40 min.) *Wassen* (p. 123).

39. From Lucerne to Berne. Entlebuch. Emmen-Tal.

59 M. SWISS FEDERAL RAILWAY in 3 hrs. (fares 15 fr. 85, 11 fr. 5, 7 fr. 20 c.). — Enquiries concerning the summer-resorts in the Emmen-Tal should be addressed to the 'Verkehrs-Verein' at *Langnau* (p. 148), *Konolfingen-Stalden* (p. 148), or *Gross-Höchstetten* (p. 14).

Lucerne, see p. 94. The train diverges to the left from the Bâle line (p. 16) short of the Reuss bridge and passes through a tunnel (1248 yds. long) under the *Zimmeregg* into the green valley of the *Kleine Emme*. — $3^1/_2$ M. *Littau* (1506′), at the base of the wooded Sonnenberg (p. 99). — $7^1/_2$ M. *Malters* (1693′; Hôt. Bahnhof; Klösterli, Kreuz, both in the village). The summer-resort of *Schwarzenberg* (2772′; Hôt.-Pens. Matt, P. from $7^1/_2$ fr.; Weisses Kreuz; Rössli, P. from $7^1/_2$ fr.) lies 3 M. to the S. (diligence).

Above *Schachen* the valley contracts. The train approaches

Digitized by Google

the Kleine Emme, and crosses it near *Wertenstein* (on the left), with its monastery, now a deaf-and-dumb asylum. Short tunnel.

13 M. **Wolhusen** (1864′; Rössli, 30 beds; Hôt. Bahnhof), a large village, divided by the Emme into *Wolhusen-Wiggern*, on the left bank, and *Wolhusen-Markt* opposite.

From Wolhusen to Langenthal, 24 M., railway in 2 hrs. (5 fr. 75, 3 fr. 75 c.). From (3 M.) *Menznau* a road (diligence) leads S.W. to the (5½ M.) health-resort of *Menzberg* (3314′; Kurhaus, 70 beds, P. from 8½ fr.). — 7 M. *Willisau* (1837′; pop. 1700; Rössli; Mohr), a pleasant little town at the confluence of the *Enz-Wiggern* and *Buch-Wiggern*, with a handsome church and an old castle. — 15½ M. *Huttwil* (2105′; pop. 2000; Krone; Mohr), a thriving place (branch-line to *Sumiswald* and Ramsei, see p. 14). — 21½ M. *Gutenburg* (Hôt. Bad Gutenburg, 70 beds, P. from 10 fr.). — 24 M. *Langenthal*, see p. 13.

We here enter the Entlebuch, a valley 15 M. long, with wooded slopes and luxuriant meadows. The train recrosses the Emme and ascends the E. side of the valley (five tunnels).

18 M. **Entlebuch** (2255′; Hôt.-Pens. Port, 30 beds; Drei Könige), a village at the junction of the *Entlen* torrent with the Emme, is the station for *Ebnet-Entlebuch* (2365′; Kurhaus Lindenhof), a health-resort 2 M. to the N.

A road (hotel-omnibus once daily in 3 hrs.) ascends the Entlen-Tal from Entlebuch to the (1¾ hr.) *Entlenmatt Inn*, then descends to the Entlen bridge, and again ascends in windings to the (10½ M.) **Schimberg-Bad** (4680′; Kurhaus, 150 beds, P. from 9 fr.), with an alkaline sulphur-spring. A path ascends in 1¼ hr. to the *Schimberg* (5975′), which affords an admirable panorama. The *Napf* (p. 148) is ascended from Entlebuch by road to the W. viâ *Dopleschwand* to (1½ hr.) *Romoos* (2598′; Kurhaus Kreuz), whence a good bridle-path leads to the (2½ hrs.) summit.

The train crosses the Entlen. On the left lies the village of *Hasli*.

21½ M. **Schüpfheim** (2388′; Adler; Kreuz, 20 beds; Rössli), the capital of the valley. About ½ M. from the station is the *Kurhaus Schüpfheim* (chalybeate spring, with iodine).

About 1½ hr. E. is *Heiligkreuz* (3700′; Kurhaus, 30 beds), a pilgrimage and summer resort. — A road (diligence in 1 hr. 25 min.; 2 fr. 40 c.) ascends S. from Schüpfheim through the valley of the Wald-Emme to the (5 M.) mountain-village of **Flühli** (2930′; Kurhaus, 74 beds, P. from 8½ fr.; Pens. Flora, 30 beds), with a sulphur-spring. Pleasant excursions to (1 hr.) the *Kessiloch*, a rocky gorge with a waterfall; to the (4 hrs.) *Schrattenfluh* (6864′), with glacier-worn rocky slopes and a splendid view, particularly from the *Scheibengütsch* (6690′), the S.W. point of the long ridge. — About 6 M. farther on is the health-resort of *Sörenberg* (3822′; Kurhaus Sörenberg, 80 beds, P. from 7½ fr.; Kur-Hôtel Mariental). — Sarnen (p. 138) is reached in 6 hrs. from Flühli; halfway is the summer-resort of *Seewen Alp* (5643′; Kurhaus), on the S.W. slopes of the *Feuerstein* (6703′; splendid view of the Alps).

We now cross the Kleine Emme and ascend the valley of the *Weiss-Emme* to the W.

26½ M. **Escholzmatt** (2805′; Hôt. Löwe, 50 beds, P. from 8 fr., good; Krone), a large village on the watershed between the Entlebuch and Emmen-Tal. Thence we may ascend the *Beichlen* (5810′; glorious view) in 2½ hrs. We next descend the valley of the upper *Ilfis*, the part of the Emmen-Tal belonging to Canton Lucerne. Short tunnel.

Digitized by Google

28½ M. *Wiggen* (2574′; Hôtel Rössli, 35 beds at 2-3, P. 6-7 fr., good). A diligence ascends the upper Emmen-Tal to (7½ M.) *Schangnau* (3058′; Löwe), and thence to (5 M.) the *Kemmeriboden-Bad* (3213′), with a sulphur spring, charmingly situated at the foot of the *Hohgant* (7224′; see p. 176).

We descend on the right bank of the *Ilfis* and reach (32½ M.) *Trubschachen* (2396′; Bär), at the confluence of the *Trubbach*, the first village in Canton Berne.

The ***Napf** (4620′; 3 hrs.) is the highest mountain between the Entlebuch and the Emmen-Tal. A road leads viâ (¾ hr.) *Trub* (2675′; Löwe) to (1 hr.) *Mettlen* (3458′), and a bridle-path thence to the (1-1¼ hr.) grassy plateau on top of the Napf, which commands a fine panorama from the Sentis to the Jura. The hôtel-pension (60 beds) is a favourite resort, over-crowded on Saturdays and Sundays.

35½ M. **Langnau** (2244′; pop. 8667; Hirsch, 45 beds, Löwe, 25 beds, both good; Bär; Hôt. Emmental), on the Ilfis, which joins the *Grosse Emme* 2 M. farther on, is the capital of the Emmen-Tal and the junction for the Emmen-Tal Railway to Burgdorf (p. 14).

Comprehensive view of the Alps from the *Rafrüti* (3950′; Kurhaus), 2½ hrs. N. A little farther on is the *Lüderen Alp* (3773′), a summer resort. We may follow the ridge thence viâ *Luss-Hütte* to the *Napf* (see above; 2½ hrs.).

The pleasant Emmen-Tal is noted for its agriculture and cattle-breeding, and its cheese is the finest produced in Switzerland. The neat wooden farm-houses with projecting eaves have retained the mediæval pattern.

The train crosses the *Grosse Emme*. 38 M. *Emmenmatt*, station for the health-resorts of *Moosbad* (2723′; Kurhaus, with chalybeate spring) and *Moosegg* (3215′; Kurhaus, 50 beds, P. from 9 fr.). — 40½ M. *Signau* (2090′; Bär). Short of (44 M.) *Züziwil* we cross the *Kiesenbach*. To the N.W., high up, is Gross-Höchstetten (p. 14). We then skirt the *Hürnberg* in a wide curve to (46½ M.) *Konolfingen-Stalden* (2180′; Hôt.-Rest. Bahnhof), junction for the line from Burgdorf to Thun (p. 14). — 48½ M. *Tägertschi*. View of the Alps.

51½ M. **Worb** (2001′; Löwe, good), a large village, 1 M. from the station, with an old castle (electric railway to Berne, see p. 153). To the S.E. is (2 M.) *Schwendlen-Bad*, surrounded by pine-woods. Fine view of the Bernese Alps and the Stockhorn chain to the left.

A motor-car runs from Worb to *Biglen* (p. 14; 3¾ M. in 20 min., 1 fr. 40 c.), passing (2 M.) *Enggistein* (2264′; well-known old inn; diligence to Walkringen, see p. 14), 20 min. from which is the **Rüttihubel-Bad** (2414′; 110 beds, P. from 7½ fr.), with a saline chalybeate spring, wooded environs, and a fine view of the Alps, especially from the *Knörihubel* (3027′; 35 min.).

54½ M. *Gümligen*, and thence to (59 M.) *Berne*, see p. 161.

Digitized by Google

40. From Lucerne to Wildegg *(Aarau)*. Seetal.

32 M. SEETAL RAILWAY (electric) in $2^1/_4$-$2^3/_4$ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 35, 4 fr. 15 c.).

From Lucerne to (3 M.) *Emmenbrücke*, see pp. 16, 15. — $4^1/_2$ M. *Emmen* (1410′); $^1/_2$ M. to the E. is the old nunnery of *Rathausen*, now an orphanage. — 7 M. *Waldibrücke*. The line quits the road and ascends to the right to ($8^1/_2$ M.) *Eschenbach* (1540′), with a Cistercian monastery dating from the 12th century. View of the Alps.

At (10 M.) *Ballwil* (1693′) we cross the watershed between the Reuss and the *Aa*, and descend into the attractive SEETAL. This 'lake-valley', belonging partly to Canton Lucerne and partly to Aargau, is bounded on the E. by the *Lindenberg* (2953′) and on the W. by the *Ehrlose* (2670′) and the Homberg (see below).

12 M. **Hochdorf** (1590′; pop. 3202; Hirsch, 15 beds from 3, B. $1^1/_2$, D. 4 fr.; Kreuz), picturesquely situated. Near the station is a theatre, where popular dramas are given on Sundays in summer.

On a hill to the E. ($^1/_2$ hr.) is the cantonal deaf-and-dumb asylum of *Hohenrain* (2014′), formerly a lodge of the Knights of St. John. To the N. of this is ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Schloss Horben* (2625′; inn). — Roads lead W. from Hochdorf by *Römerswil* to ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Oberreinach*, a ruin; and viâ *Hildisrieden* to the (6 M.) memorial chapel for the battle of *Sempach* (p. 15).

13 M. *Baldegg* (Löwe), a pretty village with a normal school for girls, lies at the S.E. end of the lovely *Baldegger See* (1530′). Skirting the E. bank of the lake, we next reach ($15^1/_2$ M.) *Gelfingen*. On the right is the castle of *Heidegg*. — 16 M. **Hitzkirch** (1550′), $^3/_4$ M. to the W. of the village, has an old Teutonic lodge, now a seminary for teachers. To the left, at the N. end of the Baldegg Lake, is *Richensee*, with the ruined castles of Grünenburg and Richensee. Close by are remains of lake-dwellings of the neolithic period. — $17^1/_2$ M. *Ermensee*.

At (18 M.) *Mosen* we reach the *Hallwiler See* (1490′), a lake $5^1/_2$ M. long and 1 M. broad, the W. bank of which we ascend to —

20 M. **Beinwil** (1720′; Rail. Restaurant; Löwe), a thriving village (2020 inhab.) with cigar factories, commanding a charming view of the lake. A footpath leads S.W. to ($^3/_4$ hr.) the top of the *Homberg* (2597′; good inn), the 'Rigi of the Aargau'.

FROM BEINWIL TO MÜNSTER, 5 M., branch-railway viâ ($1^3/_4$ M.) **Reinach** (1760′; Bär), an industrial village (4052 inhab.) in the upper *Winen-Tal*, at the foot of the *Stierenberg* (2865′; views). Thence viâ ($2^1/_2$ M.) *Menziken* (1807′) to (5 M.) **Münster** (2140′; Sonne), a small market-town of 1100 inhab., with the old abbey of *Beromünster*, mentioned as early as 1036. The handsome church, rebuilt in 1601-8, was redecorated in the rococo style in 1774-75. The treasury contains Romanesque ivories and Gothic enamels. — *Winental Tramway* from Reinach and Menziken to Aarau, see p. 20.

Digitized by Google

The cars run high above the lake to (21 M.) *Birrwil* (1715′) and descend to (23½ M.) *Boniswil* (1570′), station for *Seengen* (Bär), 1½ M. to the E. Between the two villages is the old moated castle of *Hallwil*, the ancestral seat of a well-known family, with foundations dating from the 12th century.

The diligence-road goes on to the S. from Seengen to *Schloss Brestenberg* (1516′; 60 beds, P. from 12 fr.), at the N. end of Lake Hallwil. After skirting the E. bank of the lake to (1½ M.) *Tennwil* and (2½ M.) *Meisterschwanden*, it turns E. to (3 M.) *Fahrwangen*, two large villages with a thriving straw-plait industry.—To the N. of Seengen is the (1 M.) summer-resort of *Pension Eichberg* (2132′; 35 beds, P. from 7 fr.).

25 M. *Niederhallwil-Dürrenäsch;* 26 M. *Seon* (Stern), a manufacturing village prettily situated; 29 M. *Lenzburg-Bahnhof*, the junction for Aarau (p. 20) and Baden (p. 18).

30 M. **Lenzburg**-*Stadt* (1339′; 3539 inhab.; Krone; Löwe), a busy little town on the *Aa*, with the cantonal reformatory and busy factories. Lenzburg is noted for its jam and candied fruits. On a hill above it, to the E., stands the picturesque *Schloss Lenzburg* (1663′), restored in the original style and now the property of Mr. James W. Ellsworth (visitors admitted to the gardens on Wed. and Sun. afternoons). Opposite, to the W., rises the *Staufberg* (1710′), with an old church (stained glass of early 15th cent.) and a fine view.

31 M. *Nieder-Lenz.*—32 M. *Wildegg* (1170′), a station on the railway from Aarau viâ Brugg to Zürich (p. 21).

Digitized by Google

III. THE BERNESE OBERLAND.

Route	Page
41. Berne and its Environs	152
Gurten, 160. Gurnigel-Bad, 161. — To Schwarzenburg, 161.	
42. From Berne to Thun.	
a. Federal Railway viâ Münsingen	161
b. Gürbetal Railway viâ Belp	162
Environs of Thun, 163, 164.	
43. Spiez and the Lower Kander-Tal. The Niesen	164
From Aeschi to Saxeten over the Renggli Pass, 165, 166.	
44. From Thun to Interlaken. Lake of Thun.	
a. Thunersee Railway	167
b. Tramway on the North bank	167
c. Steamboat	168
Sigriswil, 169. — Beatenberg, 170.	
45. Interlaken and its Environs	171
Heimwehfluh, Abendberg, Harder, 175. — Habkern-Tal, 175. — Schynige Platte, and thence to the Faulhorn, 176. — Saxeten-Tal, 177.	
46. The Lauterbrunnen Valley and Mürren	177
Isenfluh, 178. — Upper Steinberg, 180. — Environs of Mürren, 181. — Passes from Mürren and Lauterbrunnen: to the Kiental, Kandersteg, the Lötschen-Tal, and the Eggishorn. Rottal Hut, 183-185.	
47. From Interlaken to the Little Scheidegg.	
a. Viâ Lauterbrunnen and Wengen	185
Mettlen Alp, 187. — Lauberhorn, Männlichen, Eiger, 188.	
b. Viâ Grindelwald	188
c. The Jungfrau Railway	189
Guggi Hut, Silberhorn, 189. — Excursions and ascents from Jungfrau-Joch station, 191, 192.	
48. Grindelwald and its Environs	192
Upper Grindelwald Glacier, 193. Wetterhorn, 194. — Lower Glacier, Bäregg, 194, 195. — Mettenberg, 195. — Bergli Hut, Schwarzegg Hut, Strahlegg Hut, Gross-Lauteraarhorn, Finsteraarhorn. Over the Strahlegg, the Finsteraar-Joch, or Lauteraar-Sattel to the Grimsel, 195. — From Grindelwald to the Faulhorn, 196, 197.	
49. From Meiringen to Interlaken. Lake of Brienz	198
Environs of Meiringen: Gorge of the Aare, 198; Reichenbach Falls, 199. — Brienzer Rothorn, 200. Giessbach, 201. — Axalp, Iseltwald, 201.	
50. From Meiringen to Grindelwald over the Great Scheidegg	202
Rosenlaui-Bad, 203. From the Great Scheidegg to the Faulhorn, 203.	

Digitized by Google

Route Page
51. From Meiringen to the Rhone Glacier over the Grimsel 204
Urbach-Tal; Gauli Hut, 204. — Dossen Hut, Handeck Fall, 205. — Kleines Siedelhorn, 206. — Dollfus Hut, Oberaar-Joch, Finsteraarhorn, 207.
52. From Spiez viâ Kandersteg to Brigue. The Lötschberg Railway 208
Kiental, Kurhaus Griesalp, Gspaltenhorn, Büttlassen, 208, 209. — Excursions from Kandersteg. Oschinen-See, Gastern-Tal, Blümlisalp, Dündenhorn, Doldenhorn, Alpschelenhubel, 211, 212. — From Kandersteg to the Baths of Leuk over the Gemmi. Balmhorn, Altels, Wildstrubel, 212, 213.
53. From Frutigen to Adelboden 214
Excursions and ascents from Adelboden, Albristhorn, Wildstrubel, 215. — From Adelboden to Lenk; to Kandersteg; to the Gemmi, 215.
54. From Spiez (Interlaken) to Zweisimmen and Saanen (Montreux) 216
Diemtig-Tal. Grimmialp, Seehorn, Männlifluh, 216; Grimmi Alp Pass, 217. — From Erlenbach to the Stockhorn; Weissenburg-Bad, 217. — Excursions from Zweisimmen, 218. — From Gstaad to the Lauenen-Tal, 219. — Excursions from Saanen, 219.
55. From Zweisimmen to Lenk. The Upper Simmen-Tal 220
Excursions from Lenk: Mülkerblatt, Iffigensee, Wildhorn, Wildstrubel, 220, 221. — From Lenk to Gsteig; to Adelboden, 221; over the Rawil to Sion, 221, 222.

41. Berne and its Environs.

Railway Station (Pl. C, 3), with a good *Restaurant* and a money-changer's office. Departing travellers should note that hotel-servants are not allowed on the platform or on the flight of steps leading to it from the entrance-hall. — *Official Information Bureau* at the station, corner of the Bubenberg-Platz (open on weekdays 8-12.30 & 1.30-6.30).

Hotels. **Grand-Hôtel & Bernerhof* (Pl. a; D, 4), Bundesgasse, 200 beds from 7, B. 2½, L. 6½, D. 7½, P. from 18 fr., **Bellevue Palace* (Pl. b; E, 4), Inselgasse, 250 beds from 10, B. 2½, L. 8, D. 9, P. from 25 fr., both with view of the Alps; **Schweizerhof* (Pl. c; C, 3), Bahnhof-Platz, 200 beds from 7, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 17 fr.; **Bristol* (Pl. h; D, 3, 4), Spitalgasse 21 and Schauplatzgasse 10, 130 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 15 fr.; **Favorite-Park-Hotel* (Pl. fa; A, 3), Schanzeneck-Str., 48 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 13½ fr. — *Bär* (Pl. r; D, 4), Schauplatzgasse, 100 beds from 4½, D. 4½, P. from 13 fr., good; *Jura* (Pl. d; C, 4), Bubenberg-Platz, 75 beds from 4½, D. 4½, P. from 14 fr., with beer-restaurant and garden, good; *Lion* (Pl. i; C, D, 4), Spitalgasse, 70 beds, good, *Post* (Pl. s; D, 3), Neuengasse, 50 beds, *France-Terminus* (Pl. e; C, 3), Neuengasse, 45 beds, at these three R. from 4½, D. 4½, P. from 13 fr.; *Simplon* (Pl. si; D, 3), Aarbergergasse, 40 beds from 4½, D. or S. 4, P. from 12 fr.; *National* (Maulbeerbaum; Pl. k, B, 4), Hirschen-Graben, 30 beds from 4, D. 3½, P. from 12 fr. — *Croix Fédérale* (Pl. q; D, 3), Zeughausgasse, 70 beds, good, *Brünig* (Pl. br; C, 3), Bahnhof-Platz, 26 beds, in both these R. from 3½, D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Ruof* (Pl. l; D, 3), Aarbergergasse, 40 beds from 3, D. 3½, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. de la Gare* (Pl. t; D, 3), Neuengasse, 30 beds, *Hirsch* (Pl. o; D, 3), Neuengasse, 26 beds,

Digitized by Google

Zähringer Hof (Pl. u; B, 2), Gesellschafts-Str., 25 beds, in these three R. from 3½, D. 3½, P. from 10 fr.; *Emmenthaler Hof* (Pl. v; D, 3), 20 beds, *Stern* (Etoile; Pl. m, D, 3), Aarbergergasse, 25 beds, *Hôt. du Sauvage* (Wildenmann; Pl. p, D, 3), Aarbergergasse, 30 beds, in these three R. from 3, D. 3½, P. from 9 fr. — Outside the town: **Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Site* (Pl. w; E, 2), on the Schänzli (p. 160), 50 beds, with fine view, **Hôt.-Pens. Gurtenkulm* (p. 160), 75 beds, at both R. from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 13½ fr.

Hôtels Meublés. **Bubenberg* (Pl. x; C, 4), Bubenberg-Platz, 40 beds from 4½ fr., with good restaurant; *Métropole* (Pl. me; D, 3), Zeughausgasse, 65 beds from 5 fr.; *Ratskeller* (Pl. ra; F, 4), Gerechtigkeitsgasse, 30 beds from 4 fr.

Pensions. *Villa Frey*, Schwarztor-Str. 71, 10 min. from the station (Pl. fr, A, 4, 5; 49 beds, P. from 12 fr.); *Elite*, Ziegler-Str. 12 (Pl. A, 4; 15 beds, P. from 12½ fr.). — *Eden*, Schlössli-Str. 23 (15 beds); *Herter*, Kramgasse 5 (Pl. he, F, 4; 25 beds); *Quisisana*, Oberweg 6, near the Schänzli (p. 160; 22 beds); *Villa Sonnenberg* (Pl. F, 2; 15 beds); *Stamm*, Schanzenberg-Str. 7 (Pl. E, 2; 20 beds); *Berna*, Schanzeneck-Str. 19 (Pl. B, 3); *Bois Fleury*, Riedweg 17, on the way to the Enge (Pl. C, 1; 30 beds); *Jolimont*, at the Äussere Enge (p. 160; ½ hr.; 45 beds), with view and shady walks (open April-Oct.). In all these P. from 10 fr.

Cafés and Restaurants (Vaud or Valais wine). At the *Schweizerhof* (p. 152) and other hotels; at the *Casino* (p. 157); *Grand Café-Restaurant du Théâtre*, Theater-Platz 7; *Daetwyler-Spoerry*, Kramgasse 74; *Zum Hacker*, Neuengasse 44, near the station; *Zytglogge* (comp. p. 156), corner of Theater-Platz and Amthausgasse; *Kornhauskeller* (p. 156; beer); *Ratskeller*, corner of Gerechtigkeitsgasse and Kreuzgasse; *Schwellenmätteli* (Pl. E, 4), below the Kirchenfeld Bridge (fish). — *Kursaal Schänzli*, see p. 160.

Baths. *Municipal River Baths* (Pl. D, 5) in the Aare, at Marzili, for men and women (June-Sept.; 58-68° Fahr.; cable tramway from the Bundes-Terrasse). — Hot baths in the *Sommerleistbad*, Hirschen-Graben 44; *Central-Bad*, Marktgasse 41.

Cabs. An additional charge of 20% is made on the following tariff. Within the town: for ¼ hr. 1-2 pers. 1 fr. 20, 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 80 c.; ½ hr., 1 fr. 80. and 2 fr. 40 c.; ¾ hr., 2 fr. 40 c. and 3 fr.; 1 hr., 3 fr. and 3 fr. 60 c.; each addit. ¼ hr. 80 or 90 c. Two-horse: same fares as for 3-4 pers. with one horse. Trunk 30 c. Double fares at night (10-6). — **Motor Cabs.** An additional charge of 50% is made on the following tariff. For 1-2 pers. up to 375 metres 1 fr., every 125 metres more 10 c.; for 3-5 pers., or 1-5 pers. outside the town, up to 300 metres 1 fr., every 100 metres more 10 c.; etc.

Tramways (20 c.), all starting from the *Railway Station* (Pl. C, 3, 4). With blue boards: in one direction to the Zeitglocken (p. 156) and the Bears' Dens (Pl. H, 3); in the other to the Bremgarten-Wald (p. 160; *Cemetery*, beyond Pl. A, 3). — With white boards: in one direction to the Zeitglocken (p. 156), Kornhaus Bridge (p. 160), *Schänzli* (Pl. E, 2), and *Breitenrain;* in the other to Sulgenbach (Pl. A, 5) and *Weissenbühl*. — With red boards: in one direction to the Zeitglocken (p. 156), *Casino* (p. 157), Kirchenfeld Bridge, Helvetia-Platz (Pl. E, 5), *Historical Museum* (p. 157), and *Burgernziel* (beyond Pl. G, 5); in the other by the *Länggasse* (Pl. B, 3, 2; A, 2, 1) to the Bremgarten-Wald (p. 160). — With yellow boards: in one direction by the Enge-Str. (Pl. C, 2) and Neubrück-Str. (Pl. C, 1) to *Brückfeld* (beyond Pl. B, 1); in the other by the Monbijou-Str. (Pl. B, 4, 5) to *Friedheim*, Schönegg, and *Gross-Wabern* (Gurten; comp. p. 160). — **Electric Railways.** 1. From the Kirchenfeld to (2 M.) *Muri*, (3 M.) *Gümligen* (p. 148), and (6 M., in ½ hr.) *Worb* (p. 148; 1 fr.). — 2. From the Bahnhof-Platz (Pl. C, 3) below the *Äussere Enge* and viâ (1½ M.) *Felsenau*, (2 M.) *Tiefenau*, and (2½ M.) *Tiefenaubrücke* (branch to *Worblaufen* and Ittingen, 1½ M.) to (4 M.) *Zollikofen* (p. 14; 50 c.).

Post Office (Pl. C, D, 3), opposite the railway station. — **Telegraph & Telephone Offices** in the railway station and at the post offices.

Digitized by Google

British Minister, *Hon. Theo Russell, C. B., C. V. O.*; chancellery, Thun-Strasse 50 (Pl. F, 5); Consul, *Gaston de Muralt, O. B. E.*, Christoffelgasse 4. — **United States Chargé d'Affaires,** *William Walker Smith*, Muri-Strasse 65 (Pl. H, 5); Chief of Chancery, *John Weber*, Monbijou-Str. 23; Consul, *Thornwell Haynes*, Marktgasse 37.

English Church *(St. Ursula's)*, Jubiläums-Platz, Kirchenfeld; services all the year round. – *Roman Catholic Church*, Dreifaltigkeits-Kirche (Pl. C, 1).

Shops. Bookseller (ordnance maps; art objects), *A. Francke*, Bubenberg-Platz 6. — Travellers' and tourists' requisites: *Th. Björnstad & Co.*, Schauplatzgasse 6. — Photographic materials: *Photohaus*, Christoffelgasse 3.

Times of Admission. *Alpine Museum* (p. 156), 9-12 & 1.30-5, adm. 50 c.; free on Sun. 10.30-12. — *Art Gallery* (p. 158), 9-12 & 1.30-5, Sun. 10.30-12 & 1.30-4; adm. 50 c.; free on Tues. & Sundays. — *Bundeshaus* (p. 155), 8.30-11.30 & 1.30-5.30, Sun. 10.30-12 & 1.30-4; adm. free. — *Historical Museum* (p. 157), 8-12 & 2-6 (winter 9-12 & 2-4), Sun. 10.30-12 & 2-4; closed on Mon. mornings; adm. 50 c., free on Tues. & Sat. afternoons and all day on Sunday. — *Industrial Museum* (p. 156), Tues.-Sat. 9-12 & 2-5, Sun. 10-12. — *Kunsthalle* (p. 157), Mon. 1.30-5, Tues.-Sat. 10-12.30 & 1.30-5, Sun. 10-12.30 & 1.30-4. — *Minster* (p. 156), 8-12 & 2-6, adm. 20 c.; free on Sun. 10.15-12. — *Natural History Museum* (p. 159), 8-12 & 2-6 (winter 9-12 & 2-4), Sun. 10.30-12 & 2-4; adm. 50 c., free on Tues. & Sat. 2-4 and all day on Sundays. — *Postal Museum* (at the Post Office, Pl. C, D, 3), free daily 10-12. — *Swiss Educational Exhibition* (Pl. C, 3), free on weekdays 9-12 & 2-5.

Visitors pressed for time should visit the 'Kleine Schanze' and walk past the Federal Palace to the Kirchenfeld Bridge and the Historical Museum; then to the Minster; follow the Kreuzgasse to the Rathaus; cross the Nydeck Bridge to the Bears' Dens; return past the Zeitglockenturm to the Kornhaus-Platz and cross the Kornhaus Bridge to the Schänzli; cross the railway-bridge to the Art Gallery and Natural History Museum.

Berne (1788′), Ger. *Bern*, with 104,626 inhab., has been the seat of the Swiss government since 1848. Its canton is the second largest in area and contains the largest population in the Confederation. The city, in a striking situation, is built on a peninsula of sandstone-rock, formed by the *Aare*, which flows 100′ below. Lofty bridges connect it with the modern quarters on the hills of the right bank. The streets in the old part of the town are flanked with arcades ('Lauben'), which form a covered way for foot passengers. Among the chief attractions of Berne are its numerous fountains, mostly dating from the 16th century. In other respects also it retains more mediæval features than any other large town in Switzerland.

Founded by Duke Berthold V. of Zähringen in 1191, the town became independent of the Empire in 1218. In 1353 Berne joined the Confederation, in which the valour of its citizens played a leading part, and in 1528 it embraced the Reformed faith.

Berne is celebrated for its splendid *Views of the Alps (from the Bundes-Terrasse, the Kleine Schanze, Schänzli, the Casino Terrace, etc.), and the phenomenon of the 'Alpine glow' (p. xv) is seen here to great advantage. The most important mountains are marked on the Panorama, p. 153. From other points the following mountains also are visible: to the right of the Doldenhorn, the *Balmhorn* (12,175′) with the *Altels* (11,930′; 31 M. distant), and, over the Gurten, the bell-shaped summit of the *Stockhorn* (7195′); to the left of the Schrattenfluh, the peaks of the *Spannörter* (10,505′; 55 M.) and the *Schlossberg* (10,285′; both near Engelberg), the crest of the *Beichlen* near Escholzmatt (5810′), and the *Feuerstein* above the Entlebuch (6700′).

To the S. of the railway station is the Bubenberg-Platz (Pl. C, 4), the centre of the tramway traffic, where, in front of the handsome

Digitized by Google

Burger-Spital (1734-42), a monument to *Adrian von Bubenberg* (1424-79), the defender of Morat against Charles the Bold (comp. p. 246), was erected in 1897 from a design by Max Leu. On the left, at the beginning of the Spitalgasse (see below), is the *Church of the Holy Ghost,* built by N. Schiltknecht in the French baroque style (1726-29).—The Schwanengasse leads hence to the ***Kleine Schanze** (Pl. C, 4), gardens laid out on the site of a redoubt, with a superb view of the Alps (mountain-indicator on the upper terrace). A somewhat singular monument, by René de Saint-Marceaux (1909), commemorates the foundation of the *International Postal Union* at Berne in 1874.

To the E. of the Kleine Schanze, supported by huge walls on the edge of the cliff, rises the ***Bundeshaus,** or *Federal Palace* (Pl. D, 4; adm., see p. 154), a handsome edifice in the Florentine Renaissance style. The *Western Block,* built by Friedrich Studer in 1851-55, contains the political department, the departments of the interior and justice, and the federal library. In front of it, in the Bundesgasse, is a fountain-figure of Berna, by R. Christen (1858). The *Central Block* or *Parliament House,* a fine domed structure by H. Auer (1894-1901), contains the chambers of the two legislative assemblies (the 'Nationalrat' and the 'Ständerat', comp. p. xxxiv; illus. guide 1 fr.). Outside the entrance are two colossal seated bronze figures of Ancient and Modern Historians, by Reymond; above the pediment rises the statue of Swiss Independence, with allegorical figures of the Legislative and Executive Powers, by Niederhäusern. Handsome staircase. The chamber of the Nationalrat is embellished with a large fresco by Ch. Giron, 'The Cradle of the Confederation' (bird's-eye view of the Lake of Lucerne). On the S. front are the arms of the twenty-two cantons, in mosaic, and statues of a Ploughman, a Merchant, a Scholar, a Soldier, an Artisan, and an Artist. The *Eastern Block,* erected from Auer's designs in 1888-92, accommodates the departments of war, trade, industry, and agriculture.—Passages between the three buildings lead to the *Bundes-Terrasse,* adjoining the S. façade, 130 ft. above the Aare.

The chief centre of traffic is where a series of streets, the Spitalgasse, Marktgasse, Kramgasse, and Gerechtigkeitsgasse, which extend from the Bubenberg-Platz to the Nydeck Bridge, a distance of nearly a mile, is crossed by the thoroughfare connecting the two great bridges. In the Spitalgasse is the *Bagpiper Fountain,* dating from the early 16th century. The Bären-Platz and Waisenhaus-Platz (Pl. D, 3, 4) marked the W. limit of the town down to 1346. In the Bären-Platz is the *Bear Fountain,* by R. Münger (Berne's cognizance, the bear, is to be seen all over the city). At the N. end of the Waisenhaus-Platz is the handsome *Orphanage* (1782).

At the beginning of the Marktgasse stands the Käfigturm (Pl. D, 3), restored in the 17th century. The Marktgasse contains

Digitized by Google

the *Seiler-Brunnen* and the *Schützen-Brunnen* (Archer Fountain; 1527), the former with a statue of the foundress of the Insel Hospital (p. 160). Farther on, beyond some interesting old guild-houses (Smiths, Carpenters, Weavers) and the Kornhaus-Platz, is the **Zeitglockenturm** (Pl. E, 3, 4), the ancient landmark of Berne, till the middle of the 13th cent. the W. gate of the old town; it was rebuilt in the 15th and 18th cent., and is decorated with modern frescoes. On the E. side is a curious clock ('Zytglogge'), which proclaims each hour by the crowing of a cock, while just before the hour a troop of bears marches in procession.

The Kornhaus-Platz (Pl. E, 3) is embellished with the grotesque *Kindlifresser-Brunnen* (Ogre Fountain), with a procession of armed bears on the shaft of the column. The handsome **Kornhaus** (Pl. E, 3), built as a granary in 1711-16, but now a technical school, contains in the basement the *Kornhaus-Keller* (p. 153; formerly the municipal wine-cellar). On the upper floor is the *Industrial Museum* (p. 154). In the N.W. corner of the square, at the beginning of the Kornhaus Bridge (p. 160), is the *Theatre,* built by Wurstemberger (1903), open only from Sept. till May. Behind the Kornhaus, in the Zeughausgasse, are the police station and the *French Church,* an early-Gothic building, frequently restored, containing mediæval frescoes (adm. 50 c.; verger, Marktgasse 22). Opposite is the *Volkshaus*, built by Ingold (1914), with sculptures by Hötger, where the first international Socialist conference was held after the War in Feb. 1919. Adjacent, at No. 17, is the **Alpine Museum** (adm., see p. 154), with several excellent relief models (Jungfrau group on a scale of 1:10,000), maps, models of huts, etc.

The so-called Lower Town, to the E. of the Zeitglockenturm, has many a picturesque corner to show. The bear appears in armour on the *Zähringer-Brunnen* in the Kramgasse (Pl. E, F, 3, 4), and in the Gerechtigkeitsgasse (Pl. F, G, 3) are the *Samson* and the *Justice Fountains,* the latter dating from 1543.

The minster church is conspicuous on the S. edge of the lower town. In the Münster-Platz (Pl. F, 4) are the *Moses Fountain* and an equestrian statue (by Volmar, 1848) of *Rudolf von Erlach,* victor at Laupen (p. 247). The Casino is close by (see p. 157).

The ***Minster** (Pl. F, 4), a fine late-Gothic edifice, dedicated to St. Vincent, was begun in 1421 by Matthäus Ensinger of Ulm and completed in 1598. The tower was finished only in 1891-6, when Professor Aug. Beyer of Ulm added the upper octagon and the openwork spire (328 ft. high). Round the roof runs a beautiful open balustrade, the design of which is different between each pair of buttresses. The sculptures of the W. portal (end of 15th cent.) represent the Last Judgment; in the outer arches are Christ, above, with the Virgin and John the Baptist on the left and right, and the Apostles; in the *inner arches are the* Prophets and the Wise and Foolish Virgins.

Digitized by Google

The INTERIOR (adm., see p. 154) consists of nave and aisles, without transepts. The *Stained Glass* on the N. side of the choir (one window representing the dogma of Transubstantiation, another the Life of Christ) dates from 1496; that on the S. side is modern (1867). The *Choir Stalls* (1523) are adorned on the left side with Christ and the Apostles, on the right with Moses and the Prophets. The escutcheon of *Berthold von Zähringen* (see below) in the right aisle was presented by the city in 1600. On tablets beside the monument of the burgomaster *Friedrich von Steiger* (d. 1799), in the left aisle, are the names of the 702 Bernese who fell in 1798, at the Grauholz (p. 14) and at Neuenegg, in an engagement with the French. In front of this is an Entombment by *C. Tscharner* (1870). — The gallery of the TOWER (250 steps; 50 c.) commands a magnificent view.

The *MINSTER TERRACE, shaded by chestnuts and famous for its view, has a statue of *Berthold V. von Zähringen*, the founder of Berne, by Tscharner (1847).

In the N. part of the Lower Town is the **Rathaus** (Pl. F, 3), or *Cantonal Hall*, erected in 1406-16 in the Burgundian late-Gothic style, with a beautiful exterior staircase and a frieze of the arms of the Bernese districts. In the square in front is the *Standard-Bearer Fountain.* — At the E. end of the old town (Pl. G, 3), where once stood the *Nydeck*, the old castle of the Dukes of Zähringen, ancient narrow streets descend to the Aare. In the Läufer-Platz are (l.) the *Läufer-Brunnen* and (r.) the original *Rathaus* ('Der Burger Hus'). The adjoining *Untertorbrücke* replaced the first wooden bridge in the 15th century.

The continuation of the Gerechtigkeitsgasse leads on to the **Nydeck Bridge** (Pl. H, 3), built in 1841-44 and crossing the valley by a single stone span of 180 ft., 85 ft. above the Aare. On the right beyond the bridge are the **Bears' Dens** (Bärengraben), a highly popular attraction since the time of René II., Duke of Lorraine (d. 1508), who presented them to the city. — Hence we may walk upstream (r.) to the Kirchenfeld Bridge (see below; 1/4 hr.), or downstream (l.) to the Kornhaus Bridge (p. 160).

Between the Minster and the Bundeshaus is the **Casino** (Pl. E, 4), completed in 1909, a striking edifice in the Bernese 18th cent. style, with banqueting and concert halls and a restaurant frequented in the afternoons and evenings (adm. 50 c. when the band plays). The *View from the terrace is one of the finest in Berne (comp. the Panorama, p. 152). — Behind the Casino, at Kesslergasse 41, is the *Municipal and University Library* (220,000 vols.), built in 1787-92.

The **Kirchenfeld Bridge** (Pl. E, 4), built in 1882-83, crosses the Aare valley in two iron spans of 285′ each and connects the old town with the *Kirchenfeld*, a modern villa quarter. To the left at the end of the bridge is the new *Kunsthalle*, with art exhibitions (adm., see p. 154).

The ***Bernese Historical Museum** (Pl. E, 5) was built by H. Lambert and E. von Rodt in 1890-94 in the style of a 16th cen

Digitized by Google

castle, with an allegorical mosaic over the entrance. Of the various collections the most important are the arms and armour from the Berne arsenal and the ecclesiastical and civic antiquities presented by the municipality. Adm., see p. 154; illus. guide 1½ fr.

MIDDLE FLOOR (first entered). The vestibule contains a collection of mediæval cannon and a Roman mosaic pavement from Toffen (p. 162). To the right is the *Archæological Collection.* Room I. Antiquities from lake-dwellings; implements of the stone, bronze, and iron periods (mostly from the Jura), and Roman remains; canoe; bronze vase from Grächwyl. Room II. Gallo-Roman and Germanic antiquities. Room III. Ancient Egypt, Greece, and Italy. Mosaic pavement from Herzogenbuchsee (p. 14). — To the left is the *Ethnographical Collection*, consisting chiefly of objects from N. America, the South Sea Islands (collected by Wäber, the companion of Capt. Cook on his third voyage, 1778), China, Japan, India, Persia, Borneo, Java, and Africa.

GROUND FLOOR. Several *Early Swiss Rooms.* Also old sledges and sedan-chairs, peasants' furniture and utensils, etc.

UPPER FLOOR (mediæval and modern times). In the ARMOURY are *Armour* of the 15-16th cent., *Weapons*, and *Banners*, all from the Berne Arsenal. — To the right (E.): ROOM Ia (Burgundian Room). *Weapons; Tapestry* and *Embroidery* with the ducal arms of Burgundy, captured at Grandson (1476; p. 243). — ROOM Ib (Ecclesiastical Room). To the right, tapestry with scenes from the life of Trajan, after R. van der Weyden's lost frescoes in the Hôtel de Ville of Brussels (15th cent.); embroidered *Antependia* from Lausanne and the Abbey of Königsfelden (p. 18), of the 13-15th cent.; *Ecclesiastical Vestments* of the 14-16th cent.; *Stained Glass.* — ROOM II. *Bernese Costumes;* paintings of costumes; fans; embroideries. — ROOM III (Silver Chamber). About 100 silver *Guild*, *Family*, and *Church Cups;* badges of the Bernese guilds; *Diptych*, made at Venice after 1290 and once the property of King Andrew of Hungary; the original MS. of the '*Wacht am Rhein*' by Max Schneckenburger (1840). — To the left (W.) of the staircase: ROOM IV. Four tapestries with the history of Cæsar (c. 1450); old porcelain, stoneware, glass, pewter; carved coffers; magistrates' chairs; beadles' and judges' staves; seals. From the oriel-window there is a fine view of the town. — ROOM V. Views of Berne in the 17-18th cent.; wood-carvings; old watches and standard measures; pottery made in the canton of Berne; baking moulds; musical instruments, etc. — ROOM VI. Room from the château of Landshut, in Canton Berne, with panelling of 1628. — On the upper landing, modern Swiss weapons and uniforms; on the right, the Gutenberg Room, with old printing presses.

An annexe on the S. is to receive the *Henri Moser-Charlottenfels Collection* of Oriental weapons and other objects of industrial art.

On the S.W. side of the Kirchenfeld (comp. Pl. E, 5) is the *Swiss National Library*, with 350,000 vols., containing also the *Federal Record Office.* Adjacent is the *Topographical Institute*, and opposite, the *Federal Mint.*

In the Waisenhaus-Str., to the N.W. of the Waisenhaus-Platz, are two noteworthy museums.

The ***Art Gallery** (*Kunst-Museum;* Pl. D, 2, 3), built in 1879, consists mainly of about 500 modern Swiss paintings, including excellent examples of K. Stauffer-Bern (1857-91) and F. Hodler (1853-1918). There are also a few sculptures and older paintings. Adm., see p. 154; catalogue 50 c.

GROUND FLOOR. Two rooms to the left contain sculptures (works by *Rodo von Niederhäusern*) and casts.

Digitized by Google

The vestibule of the UPPER FLOOR contains paintings by *F. Hodler* (252. Woodcutter; 249. The undeceived; 251. Day; 250. Eurythmia; 248. Night). On the left, three cabinets with early pictures: 36, 37. *H. Bichler* (Berne, 15th cent.), Annunciation; 243. *J. Heintz* (Berne, 1564-1609), The artist and his brothers and sisters; *H. Bichler*, 31. SS. Peter and Christopher, 32-35. Scenes from the life of John the Baptist; 324. *Nic. Manuel Deutsch* (Berne, c. 1484-1530), Nativity of the Virgin and St. Luke the Evangelist; 54. *Boltraffio*, The painter Francesco Melzi. Adjoining are four rooms with works by modern painters. ROOM I (r.). 89. *E. Burnand*, Descent from the Alp; 353. *F. Millet*, Portrait; *E. de Pury*, Fishing in the lagoon; 74. *Botticelli*, Two fragments of the 'Magnificat'. — ROOM II. 40. *E. Biéler*, Fallen leaves; 229. *A. Gos*, Alps of Valais; 52. *A. Böcklin*, Idyll of the sea; 466. *A. Stäbli*, Landscape after a thunderstorm; 260. *Annie Hopf*, Prayer-meeting; 447. *H. Sandreuter*, At the gate of Paradise; 99. *G. Castan*, Lake of Oschinen. — ROOM III. On the right: 247. *F. Hodler*, Portrait of himself; 469. *K. Stauffer-Bern*, A crucified man; 86. *F. Buchser*, The antiquary; *K. Stauffer-Bern*, 471. Mother of the artist, 477. Study of a skull, 474. Study of a head, 472 (above), Sister of the artist; 510. *B. Vautier*, Saying grace; 343. *A. de Meuron*, Chamois-hunter; 470. *K. Stauffer-Bern*, The victim; 295. *R. Koller*, Strayed cow; 11. *Anker*, Grandfather's prayer; 90. *Al. Calame*, Waterfall near Meiringen. — ROOM IV. 92. *Arthur Calame*, Lake of Geneva; 504, 503. *J. H. Tischbein*, Portraits of women; 227. *Ch. Giron*, The model; 8. *Anker*, School examination; 321. *A. Lugardon*, On the Riffel; 235. *K. Grob*, Death of Winkelried (p. 15); 126. *Fr. Diday*, Alpine chalet; above, 41. *E. Biéler*, The spring; 10. *Anker*, Soup of the poor; 512. *Veillon*, Lake of Brienz; 224. *K. Girardet*, Battle of Morat. — ROOM V. 228. *Giron*, Wrestling-match; 7. *P. Anastasio*, Ad bestias; 203. *K. Gehri*, Golden wedding. — ROOM VI. On the left: 122. *Plinio Colombi*, Thaw; 473. *K. Stauffer-Bern*, Portrait of the sculptor Klein (sketch); 87. *M. Buri*, After the funeral.

Opposite is the **Natural History Museum** (Pl. D, 3), notable as affording admirable illustrations of the geology and mineralogy of the Alps. Adm., see p. 154.

GROUND FLOOR. The room to the right contains the *Collection of Minerals*, which includes magnificent crystals from the Grimsel (p. 208) and the Tiefen Glacier (p. 131). To the left is the *Palæontological Collection*, rich in fossils. Perfect skeletons of the Irish elk and the cave-bear. Relief of the Bernese Oberland by Ed. Beck. — On the staircase are collections of antlers. — On the first and second floors is the *Zoological Collection*. In the central saloon (1st floor) are the large ruminants. In the room on the left, birds. In the room on the right, mammalia. Adjacent, a room devoted to the Swiss fauna. — On the 2nd floor, to the left, reptiles, amphibia, and fishes; to the right, molluscs, crustacea, insects, etc.

The grounds on the **Grosse Schanze** (Pl. B, C, 3), above the station, occupy the site of the chief bastion of the town walls (built in 1623 and pulled down in 1840) and afford an extensive panorama (view-indicator on the *Martinshubel*). At the top are the *Observatory*, the *University* (founded in 1834; 2000 students), the offices of the *Swiss Federal Railways*, the *Women's Hospital*, and the *Appeal Courts*. In front of the University is a statue of *Albrecht von Haller* (1708-77), physician, scholar, and poet, by H. Siegwart (1908). Farther on (5 min. N.W.) are the *Physiological Institute*, the *Chemical Laboratory*, the *Anatomical Institute* (Pl. A, 2), the church of *St. Paul* (1905), and the cantonal *Higher Seminary*.

Digitized by Google

To the W. of the town, in the continuation of the **Laupen-Strasse** (Pl. A, 3, 4), are the large *Insel-Spital*, a hospital originally founded by Anna Seiler in 1354, the *University Clinical Institutes*, the *Children's Hospital*, and the new *Friedenskirche* on the Veilihubel. To the N.W. is the Bremgarten Cemetery, with a crematorium.

Running N. from the Kornhaus-Platz (p. 156) and connecting the old town with the new quarter on the *Spitalacker* is the ***Kornhaus Bridge** (Pl. E, 3, 2), built in 1895-98, an iron structure of six arches (the widest 377 ft. in span) crossing the deep valley 157 ft. above the stream.

The ***Schänzli** (Pl. E, 2), just beyond the bridge (l.), on the site of an outwork of the fortifications, is now occupied by the *Kursaal* (café-restaurant, gaming-room, terrace, and shady gardens). This is perhaps the finest view-point in Berne and is crowded in the afternoon and evening when the band plays (50-70 c.). In the foreground lies the picturesque city, dominated by the Gurten; on the left are the Bernese Alps, with the Niesen and Stockhorn ranges in front; on the right are the Fribourg mountains, with the Moléson in the extreme distance. — Between the Schänzli and the railway bridge is the *Botanic Garden*, with large hothouses and an interesting collection of Alpine plants (adm. free).

The **Bremgarten-Wald**, to the N.W. of the city, affords pretty walks. About $^3/_4$ hr.'s walk from the tram terminus 'Friedhof', or 35 min. from 'Länggasse' is the *Glasbrunnen*, whence $^1/_2$ hr.'s walk E. brings us to the *Enge*, a favourite café-restaurant, high above the Aare, with a view of the city and the Alps. We return viâ the (10 min.) Hirschenpark (Pl. C, 1), joining the tramway in the Neubrück-Strasse.

A charming walk may be taken N. from the Äussere Enge, past the Pension Jolimont (p. 153) and through splendid beech-woods, to (40 min.) the Aare, which we cross by ferry to *Reichenbach* (château and brewery). Thence we may walk to (1-1$^1/_4$ hr.) *Worblaufen*, returning to Berne by electric railway (p. 153).

For the excursion up the ***Gurten** (2792′), a long green hill to the S. of Berne, we take one of the tramcars with yellow boards (p. 153) to the terminus at *Gross-Wabern* (1895′; p. 162), which is 5 min. walk from the lower station of the Gurten cable railway (ascent every 30 min.; fare 1 fr.). Near the (10 min.) upper station, called *Gurten-Kulm* (2770′), are a hotel (p. 153) and a large garden-restaurant. The view from the belvedere to the right of the station (behind the hotel; 3 min. walk) embraces the Bernese Alps, the Stockhorn chain, the Fribourg Alps, the Jura with parts of the Lake of Neuchâtel, and, to the E., the Unterwald and Lucerne Mts. as far as Pilatus. On the way to the second view-point, 5 min. E. of the station, we obtain the best survey of Berne. — Pedestrians may ascend from Gross-Wabern through the forest viâ Gurtendorf to the top of the hill in just under the hour.

Digitized by Google

A motor-omnibus plies from Berne twice daily in 1 hour (8 fr.) to (16 M.) **Gurnigel-Bad** (3802′), situated on a wide terrace on the N.W. slope of the Gurnigelberg. Its cold spring, impregnated with lime and sulphur, has been known since the 16th cent. for its curative powers. The bathing establishment is excellently fitted up and is visited from June till the middle of Sept. (usually full up at midsummer; 400 beds from 7, B. 2½, L. 6½, D. 7½, P. from 18 fr.; Rom. Cath. church). Long walks may be taken in the surrounding woods: to (40 min.) *Seftigschwand* (3515′); to the (40 min.) *Bellevue* pavilion (3620′; restaurant), with a view of the Alps from the Titlis to the Stockhorn; past the *Lashöfe* to the (¾ hr.) *Längenei-Bad* (2900′); to the (1 hr.) *Stafelalp* (p. 162); to the (1 hr.) *Gurnigelhubel* (5060′; superb view); and to the (1½ hr.) *Seelibühl* (5750′). Over the *Gurnigelberg* past the Seelibühl to the (2½ hrs.) *Wahlenhütte* (4632′; inn), in a beautiful spot, and to the (½ hr.) Schwefelberg-Bad, see p. 250.

From Berne to Schwarzenburg, railway in 1 hr. (3 fr. 60, 2 fr. 35 c.). — From (2¼ M.) *Berne-Fischermätteli* (p. 162) the line ascends to the right viâ (3 M.) *Liebefeld* and (3½ M.) *Könitz* (1886′), with an old château, to (5½ M.) *Gasel* (2140′). Beyond (7 M.) *Nieder-Scherli* (2010′) it crosses the deep valley of the *Scherlibach.* — 8 M. *Mittelhäusern* (2204′). Farther on we cross the *Schwarzwasser* near its junction with the Sarine by a bridge 210′ high, parallel with the road bridge (l.), which spans the river by an iron arch 122 yds. in width. From (11 M.) *Lanzenhäusern* (2460′) a visit may be paid to the (20 min. W.) ruin of *Grasburg.* — 13 M. **Schwarzenburg** (2595′; Bär; Sonne) is an attractive village with a château, an old chapel, and a picturesque parish church in the neighbouring *Wahlern.* Diligence (2 fr. 5 and 5 fr. 20 c.) to (5 M.) *Guggisberg* (3667′; Stern), at the N. foot of the *Pfeife* (5413′), and to (10½ M.) the *Ottenleue-Bad* (4695′; 70 beds), at the S. foot of the Pfeife.

42. From Berne to Thun.

a. Federal Railway viâ Münsingen.

19 M. Railway (electric) in ½-1 hr. (3 fr. 60, 2 fr. 35 c.). Views to the right as far as Münsingen; thence to Uttigen on the left.

Berne (1788′), see p. 152. On the Wiler-Feld the train turns to the right. To the S. is a view of the Alps; on the left is the lunatic asylum of *Waldau.* — 3 M. *Ostermundigen.* — 5 M. *Gümligen* (1850′; Hôt. Mattenhof), junction for Langnau and Lucerne (p. 148). About 2¼ M. to the E. is the Pension Dentenberg (2325′). — 8½ M. *Rubigen;* 10 M. *Münsingen* (1748′; Löwe; Pens. Chalet Sonneck), a village with 3436 inhab., the cantonal lunatic asylum, and the cantonal agricultural school of *Schwand.* — 12½ M. *Wichtrach.* Diligence viâ *Thalgut* (mineral spring) to (2 M. to the W.; 20 min.) *Gerzensee* (2109′; Hôt.-Pens. Bär, 20 beds from 3½, P. from 10 fr.), at the S. foot of the Belpberg (p. 162). — From (14 M.) *Kiesen* a road ascends by *Ober-Diessbach* in 2½ hrs., and a footpath viâ *Brenzikofen* in 2 hrs., to the *Falkenfluh* (3540′; hôtel-pension, P. from 7½ fr.; comp. p. 14), a health-resort with a charming view. — Near (16 M.) *Uttigen* we cross the Aare. — 19 M. *Thun* (p. 162).

Digitized by Google

b. Gürbe-Tal Railway viâ Belp.

21 M. Electric Railway (B.L.S., see p. 208) in 1-1½ hr. (3 fr. 60, 2 fr. 35 c.).

The Gürbe-Tal railway diverges to the left from the Lausanne line and describes a curve towards the S.E. — 3 M. *Berne-Fischermätteli* (p. 161); 4½ M. *Berne-Weissenbühl;* 5½ M. *Gross-Wabern* (p. 160). — 8 M. *Kehrsatz* (1880′), station for the health-resort (diligence in 1¼ hr.) of *Zimmerwald* (2815′; Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour, 50 beds), where two notable conferences of Socialists from the belligerent nations met in 1915 and in 1916. — The railway enters the Gürbe-Tal. On the right is the château of *Oberried*, now a boys' school.

Near (7½ M.) *Belp* (1720′; Kreuz), a village with 3235 inhab., at the foot of the *Belpberg* (2935′; 1¼ hr.), the line skirts the left bank of the Gürbe viâ (13 M.) *Toffen* and (15 M.) *Kaufdorf*. — 17 M. *Thurnen* (1811′). — 17½ M. *Burgistein* (1870′) is the station for (1½ M.) *Wattenwil* (1981′; Bär), in the upper Gürbe-Tal. Conspicuous on a steep wooded hill (r.) is the old castle of *Burgistein* (2542′), with two lofty towers.

About 3 M. beyond Wattenwil, 4½ M. from Burgistein station, is the **Kurhaus Stafelalp** (3280′; 46 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr., well spoken of), with a charming view (winter-sports). Hence to the Gurnigel-Bad (p. 161), 3 M.

The railway now leaves the Gürbe-Tal and runs to the E. Beyond (18 M.) *Seftigen* (1900′) it traverses cuttings and descends (view of the mountains) to (19 M.) *Uetendorf*. — 19½ M. *Thun*.

Thun. — Railway Stations. *Thun*, the chief station, on the N.W. side of the town (restaurant); *Scherzligen* (buffet), to the S. (for Interlaken), where steamer passengers alight. A new main station is now being erected. — The Steamer (p. 168) calls at *Thun-Stadt*, a pier at Hofstetten, above the Thunerhof (right bank), and at *Scherzligen* (p. 167). — Electric Tramway to Interlaken, see p. 167; to Burgdorf, see p. 14.

Hotels. The larger hotels are closed in winter. At Hofstetten: **Grand-Hôtel Thunerhof*, with garden on the Aare, 200 beds from 7, B. 2¼, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 17 fr.; **Hôtel Bellevue & du Parc*, 125 beds, **Hôt.-Pens. Victoria-Baumgarten*, with grounds, 100 beds, **Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Rivage & Terminus*, 50 beds, at these three R. from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 13½ fr. — **Schloss-Hôtel Freienhof* (Pl. c), with garden on the Aare, 50 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 4, D. 5½, P. from 12 fr.; **Falke* (Pl. a), 60 beds from 4, B. 1 fr. 80 c., L. 4, D. 5, P. from 11 fr., with river terrace; *Krone*, Rathaus-Platz (Pl. *RP*), 30 beds, with the Ratskeller restaurant, *Bär*, 30 beds, with café-restaurant, in both these R. from 4, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 11 fr.; *Blaukreuzhof* (temperance), Bahnhof-Str. 3, 24 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; *Metzgern*, 20 beds, P. from 9 fr.; *Emmental*, 10 beds, P. from 8 fr.

Pensions. *Erholungsheim Sonnenhof*, 30 beds, P. from 10 fr.; *Obere Wart*, on the Jakobshügel (p. 163; 25 beds, P. from 8 fr.); *Frieden* (10 beds, P. from 8 fr.), *Sommerheim* (20 beds, P. from 7 fr.), both at Dürrenast, to the S. of Scherzligen; *Lang-Dünz*, at Glockenthal (p. 164); *Hünibach* (20 beds, P. from 9 fr.), *Rosenhalde*, (15 beds, P. from 9 fr.), both at Hünibach, 1 M. from Thun, above the road to Hilterfingen (p. 167).

Kursaal-Casino; with garden, near the Hôtel Bellevue (tramway-tion, see p. 167); concerts daily 4-6 p.m. (adm. 70 c.) and 8-10.30 p.m. (1 fr.).

Digitized by Google

Baths in the Aare, to the N. of the town, on the Schwäbis Promenade (see below), 50 c.; hot baths at the *Bälliz Baths*; medical baths at the *Alpenblick Baths*, Frutig-Strasse, and at the Hôtel Victoria (p. 162).

Tramway from the station in one direction to *Glockenthal* and *Steffisburg* (p. 164), 2 M. in 1/4 hr., 45 c.; in the other viâ *Hilterfingen* to *Interlaken*, see pp. 167, 168. — **Motor Cars** thrice daily to *Goldiwil* (p. 164; 1/2 hr.; 2 fr., back 1 fr. 70 c.) and *Heiligenschwendi* (p. 164; 50 min.; 3 1/2 fr., back 3 fr.).

Carriages and **Motor Cars** according to tariff. — **Boats** and **Motor Boats** on the lake according to tariff.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. *P*), Bälliz-Strasse. — **Enquiry Office** at Hofstetten (map of the right bank of the lake, 60 c.).

English Church, in the grounds above the Bellevue (comp. below; no services in 1921). — *Roman Catholic Church*, above the Thunerhof.

The **Art Pottery** of Thun has some reputation. The chief potteries are at Heimberg and at Steffisburg (p. 164).

Thun (1870′; pop. 14,162), a quaint old town, charmingly situated on the rapid green *Aare*, 3/4 M. below its efflux from the lake, is a fitting portal to the beautiful Oberland. It commands splendid views, to the S.E., of the snowy peaks of the Blümlisalp and the Doldenhorn (see the Niesen Panorama, opposite p. 165), with the Niesen in the foreground and the Stockhorn chain to the right of it. Thun is a garrison-town for artillery and infantry, with barracks and training grounds. Below the town, on the right bank of the Aare, near the barracks, is the Federal station for cavalry remounts (about 600 horses).

Above the town rises the bold square tower of the old castle of *Zähringen-Kyburg* (1935′; Pl. *S*), with its corner-turrets, erected in 1182 and adjoined by a castle built in 1429 by the magistrates of Berne. It may be approached from the N. gate (1/4 M. from the station, viâ the bridges); by a covered flight of steps from the Rathaus-Platz (Pl. *R P*) in 5 min.; and from the S.E. by another flight of steps or by an easy path from the Hôtel Victoria-Baumgarten. The castle contains a local museum (daily 9-5, adm. 60 c.; Sun. 30 c.). A walk round the castle reveals beautiful views. Still finer is the view from the pavilion in the corner of the graveyard of the *Parish Church* (Pl. *K*; built in 1738), to the S.E. of the castle.

Walks. The shady *Schwäbis Promenade* along the foaming Aare lies N.W. from the town. — Near the Thunerhof (p. 162) an avenue ascends along the Göttibach, whence we diverge to the right to the *English Church* and above it follow a well-shaded path to (25 min.) the pavilion on the ***Jakobshügel** (2100′), which may be reached also in 1/4 hr. by leaving the Hofstetten-Quai 130 yds. beyond the steamer landing-place and ascending the paved path (steps) on the left. The pavilion commands the lake, the Alps (from the Finsteraarhorn, Eiger, Mönch, and Jungfrau to the Blümlisalp and the Doldenhorn), Thun, and the valley of the Aare. — Another walk is by the promenade on the right (N.) bank of the Aare, across the *Bächimatt*, with its fine old trees, and the *Seematte*, to the (20 min.) *Seegarten*, at the mouth of the Hünibach. From the Bächimatt we may cross the Aare by boat to *Scherzligen* (p. 167), and return by the left bank. — At the beginning of the Bächimatt a road (l.) ascends to (1/4 hr.) *Im Ried*, where it bifurcates: l. through the woods to the Wartboden (1/2 hr.; p. 164); r. between the Café Riedhof and the Villa Marguerite to (10 min.) the hamlet of *Hünibach* (1912′; pensions, see p. 162), where a guide-post

points the way to the picturesque **Kohleren-Schlucht**, by which we may make the steep ascent, passing the falls of the Hünibach, to the (1 hr.) Goldiwil road.

The Goldiwil road, which diverges to the right from the Steffisburg road at the '*Hübeli*', 1/4 M. to the N. of the town (shorter path to the right at the Hôt.-Pens. Baumgarten), leads along the slope of the **Grüsisberg** (3110'), the woods of which are intersected by numerous walks. Fine view of the town, the valley of the Aare, and the Stockhorn chain from the *Rappenflüh* (2890'; 1 hr.). Hence we may return to (1/2 hr.) the town, in a curve towards the N., viâ the *Brändlisberg* (2397'; 20 min.: view) and the Hübeli.

The Goldiwil road (motor-cars, see p. 163) joins the road from the Bächimatt (p. 163) on the *Wartboden* and goes on to (1 1/4-1 1/2 hr.) **Goldiwil** (3314'; *Hôt.-Pens. Jungfrau, 60 beds from 4, B. 1 3/4, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 11 fr., Hôt.-Pens. Waldpark, 40 beds, P. from 10 fr., both finely situated; Pens. Blümlisalp, 30 beds from 3 1/2, P. from 8 fr.). — To the S., on a branch-road, 6 M. from Thun, lies *Heiligenschwendi* (3740'), with a cantonal sanatorium for consumptives, 3/4 M. to the S.W. of which is the *Haltenegg* (3421'), affording a view of the lake and the Alps.

Longer Excursions. By tramway (see p. 163) viâ *Glockenthal* (pension, see p. 162) to the considerable village of **Steffisburg** (1930'; Landhaus Inn), on the *Zulg* (rail. station, 1 1/4 M. to the W., see p. 14), whence we may ascend N. in 1/2 hr. to the *Schnittweyer-Bad* (2625'; 70 beds), a health-resort with a spring containing alum. Thence we may cross the *Hartlisberg* (2395'; Pens. Bellevue, with restaurant) to (3/4 hr.) **Heimberg** (Pens. Alpenblick, P. from 7 fr.), a village of 1200 inhab., with important potteries (rail. station, see p. 14), 3 M. from Thun by the highroad.

A highroad (diligence to Schwarzenegg in 1 hr. 35 min., 1 fr. 80 c.) leads from Steffisburg to (4 1/2 M.) *Unterlangenegg*, where it forks: to the right to (6 1/4 M.) *Schwarzenegg* (3005'; Bär, 50 beds, P. 8 1/2-9 fr.), a summer-resort; to the left viâ *Heimenschwand* to the (8 M.) **Schlegweg-Bad** (3160'; Kurhaus, 100 beds, P. from 8 fr.), a health-resort with a chalybeate spring, in a verdant valley surrounded with wooded hills. Fine view from the *Stauffen* ((3750'; 3/4 hr.). Diligence to *Ober-Diessbach* (5 1/4 M., 2 fr. 20 c.; p. 14).

Diligence (1 1/2 hr.; 2 fr. 20 c.) from Thun viâ (3 1/2 M.) *Thierachern* (2024') to (7 1/2 M.) *Bad Blumenstein* (2168'; 40 beds, P. from 9 fr.).—*Amsoldingen*, 3 1/2 M. to the S.W. of Thun, lies on a small lake and has an old church and castle. Roman tombs have been found in the vicinity. On the hill beyond the lake, to the S.W., is the straggling hamlet of *Auf der Höfen* (Pens. Hohlinden).

43. Spiez and the Lower Kander-Tal. The Niesen.

From Thun and Interlaken to *Spiez* by railway, see R. 44a; by steamer, see R. 44c; Lötschberg Railway, see R. 52; Simmen-Tal Railway, see R. 54. The railway station and steamer-quay at Spiez are connected by tramway (3/4 M. in 8 min.; 30 c.). — The larger hotels at Spiez and in the Kander-Tal are open only from April or May till September or October.

Spiez. — New Railway Station, with good restaurant. — Hotels. **Gr.-Hôt. Spiezerhof*, with garden and lake-baths, 110 beds, **Schloss-Hôtel Schonegg*, below the station, with garden and fine view, 115 beds, **Park-Hôtel Bubenberg*, 8 min. above the station, in an open situation, 80 beds, **Belvedere*, 70 beds, in these four R. from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 13 1/2 fr.; **Kurhaus & Blümlisalp*, halfway between lake and station, 74 beds, with view, *Bahnhof-Terminus*, 60 beds, with restaurant and view, good, in these two R. from 4 1/2, B. 1 3/4, L. 4 1/2, D. 5 1/2, P. from

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Renggli or **Tansbödeli Pass** (6168′), between the Morgenberghorn and the Schwalmern. The descent viâ the Hinterberg-Alp to (1½ hr.) Saxeten (p. 177) is laborious. — The ***Morgenberghorn** (7385′) is climbed from Aeschi in 5 hrs. viâ Aeschi-Allmend and Brunnialp (toilsome; guide necessary, 30 fr.; see p. 177). The *Schwalmern* (9137′) takes 3 hrs. from the Renggli-Pass (toilsome; guide necessary; see p. 177). The *Dreispitz* (8277′), from Aeschi through the Suldtal viâ the *Lattreien-Alp* and *Schaf-Alp* in 6 hrs., with guide, is not difficult for experts and is highly recommended; the descent may be made to the Kiental (p. 208).

The Lötschberg Railway (p. 208) passes beneath the Hondrich-Hügel by a tunnel, 1 M. long, and then ascends the *Emdtal*, as the valley of the Kander is here called, on the right bank of the stream.

3 M. *Emdtal-Heustrich* (2070′) is the station for (10 min.) **Bad Heustrich** (2303′; Bad-Hôtel, 160 beds from 5, P. from 13½ fr.), on the left bank, at the E. foot of the Niesen, ascended hence by a bridle-path (4½-5 hrs.). The spring contains alkali, salt, and sulphur. — Farther on we obtain a view of the Blümlisalp, with its three peaks.

4½ M. *Mülenen* (2273′; Sonne, 14 beds from 2½, P. from 8 fr.; Pens. Mülenen, 20 beds, P. 7-8 fr.) is the station for *Aeschi* (p. 165) and for the mountain-railway up the ***Niesen** (7762′), the outlier of a mountain chain extending to the Wildstrubel. The cable railway (50 min.; 5 fr. there and back; 16 fr. including supper, bed, and breakfast at the top) is 385 yds. long and has a maximum gradient of 66 : 100. Carriages are changed halfway at *Schwandegg* (5479′; restaurant; view). At the top is the *Hôtel Niesenkulm* (7664′; 20 beds from 4½, D. 5½ fr.), a few minutes walk from the summit. The view may be compared with that from the Faulhorn (comp. the Panorama, p. 165), the great snow-fields of the Blümlisalp being seen to perfection. Best light just before sunset and in the morning before ten o'clock.

At the N.W. foot of the Niesen, reached from Spiez by the Simmen-Tal Railway (p. 216) or on foot viâ *Spiezwiler* in 1¼ hr., lies **Wimmis** (2090′; Löwe, 25 beds from 3, B. 1 fr. 80 c., D. 3½, S. 3, P. from 7½ fr.; Niesen), a village of 1471 inhab., with picturesque wooden houses and an old church. Above, near the falls of the *Burgfluh*, is the imposing castle, originally a seat of the Weissenburg family, occupied after 1449 by Bernese bailiffs, and now used for government purposes.

The bridle-path from Wimmis up the Niesen (5-5½ hrs.; shady in the forenoon; guide unnecessary) skirts the foot of the Burgfluh, diverges to the left from the road beyond the (25 min.) Staldenbach, and ascends in zigzags through pastures and woods. Beyond (2 hrs.) the *Bergli Inn* (4330′; beds) we cross the Staldenbach to the *Untere Stalden-Alp* (4941′). In 1¼ hr. more we pass the chalets of *Oberstalden* (5833′). The view first reveals itself over the (1½ hr.) *Staldenegg* (6345′), an arête between the Fromberghorn and the Niesen. Hence to the top 1¼ hr.

Digitized by Google

44. From Thun to Interlaken. Lake of Thun.

a. Thunersee Railway.

BERNESE ALPINE RAILWAY (electric), 17 M., in 50-60 min. (fares 4 fr. 85, 3 fr. 15 c.); from Berne to Interlaken in 1½-2 hrs. (fares 8 fr. 30, 5 fr. 40 c.). — The tickets are available also for the steamboat (see p. 168).

Thun, see p. 162. — ¾ M. *Scherzligen* (buffet), at the efflux of the Aare, close to the steamboat-pier (see p. 168), has an ancient little church and the castle of *Schadau*, with its three towers and fine park. To the right, the Stockhorn chain; to the left, the Sigriswiler Grat and the Bernese Alps from the Wetterhorn to the Blümlisalp. — 2½ M. *Gwatt* (1850′; Schäfle; Post). Beyond *Strättligen*, with its old tower, we cross the gorge of the *Kander*, 98′ deep.

6¾ M. **Spiez** (2070′), junction for the Simmen-Tal Railway to Zweisimmen and Montreux (R. 54) and for the Lötschberg Railway to Kandersteg and Brigue (R. 52). The station is high above the village (tramway; see p. 164) and affords a splendid *View of the Lake of Thun and the mountains on its N. bank (the Ralligstöcke and the Sigriswil Rothorn); in the foreground, Spiez with its castle, and to the S.E. the Bernese Alps.

The line descends past (8 M.) *Faulensee* (1987′; p. 165) and skirts the bank, passing through three tunnels near *Krattigen* (Kurhaus Oertlimatt, 60 beds, P. 8½-9 fr.). — 12½ M. **Leissigen** (1879′; Weisses Kreuz, with garden, 30 beds from 3½, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 9 fr.; Hirsch, Steinbock, at both R. from 3, P. from 8 fr.), pleasantly situated amid orchards. Beatenberg (p. 170) is visible high above the N. bank.

14½ M. **Därligen** (1850′; Hôt.-Pens. du Lac, ½ M. from the station, on the lake, 60 beds; Pens. Schärz, R. from 3, P. from 8 fr.). Another tunnel. To the left, near the influx of the Aare, is the ruin of *Weissenau*. The train skirts the Aare canal and reaches the station of (17 M.) *Interlaken* (p. 171).

b. Tramway on the North Bank of the Lake.

14 M. ELECTRIC TRAMWAY in 1 hr. 25 min. (3 fr. 40 c.; return-ticket 4 fr. 90 c.). — Comp. the map published by the Thun Enquiry Office (p. 163).

Starting at the railway station the tramway runs N. across the island to the (½ M.) *Kursaal* (p. 162) at *Thun-Hofstetten*, then crosses the Bächimatt (p. 163) to (2½ M.) *Hilterfingen* (p. 168), and thence skirts the N. bank of the Lake of Thun (fine views of the Bernese Alps) viâ (3½ M.) *Oberhofen-Rieder* (p. 168), (5½ M.) *Gunten* (p. 169), the château of *Ralligen* (p. 169), and (7½ M.) *Merligen* (p. 169), at the mouth of the Justis-Tal. At (8½ M.)

Digitized by Google

Beatenbucht (p. 169) diverges the cable tramway to *Beatenberg* (p. 170). — The line then follows the fine road high above the lake (three tunnels) to ($10^1/_2$ M.) *Beatushöhlen* (p. 169) and beyond (11 M.) *Sundlauenen* (Hôt.-Pens. Beatushöhle, 35 beds from 3, P. from 8 fr.) it crosses the *Sundgraben*. The tramway quits the lake at *Beatusbad* and beyond *Neuhaus* (Pens. Kreuz, P. from 8 fr.) runs to the left across the Bödeli to ($13^1/_2$ M.) *Unterseen-Dorf* (p. 174) and ($14^1/_2$ M.) *Interlaken* (main station; p. 171).

c. Steamboat Journey.

$18^1/_2$ M. Steamboat (restaurant on board) in $1^3/_4$-2 hrs. (fares 4 fr. 60 c., 3 fr.; return-tickets 7 fr. 30, 4 fr. 60 c.). — *Family Season Tickets* (8, 15, or 30 days) are available also for the steamers on the Lake of Brienz.

The steamer (comp. p. 162) starts from *Thun-Hofstetten* and stops at *Scherzligen* (p. 167). To the right is the castle of Schadau.

The ***Lake of Thun** (1840′), which the steamer now enters, is 18 sq. M. in area ($11^1/_2$ M. long and nearly 2 M. wide); its greatest depth is 702′. Its great attraction is the magnificent view it commands of the great peaks of the Bernese Alps. The Stockhorn (7195′), with its conical summit, and the pyramidal Niesen (7763′) rise on the right and left of the entrance to the valleys of the Kander and Simme (p. 216). To the left of the Niesen are the glittering snow-fields of the Blümlisalp; on the right, the Fründenhorn, Doldenhorn, Balmhorn, Altels, and Rinderhorn gradually become visible (from left to right). In the direction of Interlaken appear successively (from right to left) the Ebnefluh, Jungfrau, Mönch, Eiger, in the foreground, and farther off the Schreckhorn and Wetterhorn.

The steamer skirts the N. bank, at first sprinkled with country-houses and orchards, and farther on covered with woods.

2 M. **Hilterfingen** has an ancient little church and the modern château of *Hünegg*. The steamer-quay lies between Hilterfingen and the next village of **Oberhofen**, which has a picturesque old castle and many country-houses.

Hotels at Hilterfingen, all good. *Wildbolz*, 50 beds from $4^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $4^1/_2$, D. $5^1/_2$, P. from 12 fr.; *Marbach-Hilterfingen*, 55 beds from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 11 fr. — Pensions. *Villa Magda*, 50 beds, P. from 12 fr.; *Schönau*, 26 beds, P. from 9 fr.; *Eden*, 35 beds, P. from 9 fr.; *Schönbühl*, higher up, 25 beds, P. from 9 fr.; *Waldheim*, P. from 8 fr.

Hotels at Oberhofen, all good. *Victoria*, 85 beds, *Moy*, 100 beds, *Montana*, 60 beds, in these three R. from $4^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $4^1/_2$, D. $5^1/_2$, P. from 12 fr.; *Kreuz*, 50 beds from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. $4^1/_2$, P. from 10 fr. — Pensions. *Park*, 30 beds, P. from 9 fr.; *Schönau*, 26 beds, P. from 9 fr.; *Zaugg*, 20 beds, P. from 9 fr.; *Bär*, 10 beds, P. from 8 fr.; *Oberhofen* P. from 8 fr. — Anglican Services (June-Aug.) at the Hôtel Moy.

Between Oberhofen and Gunten, and reached from either in $^3/_4$ hr., two view-points ('Nussbaum' and 'Schönörtli') on the *Erizbühl* (2624′) command the lake, the country between Thun and Berne, and the Alps.

Digitized by Google

4½ M. **Gunten** lies on the mouth of the Guntenbach, which flows through a ravine about 1 M. higher up. The hill-slopes are planted with vines.

HOTELS. **Hirsch*, 100 beds, with garden, **Hôtel du Lac*, 100 beds, in both these R. from 5, B. 2, L. 5-6, D. 6, P. from 13½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Eden & Elisabeth*, 45 beds, P. from 11 fr.; *Bellevue*, 45 beds, P. from 9½ fr.; *Pens. Guntenmatt*, 20 beds, P. from 8½ fr.; *Kreuz*, P. from 8 fr.

A road (motor-car in summer in ¼ hr.; 1½, back 1 fr.) winds up from Gunten to (2 M.) **Sigriswil** (2624'; Bär, 55 beds, Alpenruhe, 25 beds, in both these R. from 3½, P. from 9 fr.; Adler, 10 beds, Edelweiss, 15 beds, Daheim, Erika, 15 beds, in all these P. from 8 fr.), a summer-resort commanding fine views. The *Blume* (4577') is ascended hence in 2 hrs. viâ *Schwanden*. An interesting path (4 hrs., with guide) leads viâ *Zelg* and *Wiler Allmend* to the (2½ hrs.) *Unter-Bergli Alp* (5510'; fine views) on the *Sigriswil-Grat*, and thence viâ *Ober-Bergli* (5975') to the (1½ hr.) top of the *Sigriswiler Rothorn* (6735'; final ascent very steep, for steady heads only). On the abrupt S. slope of the Rothorn is the *Schafloch* (5840'), an ice-cavern, 225 yds. long, reached from Ober-Bergli in ¾ hr. (guide, ice-axe, and torches necessary).

The steamer now crosses the lake (on the left appear the Mönch, Eiger, and Schreckhorn) to (6¼ M.) **Spiez** (see p. 164). The two black peaks seen to the E. over the S. bank of the lake are the Faulhorn (r.) and the Schwarzhorn (l.; the broader of the two). Farther on, on the S. bank, is the village of *Faulensee* (p. 165).

On the N. bank we observe the abrupt *Sigriswil-Grat*, with the bold *Ralligstöcke* (5452'), the Sigriswiler Rothorn (see above), and the Niederhorn (p. 170). On the lake is *Schloss Ralligen* — 8¾ M. **Merligen** (*Hôt. Beatus, with garden, 70 beds from 4½, P. from 12 fr.; Hôt. des Alpes, 45 beds from 4, P. from 11 fr.; Pens. du Lac, 20 beds, P. from 8 fr.) lies at the mouth of the *Justis-Tal*, up which a pretty footpath ascends to Beatenberg (1¾ hr.).

9⅓ M. **Beatenbucht** (restaurant), the landing-place for *Beatenberg* (see p. 170): The *Nase*, a rocky headland, here juts into the lake. High up on the steep bank runs the bold road (p. 168). On the lake is the château of *Lerau*.

14¼ M. **Beatushöhlen** is the landing-place for the caves inhabited in the 7th cent. by St. Beatus (adm. 1½ fr.; length of visit 1-1¼ hr.). They lie 20 min. walk from the quay and 10 min. above the road, whence, near the *Waldhaus Beatushöhlen*, a path ascends along the brawling Beatenbach, which issues from the caves. — Tramway to Interlaken, see p. 167.

The steamer, which sometimes calls at *Leissigen* (p. 167) and passes *Därligen* (p. 167), both on the S. bank, next enters the *Aare Canal* (1¾ M. long; to the left, the ruin of Weissenau) and stops at the landing-place of (18½ M.) *Interlaken*, below the main station (p. 171).

Digitized by Google

From Beatenbucht to Beatenberg, cable railway in 14 min. (ascent 3 fr. 25, down 1 fr. 30 c.; return-ticket 3 fr. 90, on Sun. 2 fr. 55 c.). The line is 1520 yds. long and has an average gradient of 35-40 : 100. At the upper station is a restaurant. — The footpath from Merligen (p. 169) is better than that from Beatenbucht (40 min.).

From Interlaken to Beatenberg, by road, 7 M. (carr., see p. 173). The road diverges to the left from the Habkern road (p. 175) about $^1/_2$ hr. from the post office at Interlaken, crosses the (6 min.) *Lombach*, and winds through wood, past the (50 min.) *Restaurant Lugibrückli* (2950′). The rest of the way is devoid of shade as far as the (50 min.) Hôt. des Alpes (see below).

Beatenberg. — Hotels (enumerated from W. to E.; open generally in summer only; omnibuses and motor-cars from the station to the Pens. Waldegg). **Gr.-Hôt. Beatenberg & Kurhaus*, at the W. end of the village, 3 min. from the station, 130 beds from $4^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $4^1/_2$, D. $5^1/_2$, P. from 12 fr.; *Pens. Rosenau*, 20 beds, P. from 8 fr.; *Edelweiss*, 30 beds from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; *Pens. Beatus*, 20 beds from 3, P. from 8 fr.; *Beatrice*, 40 beds from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 11 fr.; *Blümlisalp*, burned down in Aug., 1921; **Oberland*, 55 beds from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. $4^1/_2$, P. from 10 fr.; **Waldrand-Beausejour*, 70 beds, P. from 10 fr.; **Schönegg*, 70 beds from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. $4^1/_2$, P. from 10 fr.: *Pens. Favorita*, 12 beds, P. from $7^1/_2$ fr., with confectioner's; **Victoria & Kuranstalt*, $1^1/_2$ M. from the station, 200 beds from 6, B. $2^1/_2$, L. 7-9, D. 8-10, P. from 15 fr. (visitors' tax 2 fr. per week); **Park-Hotel Post*, 100 beds from $4^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $4^1/_2$, D. $5^1/_2$, P. from 12 fr.; **Beau-Regard*, 50 beds from 4, B. 2, L. $4^1/_2$, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; *Pens. Jungfraublick*, 40 beds, P. from 9 fr.; **Bellevue*, 100 beds from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 11 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Silberhorn*, 40 beds from $3^1/_2$, P. from 9 fr.: **Regina Palace*, 150 beds from 6, B. 2, L. $5^1/_2$, D. $6^1/_2$, P. from 15 fr.; *National & Pens. Eiger* (Protestant hostel), 45 beds, P. from $9^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. des Alpes*, 3 M. from the station, 55 beds from $3^1/_2$, P. from 9 fr.; *Pens. Waldegg*, in a quiet situation, $^1/_4$ M. to the left of the road, P. from $7^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôt.-Rest. Amisbühl* (see below), 40 beds from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. $4^1/_2$, P. from 9 fr., good. — Lodgings. — Post Offices at the W. end and in the middle of the village. — Carriages 8 fr. for the 1st hr., then 5 fr. per hr., with two horses 20 and 7 fr. — English Church (services in Aug.). — Roman Catholic Church.

The village of *St. Beatenberg* (3773′; 1081 inhab.), a favourite health-resort, frequented in summer and winter, stretches along the flank of the Beatenberg for $2^1/_2$ M., intersected on the W. by the *Beatenbach*, on the E. by the *Sundgraben*. Footpaths run parallel to the road on either side. Admirable views of the Alps, from the Schreckhorn to the Niesen, including the Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Blümlisalp, and Wildhorn; best from the **Amisbühl* (4383′; hôtel-restaurant, see above), reached by a narrow road from the Regina Palace in $^1/_2$ hr. ($1^1/_2$ hr. from the station).

Near the Kurhaus is a guide-post indicating the way to the *Waldbrand* (25 min.), the *Vorsass*, and the *Niederhorn*; one at the Hôt.-Pens. Blümlisalp indicates the *Parallel Promenade* (3 min. E. is a rather steep descent to *Schwändi* and Sundlauenen, p. 168; 1 hr.); another near the Hôt.-Pens. Schönegg shows the way to the right down to the *Tiefe*, *Furi-*

Digitized by Google

Promenade, and ***Matte***, to the left uphill to the ***Ober-Kirchweg***, ***Känzeli***, ***Birrenfluh***, ***Burgfeld***, ***Niederhorn***, and ***Neue Promenade;*** a fourth, at the Bellevue, points upwards towards the ***Parallel Promenade***, ***Wydibrand***, ***Känzeli*** (1/2 hr.), and ***Burgfeld***.

The ascent of the three peaks of the ***Güggisgrat*** is very interesting: the ***Niederhorn** (6445′), from the Kurhaus or Hôt. Beatrice in 2 1/2 hrs. by a path ascending rapidly through wood; the ***Burgfeldstand** (6780′), from the Hôtel Bellevue past the Känzeli (see above) in 3 1/4 hrs.; the ***Gemmenalphorn** (6770′), viâ the Amisbühl (p. 170), Waldegg-Allmend, Leimeren, and Gemmen Alp in 3 1/2 hrs. Guide 10 fr., not indispensable. View of the Bernese Alps, the Niesen and Stockhorn ranges, the Fribourg Alps, and the Diablerets as far as Mont Blanc; to the E., the Engelberg and Uri Alps; to the N., the foot-hills and the Jura; to the W., at our feet, the Justis-Tal, bounded by the Sigriswil chain. — By following the arête all three peaks may be combined (3 hrs.). Descent from the Gemmenalphorn to (2 hrs.) Habkern, see p. 175.

45. Interlaken and its Environs.

Railway Stations. *Interlaken Bahnhof*, for the Bernese Alpine Railway (p. 167; Lake of Thun); *Interlaken Ost*, for the Brienz line (p. 200) and the Bernese Oberland Railway (p. 177), at the E. end, 1 M. from the first-named. They are connected by the Bernese Alpine Railway (1 M., in 5 min.). Motor-omnibuses and cabs at both stations. — **Steamboat Quays**: for the *Lake of Thun* near the main station; for the *Lake of Brienz* opposite the Ost Station.

Hotels and Pensions (mostly open in summer only, except those near the rail. stations and in the centre of the town). On the Höheweg: **Gr.-Hôt. Victoria* (Pl. 2), 400 beds from 7, B. 2 1/2, L. 7, D. 8, P. from 18 fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. Jungfrau* (Pl. 3), 300 beds from 6, B. 2 1/4, L. 7, D. 8, P. from 17 fr.; **Schweizerhof* (Pl. 4), 160 beds from 6, B. 2 1/4, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 16 fr.; **Belvedere* (Pl. 5), 100 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 13 fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. Royal St. Georges* (Pl. 22), 160 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5 1/2, D. 6 1/2, P. from 16 fr.; **Grand-Hôtel & Beau-Rivage* (Pl. 9), 170 beds from 6, B. 2 1/4, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 16 fr.; **Hôt. du Nord* (Pl. 7), 110 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 13 fr.; **Hôt. Interlaken* (Pl. 8), 100 beds from 4 1/2, B. 2, L. 5, D. 5 1/2, P. from 12 fr.; **Bavaria* (Pl. 23), 90 beds from 4, B. 1 3/4, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 11 fr., with garden-restaurant; **Carlton-Brünig* (Pl. 13), 85 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 13 fr.; **Europe* (Pl. 38), 70 beds from 4, B. 1 3/4, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 11 fr.; **Hôt. du Lac* (Pl. 10), near the Ost Station, 80 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 13 1/2 fr.

To the N. of the Höheweg: **Bellevue* (Pl. 15), by the middle Aare bridge, 100 beds from 4 1/2, B. 1 3/4, L. 4 1/2, D. 5 1/2, P. from 12 fr., with garden; *Harder*, Harder-Str. 50, 24 beds from 3 1/2, B. 1 3/4, L. 3 1/2, D. 4, P. from 10 fr. — On the small island of Spielmatten: **Hôt. du Pont* (Pl. 16), near the middle bridge, with garden, 50 beds from 4, B. 1 3/4, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 11 fr., **Central & Continental* (Pl. 34), at the lower bridge over the Aare, near the station, 75 beds from 4, B. 1 3/4, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 11 fr.; *Krone*, 40 beds from 3 1/2, P. from 9 fr.; *Falke*, Marktgasse, 15 beds from 3, B. 1 1/2, L. or D. 3 1/2, P. from 8 fr. — At Unterseen: *Hôt.-Pens. Helvetia* (Pl. 26), 25 beds from 3 1/2, P. from 10 fr.; *Beau-Site* (Pl. 18), 75 beds from 4, B. 1 3/4, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 11 fr.; *Eiger* (Pl. 37), 50 beds from 4, L. 4, D. 4 1/2, P. from 10 fr.; *Manor Farm* (Simpkin), near the Lake of Thun.

To the S. of the Höheweg: **Savoy* (Pl. 51), Höhenmatte, 140 beds from 6, B. 2 1/4, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 16 fr.; **National* (Pl. 19), 170 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; **Park Hotel* (Pl. 20), 110 beds

Digitized by Google

from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 12 fr.; *Pens. Quisisana*, Alpen-Str., 28 beds, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Schloss-Villa*, Alpen-Str., 40 beds, P. from 11 fr.; *Pens. Beau-Séjour*, Garten-Str. 10, 40 beds, P. from 9 fr.; *Pens. Villa Iris*, Garten-Str. 23, 20 beds, P. from 9 fr.; *Pens. Blume*, Jungfrau-Str. 30, 20 beds, P. from 9 fr.; *Blaukreuz-Hôtel Fortuna* (Pl. 56; temperance), Berna-Str. 30, 25 beds from 3, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Alpenblick* (Pl. 14), 40 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr.

**Regina-Hôtel Jungfraublick*, in an elevated position on the Kleine Rugen (p. 174), commanding a splendid view, 175 beds from 7, B. 2½, L. 7, D. 8, P. from 18 fr. — **Gr.-Hôt. Mattenhof* (Pl. 24), with grounds, 150 beds from 6, B. 2¼, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 16 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Sonne* (Pl. 35), 70 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Alpina*, 40 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr.

To THE W. OF THE HÖHEWEG, in the direction of the main station (used by passing travellers): **Splendid* (Pl. 53), 70 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; **Hirsch* (Pl. 39), 70 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 11 fr.; **Oberland* (Pl. 12), 130 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 13 fr.; **Weisses Kreuz* (Pl. 11), 120 beds from 4, B. 1 fr. 80 c., L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; *Löwe*, 30 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; *Bär*, 20 beds, same prices; *Goldner Anker*, 20 beds, P. from 8 fr.; *Schwan* (Pl. 40), 30 beds, P. from 9 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Krebs* (Pl. 27), 70 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 5, D. 5½, P. from 11 fr.; **Bernerhof* (Pl. 28), 95 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 12 fr.; *Merkur* (Pl. 41), 40 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr., with beer-restaurant; **Terminus Hotel & Pens. Bristol* (Pl. 29), 110 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 12 fr.; **Jura* (Pl. 42), 80 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 12 fr.

Beyond the main station, in the Rugen-Park-Strasse: **Hôt.-Pens. St. Gotthard* (Pl. 31), 75 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 11 fr.; **Touriste*, 45 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr.; **Eden Hotel* (Pl. 32), 100 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 12 fr.; *Simplon* (Pl. 33), 70 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 11 fr.; *Pens. Rugenpark*, Rugen-Park-Str., 30 beds, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. de la Paix* (Jewish); *Pens. Flora*, Rugen-Park-Str. 53, 10 beds from 3, P. from 8 fr.

Hotels and pensions in the environs. At WILDERSWIL (p. 178): near the station, *Hôt. Bahnhof* (Pl. 54), 35 beds from 3, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Alpenrose* (Pl. 44), 60 beds, *Hôt.-Pens. Jungfrau* (Pl. 45), 60 beds, at both these R. from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; in the village, on the Lauterbrunnen road, *Bär* (Pl. 46), 60 beds, *Hôt.-Pens. Alpenblick* (Pl. 47), 35 beds, at both these R. from 3, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôtel des Alpes* (Pl. 48), 60 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 5, P. from 9 fr.; *Victoria*, 25 beds from 3, P. from 8 fr.; to the W., higher up, **Hôt.-Pens. Schönbühl* (Pl. 49), 80 beds, **Kurhaus Wilderswil* (Pl. 50), 54 beds, *Pens. Berghof* (Pl. 55), 49 beds, in these R. from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr. — At UNSPUNNEN (p. 174): *Schloss-Hôtel Unspunnen*, near the ruin, 70 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 11 fr.; **Wald-Hôtel & Pens. Jungfrau*, 85 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 11 fr.; *Pens. Schlössli*, 20 beds. — At GSTEIG (p. 178): *Hirsch*, near Wilderswil station. — At GSTEIGWILER (¾ M. from Wilderswil-Gsteig station): *Pens. Schönfels*, P. from 9 fr. — At GOLDSWIL (¾ M.; p. 175), *Park Hotel*, 60 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, D. 4, P. from 9 fr. — At BÖNIGEN (p. 174), at the S.W. end of the Lake of Brienz, served by railway and steamer: *Hôt.-Pens. Belle-Rive*, 50 beds, *Park Hotel*, 50 beds, *Hôtel de la Gare & Pens. Seiler*, 80 beds, *Oberländerhof*, 30 beds, at all these R. from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 9 fr.; *Chalet du Lac*, 25 beds, *Pens. Bel-Air*, 25 beds, at both R. from 3, P. from 9 fr. — On the ABENDBERG (p. 175): *Bellevue*, 30 beds. — On the SCHYNIGE PLATTE (p. 176): **Hôt. Schynige Platte*, 60 beds from 5, P. from 12 fr.; *Bellevue*, P. from 10 fr.; *Kurhaus Breitlauenen*, P. from 11 fr.

Furnished Apartments (let by the week) at the *Chalet Höheweg*, **Höheweg 31, etc.**

Digitized by Google

Restaurants. *Fédéral*, opposite the post office; *Schuh*, Höheweg, with confectioner's; *Temperenzhof*, Bahnhof-Str. (temperance).

Kursaal on the Höheweg, with café-restaurant, theatre, reading, gaming, and billiard rooms, garden, etc.; music in the afternoon and evening (also on Sun. morning); admission, in the morning 50 c., afternoon 1 fr., evening 1 fr. 50 c., per week 10 fr., month 30 fr. (2 pers. 45, 3 pers. 60 fr.); for special entertainments higher charges. — VISITORS' TAX in the first class hotels per day 30 c., in the others and the pensions 20 c.; per month 5 fr.; per season 20 fr.

Baths. *Medical Baths*, Alpen-Str. (open 8.30-12 & 2-6.30). — *Lake Baths* in the Lake of Thun, near Neuhaus (p. 168); in the Lake of Brienz, 1 M. from the Ost Station.

Tramway from Interlaken to Thun and Steffisburg, see pp. 167, 164 (to the Beatushöhlen, p. 169, in 20 min.).

Cable Railways. Up the *Heimwehfluh* (p. 175; May-Sept.), every 5-10 min., in 3 min.; fare 80 c., there and back 1 fr. 20 c. — Up the *Harder* (p. 175; June 1st-Sept. 15th), every ½ hr., in 20 min.; fare 3 fr. 75, there and back 4 fr. 50 c. — Up the *Schynige Platte*, see p. 176.

Cabs. From the station to Interlaken, Unterseen, Matten, Bönigen, Gsteig, or Wilderswil 2 fr., each pers. extra 1 fr.; per hour with one horse 6, with two horses 15, each additional hour 4 or 10 fr.; to Beatenberg (p. 170), 18 fr., with two horses 30 fr., to the Kurhaus 22 and 40 fr.; to the Beatushöhlen (p. 169) 12 fr., with two horses 22 fr.; to Habkern (p. 175) 22 and 40 fr.; to Saxeten (p. 177) 25 fr.; to Lauterbrunnen 15 and 26 fr. (there and back, incl. one hour's wait).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. *P*), at the W. end of the Höheweg; branch-office opp. the Beau-Rivage (p. 171). — **Enquiry Office** *(Verkehrs-Bureau)*, at the entrance to the Kursaal (8-12 & 2-6).

Tourist Agents. *Thomas Cook & Son*, Höheweg (in summer only; excursions by rail and motor-car). Money may be changed also at the *Volksbank*, near the post office; *Kantonalbank*, Zentral-Platz, opp. the post office; *G. Betschen*, Bahnhofs-Platz; *Berner Handelsbank*, Höheweg. — PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS at *O. Nikles*, Bahnhof-Str.

Guides (generally to be found in the Höheweg, opposite the Rest. Schuh, see above): Eduard and Gottfried Feuz. Provisions for mountain excursions should be procured at Interlaken.

Aviation. Aeroplanes start from the new aerodrome near the Lake of Thun, reached from the main station by tram.

English Church at the Monastery (p. 174; services June-Sept.). — *Presbyterian Services* are likewise held at the Monastery during the season.

Interlaken (1866'; 'between the lakes'), consisting of the three villages of *Interlaken*, *Matten*, and *Unterseen*, with a total population of 8747, is situated on the low land called the *Bödeli* and formed by the alluvial deposits of the *Lütschine*, falling into the Lake of Brienz, and the *Lombach*, flowing W. into the Lake of Thun. Interlaken is one of the oldest and most frequented tourist resorts in Switzerland; sheltered by a range of mountains from the N., it enjoys a mild climate even in early spring. For travellers with plenty of time and money to spare it makes an excellent headquarters for excursions on the lakes and in the Oberland, and many are wont to refresh themselves in the intervals of strenuous mountain-climbing by an occasional visit to the sophisticated pleasures of this fashionable holiday-resort. Interlaken has many charming old wooden houses, with overhanging eaves and shingle roofs.

Digitized by Google

The chief resort of visitors is the ***Höheweg,** an avenue of old walnuts and planes, flanked by hotels, tempting shops, and the *Kursaal* (p. 173). It commands a famous view of the Jungfrau across the *Höhematte* (finest by evening-light). To the right, near the upper or N.E. end of the Höheweg, rises the old *Monastery of Interlaken,* founded in 1130 and suppressed in 1528. The monastery, with the *Castle* added in 1750, is now occupied by government offices. Different parts of its old church are now used for the Anglican, Presbyterian, and French Protestant services. Adjacent is the *Roman Catholic Church* (1908). — The prolongation of the Höheweg leads to the *Ost Station* (p. 171) and the landing-place of the steamers on the Lake of Brienz, and then to *Bönigen* ($1^3/_4$ M.; hotels, see p. 172). The Brienz road, diverging to the left at the Hôtel Beaurivage, crosses the Aare. Beyond the bridge, to the left, is the footpath leading to the Harder, and to the right, the station of the Harder railway (p. 175).

At the W. end of the Höheweg, almost opposite the Hôt. Oberland, the road to the Kleine Rugen (see below) diverges to the left, while that in a straight direction leads past the *Post Office* (Pl. *P*) to the *Main Station* (p. 171). — The Markt-Str., diverging to the right at the post office, crosses the islands of *Spielmatten* to *Unterseen,* with its old Protestant church, modernized in 1894; in the cemetery are graves of English, French, and Belgian interned prisoners-of-war who died here in 1916-18. The road to Merligen and Thun (pp. 168, 167) leads hence to the left, and to the right that to Habkern and Beatenberg (pp. 175, 170).

The ***Kleine Rugen,** a wooded spur of the Grosse Rugen, offers attractive walks and varying views. The principal path ascends straight from the conspicuous Hôtel Jungfraublick (1968′; p. 172) to the walk encircling the hill. Turning to the left, we reach the 'Humboldtsruhe' (view of the Jungfrau and Lake of Brienz) and the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Trinkhalle* (café-restaurant), commanding the Jungfrau, Mönch, and Schwalmern. Farther on, beyond the 'Scheffel Pavilion' (with a view of Lake Thun), is a memorial of the forester Kasthofer, who, at the beginning of the 19th century, planted the hill with specimens of all the Swiss trees. Then past a reservoir and a chamois enclosure, and back to the Jungfraublick. Other narrower paths ramify in every direction. One ascends to the (25 min.) *Rugenhöhe* (2425′), where three clearings in the wood disclose views of the Jungfrau and the Lakes of Thun and Brienz.

A deep ravine, the *Wagneren-Schlucht,* separates the Kleine and the Grosse Rugen. On the road leading through it is a memorial to Bernhard Studer, geologist (1794-1887). Farther on the road leads S. past the Café Unspunnen, the Wald-Hôtel Jungfrau (p. 172), the brewery, and the ruin of *Unspunnen* (2034′; the traditional residence of Byron's Manfred), to ($^1/_2$ hr.) Wilderswil (p. 178), afford-

Digitized by Google

ing views of the Lauterbrunnen valley and the Jungfrau, and of Lake Brienz to the left.

The steep N.W. slope of the *Grosse Rugen* (2624′) is known as the ***Heimwehfluh** (2218′; café-restaurant), reached in 3 min. by the cable railway (p. 173) at the end of the Rugen-Str., or on foot in 20 min. from the Wagneren-Schlucht by a path diverging near the Studer memorial. It commands a charming view of the Bödeli and the lakes. The Jungfrau, Mönch, and Eiger are seen from the adjacent belvedere.

A more extensive and picturesque view is commanded by the ***Abendberg**, which rises above the Grosse Rugen to the S. ($1^3/_4$-2 hrs., $1^1/_2$ hr. if the Heimwehfluh railway be used). We follow the road to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Satteli*, whence a bridle-path ascends to the left through the woods to the (1 hr.) *Hôtel Bellevue* (3735′; p. 172). The (20 min.) *Siebenuhr Tanne* (4125′) commands a charming view of Lake Thun, lying far below.

Another footpath leads from the hotel up the slope of the *Därligengrat* to the ($^2/_3$ hrs.) *Rotenegg* (6234′), with a fine view. From this point the *Leissigengrat*, with the peaks of *Fuchsegg* (6348′), *Grosse Schiffli* (6675′), and *Kleine Schiffli* (6587′), extends to the *Morgenberghorn* (7385′), but from the Schiffli onwards it can be recommended only to climbers free from dizziness (comp. p. 177). — A path leads from the Abendberg to *Saxeten* (p. 177) in $1^1/_4$ hr. (we take the upper path to the right in the meadow, behind the second chalet).

The wooded slopes of the **Harder** rise above the right bank of the Aare. To the left of the Brienz bridge (p. 174) paths ascend to the ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Hohbühl* (2070′), a pavilion with an inscription referring to the visits of Weber, Mendelssohn, and Wagner to Interlaken. Thence we proceed either to the left to the ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Lustbühl*, a view-pavilion, and the ($^1/_4$ hr.) Goldei Promenade, or to the right uphill viâ the Untere and Obere Bleiki and the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) view-pavilion on the *Hardermannli* (3634′) to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Harderkulm*.— To the right of the Brienz bridge is the station of the cable railway (p. 173; 1593 yds. long; average gradient 58 : 100), by which the top of the Hardergrat is reached in 20 minutes. Above the station at the top is the *Restaurant Harderkulm* (4345′), commanding a splendid *View of the Bernese Alps, Interlaken, the Lake of Thun, etc. (telescope). Pleasant wood-walks (Elfenweg, Rond-Point, Nordweg); excursions to the *Rote Fluh* (5690′; $1^3/_4$ hr.), the *Wanniknubel* (5215′; 1 hr., for experts), the Augstmatthorn (p. 176; $3^1/_2$ hrs.), etc.

The hill of **Goldswil** (2240′; $^1/_2$ hr.), to the right of the Park Hotel (p. 172), on the Brienz road (p. 174), overlooks Lake Brienz and the sombre little Faulensee or Lake of Goldswil; the ruined tower is inaccessible. — A walk may be taken by the same road (or by a picturesque path crossing the hills between the road and Lake Brienz) to ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Ringgenberg* (p. 200).

To the Habkern Tal. The road from Unterseen (p. 174) skirts the W. base of the Harder and ascends the left bank of the *Lombach*. It finally crosses to the right bank and ascends in windings to the village of ($4^3/_4$ M.) **Habkern** (3500′; Bär, clean), situated amid green pastures at

Digitized by Google

(1 hr.) the rock-gate of the *Schafgatter* and traverse the rocky débris of the *Schränni* to (1/2 hr.) the watershed of the *Egg* (6915′; small refuge-hut). The old path here descends to the left into the Sägistal and skirts the *Sägistal Lake* (6358′). The new bridle-path (red marks), to the right, ascends gradually on the N. slope of the *Sägishörner* and then rapidly to the S. side of the arête and round the rocky cauldron of the *Weite-Tal* to the top of the *Winteregg* (8265′). Passing (1 1/4 hr.) a small shelter-hut, the path ascends rapidly to (20 min.) a larger hut, crosses the *Faulegg* (8445′), where we are joined on the left by the old path from the Sägistal Lake, and reaches (1 hr.) the top of the Faulhorn (p. 197).

From the Schynige Platte to Zweilütschinen (p. 178; 3 hrs. We diverge to the right from the Faulhorn path (see above) after 10 min.; guide advisable (5 fr.) as far as the lower chalets of the *Iselten Alp* (5119′); then an easy path through woods.

The Saxeten-Tal, which runs up from Wilderswil-Mülinen (p. 178), is traversed by a road leading to (2 1/2 M.) the village of **Saxeten** (3602′; Hôt.-Pens. Alpenrose, 25 beds, P. from 7 fr.), a health-resort in a sheltered situation and a good headquarters for excursions. The valley is picturesquely closed by the *Schwalmern.*

The ***Sulegg** (7915′), not difficult, is scaled from Saxeten in 4-4 1/2 hrs., with guide (10 fr.). We ascend either by the bridle-path past the (3/4 hr.) waterfalls of the *Gürbenbach* and *Weissbach* and viâ the *Nesslern Alp* in 3 hrs., or by the steep direct footpath in 2 1/2 hrs., to the *Bellen Alp* (6205′), whence the *Bellenhöchst* (6860′) is easily ascended in 3/4 hr. We then skirt the steep N. and E. slopes of the Sulegg for 3/4 hr. (good path), nearly as far as the *Obere Suls Alp* (6690′), and, keeping to the right, reach the top (grand view) in 1 hr. more. The descent may be made to *Isenfluh* (p. 178) viâ the *Kühbodmen Alp* and *Gummen Alp*, or to *Mürren* (p. 181) viâ the *Suls Alp* and *Alpbiglen.* — The ***Morgenberghorn** (7385′) may be ascended from Saxeten in 4 hrs. without difficulty (guide 15 fr.). The path, diverging to the right from the road 1/2 M. to the S. of Saxeten, ascends past the chalets of the *Hinterberg Alp* to (3 hrs.) the *Renggli* or *Tanzbödeli Pass* (6168′; p. 166), between the Morgenberghorn and the Schwalmern. Thence we ascend (no path) along the S. and S.W. flanks of the mountain and finally by a footpath again to (1 hr.) the top. The view is very picturesque, but the higher Alps appear less imposing than from the Sulegg. The descent on the N.E. side to the Abendberg, over the rocks of the *Schiffli* and the *Leissigengrat*, is very dangerous (see p. 175). — The ascent of the **Schwalmern** (9135′) is laborious (5 1/2 hrs.; guide 18 fr.). We follow the Sulegg route to (3 1/4 hrs.) the *Suls Alp* (see above), whence we proceed to the S.W., skirting the Lobhörner (p. 178), till we reach the snow and débris of the sloping E. flank of the Schwalmern. A gradual ascent over this brings us to (2 hrs.) the arête and (1/4 hr.) the summit *(Höchst-Schwalmern).* The descent to the Renggli Pass is toilsome (see p. 166; to Isenfluh, see p. 178).

46. The Lauterbrunnen Valley and Mürren.

From Interlaken to *Lauterbrunnen*, 7 1/2 M., Bernese Oberland Railway in 40 min. (fares 4 fr. 25, 2 fr. 55 c., return 6 fr. 80, 4 fr. 50 c.). The railway (maximum gradient 3 1/2: 100) has short sections on the rack-and-pinion system. Circular tour from Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen, the Little Scheidegg, Grindelwald, and back to Interlaken, 30 fr. 25, 18 fr. 65 c. (tickets valid for 10 days). – The following ***Excursion** (one day) is recommended: by railway to *Mürren* (p. 181; 2 hrs.), walk viâ Gimmelwald (p. 183) and the Schmen Fall to the *Upper Steinberg* (p. 180; 2 1/2 hrs.

Digitized by Google

descend to (1 hr.) *Trachsellauenen* (p. 179), and return by the valley, past the falls of the *Trümmelbach* and *Staubbach* (p. 179), to *Lauterbrunnen* ($2^1/_4$ hrs. to the station). Back by railway to Interlaken in $^3/_4$ hr. The views from Mürren and the Upper Steinberg are among the finest in Switzerland.

The train (carriages marked 'Lauterbrunnen') leaves the *Interlaken-Ost* station (1865′; p. 171) and curves round through the fertile plain to (2 M.) **Wilderswil** (1925′; hotels, see p. 172), station for the adjoining villages of *Wilderswil*, at the mouth of the Lütschinen-Tal, *Gsteig*, with its ancient parish church, and *Mülinen*, at the mouth of the Saxeten-Tal (p. 177). — We cross the *Lütschine* and ascend its right bank through wood. On the left bank is the highroad. To the right rises the *Rotenfluh*, overtopped by the Sulegg (p. 177); in the foreground is the Männlichen (p. 188), with Mönch and Jungfrau to the right. We cross the *Black Lütschine*, which descends from Grindelwald. To the left peers the Wetterhorn.

5 M. **Zweilütschinen** (2150′; Buffet; Bär, 20 beds), junction of the Grindelwald line (p. 188; passengers not in a through-carriage change for Lauterbrunnen).

A bridle-path, shaded in the afternoon, diverging to the right from the Lauterbrunnen road after $^1/_2$ M., ascends the hillside steeply to (1 hr.) **Isenfluh** (3602′; Hôt.-Pens. Jungfrau, 80 beds, P. from 9 fr.), situated on a sunny terrace, with a splendid *View of the Jungfrau and its neighbours, from the Grosshorn to the Eiger. Isenfluh is more conveniently reached in $1^1/_2$ hr. from Lauterbrunnen (see below). — FROM ISENFLUH TO MÜRREN (3 hrs.; yellow marks; guide 10 fr.), a very fine walk: we follow the level path to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Sausbach;* ascend to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Sprissenweid;* then mostly through wood to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Grütsch Alp* (p. 180), and thence to (1 hr.) *Mürren* (p. 181). — The *Lobhörner* (8730′ and 8575′), 5 hrs. S.W. of Isenfluh, provide one of the finest and most difficult rock-climbs in the Oberland (wire rope). From Isenfluh to the *Sulegg* (7915′; 3-$3^1/_2$ hrs.; guide 15 fr.) and the *Schwalmern* (9135′; 5 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), see p. 177; to the *Schilthorn* (9754′), through the Saustal in 6 hrs. (guide 18 fr.), see p. 181.

The train crosses the *White Lütschine* and ascends (two rack-and-pinion sections) the wooded *Valley of Lauterbrunnen*, bounded by limestone cliffs 1000-1500′ in height. It crosses the *Sausbach*, which dashes down on the right, and passes the Hunnenfluh (p. 186), a huge tower-like rock on the left.

$7^1/_2$ M. **Lauterbrunnen.** — Change carriages for Mürren (p. 181) and for Wengern Alp and Grindelwald (p. 185).

HOTELS. **Steinbock*, at the station, 60 beds from $4^1/_2$, B. 2, L. $5^1/_2$, D. $6^1/_2$, P. from 12 fr.; **Adler*, 70 beds from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 11 fr.; *Staubbach*, 90 beds, *Hôt.-Pens. Oberland*, 36 beds, in both R. from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. $4^1/_2$, P. from 10 fr.; *Weisses Kreuz*, 25 beds, *Hôt.-Pens. Jungfrau*, 35 beds, *Hôt.-Pens. Silberhorn*, 30 beds, *Hôt.-Pens. Edelweiss*, 20 beds, at these three R. from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Trümmelbach*, near the Trümmelbach Fall (p. 179), 20 beds from $4^1/_2$, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 12 fr.; *Pens. Alpenblick*, likewise near the Fall, P. from 8 fr.

MOTOR CAR to the Trümmelbach Fall and back, meeting the trains from Interlaken, $5^1/_2$ fr.; CARRIAGE (one-horse) 1 fr.; OMNIBUS $1^1/_2$ fr.

GUIDES: Fritz (two), Gottfr. (two), Ed., Heinrich, Joh., Peter, Karl, and Ulrich von Allmen; Friedrich Fuchs; J. Gertsch; Joh. and Karl Graf; Heinrich and Emil Brunner; Fritz Huggler; Fritz Steiner.

ENGLISH CHURCH (services in July and Aug.).

Digitized by Google

Lauterbrunnen (2615′; pop. 2593), a pretty village on both banks of the Lütschine, straggles for 1 M. along a rocky valley, into which in July the sun's rays do not penetrate before 7, and in winter not till 11 a.m. It derives its name ('nothing but springs') from the numerous streams that descend from the rocks, or from the springs that rise at their base. The snow-mountain to the left, rising above the Schwarze Mönch, is the Jungfrau; to the right is the Breithorn.

A pleasant walk may be taken by the *Sausberg Promenade:* to the falls of the *Sausbach,* $^3/_4$ hr.; to *Isenfluh* (p. 178), $1^1/_2$ hr. Taking the path that ascends to the left from the Steinbock Hotel past the Silberhorn, and passing beneath the Mürren railway, we ascend the easy path straight on, with fine retrospective views of the Jungfrau and the Lauterbrunnen valley.

By the Hôtel Staubbach, about 8 min. from the station, the road forks. The left branch descends past the church to the Trümmelbach; the right leads straight on to the (5 min.) **Staubbach** ('spray-brook'), the best-known of the Lauterbrunnen falls. This brook, in dry summers disappointing, descends from a jutting rock in a leap of 980′, most of it, before it reaches the ground, being converted into spray. A path and rock-gallery (20 c.) permit the visitor to pass under the fall.

The road to the left at the fork crosses the Lütschine (on the left is the bridle-path for Wengen, p. 185) and ascends its right bank, in view of the snowy Breithorn and the Schmadribach Fall. In $^3/_4$ hr. we reach the *Hôt.-Pens. Trümmelbach* (p. 178). A path diverges here to the left for the (7 min.) lowest * **Trümmelbach Fall.** The narrow gorge, through which the copious *Trümmelbach,* fed by the glaciers of the Jungfrau, descends in five cascades, is rendered accessible by steps and paths and by an electric lift (adm. 1 fr.; waterproof desirable). The third fall is the finest.

Through the *Trümleten-Tal* direct to the *Wengern Alp* (p. 187; 4 hrs., with guide, 12 fr.), trying but interesting.

The road continues to ascend the valley to ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Stechelberg* (3020′; Hôt.-Pens. Stechelberg, P. from 7 fr.; Alpenhof), opposite the exit from the Sefinen ravine (p. 183). The road now becomes a bridle-path, which, 20 min. farther, near the (l.) chalets of *Sichellauenen* (3277′), crosses to the left bank of the Lütschine and then ascends over meadows dotted with trees, with a view of the wild Rottal (p. 185), on the left, to ($^3/_4$ hr.) **Trachsellauěnen** (4145′; Hôt. Schmadribach, 28 beds), a cluster of chalets.

The path hence to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) Schmadribach Fall (blue marks) ascends the left bank of the Lütschine to the (12 min.) 'Bergwerk', a deserted lead-foundry. Here it diverges to the left from the path to the Upper Steinberg and ascends round a jutting rock (the 'Nadla'; the top of which, 20 min. from the inn, affords a good view of the waterfall) and past the chalets of the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Lower Steinberg Alp* (4480′), where it crosses (to the left, round

Digitized by Google

chalets) the *Talbach* (two bridges). Ascending the pastures on the right bank, we keep on as far as the rocks, then, leaving the *Läger Chalet* on the right, cross the débris to the foot of the (3/4 hr.) copious ***Schmadribach Fall.** — From the 'Bergwerk' it is preferable to follow the path to the right (red marks) which zigzags up a gorge, clad with firs and ferns (very unpleasant in wet weather), to the chalets of the *Ammerten Alp*, and thence to the **Upper Steinberg** (5805′). Here (1 hr. from Trachsellauenen) are the *Hôtel Tschingelhorn* and (10 min. farther up) the *Hôtel Ober-Steinberg* (5900′). The *View of the mountains and glaciers enclosing the upper valley of Lauterbrunnen is glorious (best point of view about 200 yds. beyond the Ober-Steinberg Hotel); from right to left are the Lauterbrunner Wetterhorn, with the Tschingelhorn behind it, the Breithorn, the beautiful Breithorn Glacier between these, then the Grosshorn, Mittaghorn, Ebnefluh, Gletscherhorn, and Jungfrau, while directly opposite is the Schmadribach Fall. — In descending to Trachsellauenen, we diverge to the right immediately below the Hôt. Tschingelhorn (red marks).

A still grander view is obtained from the ***Tanzbödeli** (7010′), the E. spur of the Tschingelgrat, reached from the Upper Steinberg in 2 hrs., there and back. A boy will show the way (steady head necessary).

A somewhat fatiguing route (guide advisable) leads from the Hôt. Ober-Steinberg along the moraine of the Tschingel Glacier (p. 184) past the *Oberhorn Alp* to the (1 1/4-1 1/2 hr.) ***Oberhorn-See** (6825′), a beautiful little blue lake in the rocky hollow between the Tschingel and Breithorn Glaciers. Hence to the (3 hrs.) *Mutthorn Hut*, see p. 184.

From Lauterbrunnen to Mürren. — *Cable Railway* and *Light Railway* in 45 min. (5 fr., there and back 7 fr. 50 c.); to Grütsch Alp in 20 min. (3 fr. 80 c.), whence the rest of the journey is best made on foot. The station of the cable railway lies just above the main or Bernese Oberland station.

The Cable Railway (average gradient 55 : 100) mounts through meadows and wood to the (3/4 M.) *Grütsch Alp* (4890′). Here we change carriages for the Light Railway, which follows the hillside, crossing several streams, to (3 1/4 M.) *Mürren*. Even before we reach the Grütsch Alp a magnificent **View of a grand amphitheatre of mountains and glaciers is revealed: the Eiger and the Mönch, the Jungfrau with its dazzling Silberhorn, the huge precipices of the Schwarze Mönch rising abruptly from the valley, the wall of the Ebnefluh with its mantle of spotless snow; then, as we approach Mürren (near which the Jungfrau disappears behind the Schwarze Mönch), to the left of the Ebnefluh the Gletscherhorn, to the right the Mittaghorn, Grosshorn, Breithorn, Tschingelhorn, Tschingelgrat, and Gspaltenhorn.

The well-kept Bridle Path from Lauterbrunnen to Mürren (2 1/2 hrs.; descent 1 1/4 hr.) is destitute of shade and is not recommended except in the early morning and after 5 p.m. It ascends rapidly to the right 3 min. from the station and crosses the *Greifenbach* thrice. Beyond the third

Digitized by Google

bridge (20 min.) it ascends through wood, crosses the (20 min.) *Lauibach*, and reaches (25 min.) the bridge over the scanty *Pletschbach* or *Staubbach* (4037′; rfmts.). We then obtain a view of the Jungfrau, Mönch, and Eiger, which remain in sight for the rest of the way. Farther up, by (40 min.) a saw-mill (4920′), we cross three branches of the *Spissbach*, in 20 min. more reach the brink of the plateau, and then walk alongside the railway to (20 min.) *Mürren*.

Mürren. — Hotels. **Palace Hotel des Alpes*, 2 min. from the station, to the right, up the hill, with central heating, 250 beds from 7 fr. (30 rooms with baths), B. 2½, L. 7, D. 8, P. from 17 fr.; **Grand-Hôtel & Kurhaus*, 5 min. from the station, with restaurant and view-terrace, 250 beds, same prices; **Regina-Hôtel Beausite*, 75 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 13½ fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Jungfrau & Victoria*, 80 beds, **Hôt.-Pens. Eiger*, 80 beds, at both these R. from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 12 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Alpenruhe*, in an open situation 2 min. farther S., 20 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 11½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue*, 30 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 11 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Belmont*, 20 beds from 3½, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Edelweiss*, 42 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 11 fr.; *Pens. Blumental*, 16 beds from 3, P. from 9 fr.; *Pens. Chalet Alpina*. At Gimmenwald (p. 183; open in summer only): *Hôt.-Pens. Mittaghorn*, R. from 3, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Gimmelwald*. — Lodgings at the *Chalet Post*.

Cable Railway up the *Allmendhubel* (in 7 min.; 589 yds. long; gradients 37-61 : 100), open June to Sept. and Dec. 15th to March, in 7 min.; fare 1 fr. 80 c. there and back 2 fr. 40 c. — The Paths are marked and provided with seats.

Post & Telegraph Office on the Gimmelwald road. — Band daily, 11-12, alternately at the Kurhaus and the Hôtel des Alpes. — Visitors' Tax per week 2 fr., in winter from 7 fr. — English Church (services June-Sept. and in winter). — Roman Catholic Chapel.

Guides (all at Gimmelwald, p. 183): Joh. and Gottfried von Allmen; Johann, Gottl., and Karl Feuz; Ed. von Allmen; F. Brunner. Winter Sports, see p. xxix.

Mürren (5415′), superbly situated on a terrace high above the Lauterbrunnen Valley, is one of the most frequented spots in the Bernese Oberland both in summer and in winter. It commands a famous view, including not only the peaks mentioned on p. 180, but also the Wetterhorn to the left and the Büttlassen to the extreme right (see the Panorama, p. 182). A walk leads along the tramway to the (1 hr.) *Grütsch Alp* (p. 180), but the views are better in the reverse direction. Other walks, reached from the Hôt. des Alpes or from the S. and of the village, skirt the slopes of the Allmendhubel, a hill on which firs grow higher up. The path forks by the *Allmend* stables: to the left to the *Blumental* (½-1 hr.; green way-marks); to the right, and again to the right after 20 min., to the (8 min.) top of the **Allmendhubel* (6358′), ascended also by a cable railway (see above) to within 5 min.'s climb of the summit. — A similar view is commanded by the *Winteregg* (5738′), ½ hr. N.W. (we ascend to the left from the Grütsch Promenade 5 min. N. of Mürren), and by the *Prämisegg*, 20 min. from Mürren (to the left at the guide-post, ½ M. from the village).

The **Schilthorn* (9754′; 4 hrs.; guide 12 fr., unnecessary in good weather) affords a panorama of the Bernese and Valais Alps and of N. Switzerland. Mont Blanc is invisible from the summit, but can be seen by descending the N.W. ridge for 10 minutes. The path (red marks) ascends

Digitized by Google

Panorama from the Allmendhubel near Mürren.

Digitized by Google

along the W. side of the Allmendhubel to the *Egertenbach*, which it then follows; curving round the *Mütthorn* (7959′), it enters the bleak *Enge-Tal* and mounts over the *Seelifuren* (8540′; shelter-hut) to the ($2^1/_2$-3 hrs.) rocky basin above the Grauseeli. Then a steep ascent over snow, débris, and rock, past the monument to Mrs. Arbuthnot, who was killed here by lightning in 1865, to the *Kleine Schilthorn* (9400′), and across the arête (r.) to the (1-$1^1/_4$ hr.) summit of the *Grosse Schilthorn* (9757′; panorama by Imfeld). — The descent ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) may be curtailed by glissades down the snow-slopes as far as the *Grauseeli* (8202′), whence we may return to Mürren down the steep *Schiltflühe* (guide advisable) and through the beautiful pastures of the *Schilt Alp* (6390′). — Longer and more laborious (4 hrs.; guide advisable) is the descent S. to the *Boganggen Alp* (see below), then viâ the *Sefinen Alp* and the *Teufelsbrücke* to the Sefinen-Tal and Gimmelwald. Superb views. — Descent by the *Telli* to the *Kiental*, see p. 209.

Ascent of the *Schwarzbirg* (9050′), viâ the *Bietenlücke* (8860′) in $3^1/_2$ hrs. (guide 10 fr., not indispensable), easy and interesting. — *Grosses Hundshorn* (9620′; 5 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), viâ the *Boganggen Alp* (see below), not difficult. — *Sulegg* (7915′), viâ *Alpbigeln*, *Sausboden*, and *Suls-Alp* in 5 hrs. (guide 15-18 fr.), see p. 177; descent past the *Bellen Alp* and *Lower Nesslern Alp* to (3 hrs.) *Saxeten*, see p. 177. — *Lobhörner* (p. 178), viâ the Grütsch Alp (p. 180) and the Saustal, 6-7 hrs.

A guide-post a little to the S. of the Kurhaus indicates the way (to the left) to Gimmelwald (and Stechelberg); 100 paces farther on we descend to the left, and in 7 min. more we cross a bridge over a fall of the *Mürrenbach*. In 20 min. we reach the village of **Gimmelwald,** situated on a terrace (4552′) at the brink of the *Sefinen-Tal,* which is enclosed by the Büttlassen, the Gspaltenhorn, and the Tschingelgrat. The road to the right at the beginning of the village leads direct to (8 min.) the Hôt. Schilthorn, while that to the left descends to the two other hotels (see p. 181).

To THE SEFINEN-TAL, an interesting walk. To the W. of the Hôtel Schilthorn we cross the (5 min.) *Schiltbach*, ascend on the left side of the valley, and ($^3/_4$ hr.) cross a bridge (*Fürten;* l.); we then enter a pine-wood, and lastly, in a grand basin with numerous waterfalls, traverse stony débris to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Gspaltenhorn* (or *Kilchbalm*) *Glacier*, at the foot of the Gspaltenhorn (p. 209).

The route to Stechelberg passes the Hôtels Mittaghorn and Gimmelwald and (20 min.) crosses the *Sefinen-Lütschine.* After a short ascent we again descend, through wood, and cross a brook descending from the right, enjoying a view, to the left, of the *Sefinen Fall.* The path divides (12 min.): the branch to the left descends to ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Stechelberg* (p. 179); that to the right goes on at the same level to *Trachsellauenen* ("Hôt. Schmadribach 40 min."; p. 179). A steep footpath (white marks) diverges to the right from the latter after 6 min. and ascends past a deserted spar-mine, to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) Hôt. Tschingelhorn on the *Upper Steinberg* (p. 180; 3 hrs. from Mürren; guide 10 fr., unnecessary in good weather).

Passes from Mürren and Lauterbrunnen. FROM MÜRREN OVER THE SEFINEN-FURGGE TO THE KIENTAL, attractive ($6^1/_2$ hrs.; guide 27 fr.). The path (white marks) ascends S.W. viâ *Gümmelen* and round the *Brünli* (7010′; l.) to the ($2^1/_4$ hrs.) *Boganggen Alp* (6710′), and finally, by an arduous climb to the left, to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) **Sefinen-Furgge** (8583′), between the Grosse Hundshorn and the Büttlassen. Descent (red marks) with view of the Wilde Frau and Blümlisalp, by a slope covered with

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

— (2) Over the Wetterlücke (14 hrs.; guide 50 fr.), difficult. From the (4 hrs.) Upper Steinberg and (1½ hr.) *Oberhorn-See* (p. 180) we ascend the crevassed *Breithorn Glacier* to the (4-4½ hrs.) **Wetterlücke** (10,365′), between the Tschingelhorn and Breithorn. The descent leads by the *Inner Thal Glacier* and the *Fafler Tal* to the *Fafler Alp* (p. 348) and (4 hrs.) *Ried* (p. 347). — (3) Over the Schmadri-Joch (14-15 hrs.; guide 60 fr.), difficult. From the (4 hrs.) Upper Steinberg and (1½ hr.) *Oberhorn-See* (p. 180) we ascend to the left over the Breithorn Glacier and the rocky arête descending N.W. from the Grosshorn to the (4 hrs.) **Schmadri-Joch** (10,863′), between the Breithorn and Grosshorn. On the other side we descend over the *Jägi Glacier* to the right lateral moraine, then into the Lötschental, past the huts of *Gletscherstafel* to the (4 hrs.) *Fafler Alp* (p. 348) and to (1 hr.) *Ried* (p. 347). Or from Gletscherstafel we may proceed to the (5 hrs.) *Lötschenlücke* (p. 348) and descend the *Great Aletsch Glacier* to the (2 hrs.) *Concordia Huts* (p. 392).

From Lauterbrunnen to the Eggishorn over the Lauitor, difficult and dangerous owing to falling stones (17 hrs.; guide 100 fr.). About ¼ hr. beyond Stechelberg (p. 183) we keep to the left and follow a steep path viâ the *Stufenstein Alp* (for experts only, guide as far as the hut 15 fr.) and through the wild *Rottal* to (5 hrs.) the new **Rottal Hut** of the S. A. C. (9068′; accommodation for 30), in a magnificent situation (comp. p. 192). Hence we cross the *Rottal Glacier* to the foot of the great couloir and ascend with a long spell of step-cutting to the **Lauitor** 12,139′), a depression in the long wall of ice and rock that connects the *Rottalhorn* (12,946′) with the *Gletscherhorn* (13,064′). The descent is made viâ the *Kranzberg Glacier* and the *Great Aletsch Glacier* to the *Concordia Huts* (p. 392).

47. From Interlaken viâ Lauterbrunnen or Grindelwald to the Little Scheidegg. The Jungfrau Railway.

Bernese Oberland Railway: a. From Interlaken viâ Lauterbrunnen and Wengern Alp to the *Scheidegg*, 14 M., in 2½ hrs. (15 fr. 25, 9 fr. 45 c.); from Lauterbrunnen to Wengen in ½ hr. (4 fr., 2 fr. 50 c.); to Scheidegg in 1½ hr. (11 fr., 6 fr. 90 c.); to Grindelwald in 3½-4½ hrs. (20 fr., 12 fr. 55 c.). Sport trains in winter. — b. From Interlaken direct to *Grindelwald*, 11¾ M. in 1¼ hr. (6 fr. 50, 3 fr. 90 c.); from Grindelwald to the Scheidegg, 5¼ M. in 1 hr. 10 min. (9 fr., 5 fr. 65 c.). Sport trains in winter from Grindelwald to Brandegg, above Alpiglen (p. 188). — Circular tickets from Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen, Wengern Alp, Grindelwald, and back to Interlaken, see p. 177. Small trunks may be sent on by train.

Pedestrians require 1¼ hr. from Lauterbrunnen (comp. p. 178) to Wengen, 1¾ hr. thence to Wengern Alp, ¾ hr. to the Little Scheidegg, and 2 hrs. to Grindelwald. In the reverse direction: from Grindelwald to the Little Scheidegg 3 hrs., to Wengern Alp ½ hr., to Lauterbrunnen 2 hrs.

a. Wengern Alp Railway (rack-and-pinion line; two lines, the older of which is now used for goods traffic). — *Lauterbrunnen* (2615′), see p. 179. The railway describes a curve, crosses the Lütschine, and rapidly ascends, through four tunnels and over several viaducts and bridges. We enjoy a retrospect of Lauterbrunnen and its valley and of the Schmadribach Fall in the background, with the Breithorn and Grosshorn above it. To the left, above the W. slope of the valley rises the Sulegg-Grat, with the serrated Lobhörner (p. 177). Then through a curved tunnel.

Digitized by Google

$2^1/_4$ M. **Wengen.** — Hotels (several open in winter also; visitors' tax 1 fr. per week). To the left of the station: **Palace Hotel & National*, 220 beds from 8, B. $2^1/_4$, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 18 fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. Belvedere*, 160 beds from 6, B. 2, L. $5^1/_2$, D. $6^1/_2$, P. from 15 fr.; **Regina-Hotel Blümlisalp*, above the station, 140 beds from 6, B. 2, L. $5^1/_2$, D. $6^1/_2$, P. from 16 fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. Victoria*, 120 beds from 6, B. 2, L. $5^1/_2$, D. $6^1/_2$, P. from 15 fr.; **Park-Hôtel Beausite*, in an open situation near the Steinenwald, 90 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; **Hot.-Pens. Falke*, adjoining the Regina, 90 beds from $4^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $4^1/_2$, D. $5^1/_2$. P. from 12 fr.; **Terminus-Silberhorn*, 85 beds, **Sport-Hôtel Métropole*, 80 beds, at both R. from $4^1/_2$, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 12 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Waldrand*, 60 beds, *Hôt.-Pens. Schönegg*, near the Palace Hotel, 20 beds, *Hôt.-Pens. Alpenruhe*, near the Belvedere, 45 beds, in these three R. from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 11 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Jungfraublick*, near the Palace Hotel, 40 beds, with confectioner's, *Eiger*, 30 beds, near the station, in both R. from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. $4^1/_2$, P. from 10 fr.; *Pens. Gertsch*, adjoining the Beausite, 35 beds, *Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue*, 3 min. farther on, adjoining the woods, 50 beds, in both R. from $3^1/_2$ fr., B. $1^3/_4$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, P. from 9 fr. — To the right of the station, beyond the railway: **Hôt.-Pens. Alpenrose & Mittaghorn* (two houses on the Lauterbrunnen road, 7-8 min. from the station), 140 beds from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 11 fr., **Hôt.-Pens. Brunner*, 8 min. from the station, on the way to Wengern Alp, 80 beds from $4^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $4^1/_2$, D. $5^1/_2$, P. from 12 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Bristol*, 45 beds from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 11 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Breithorn*, 42 beds, *Kreuz*, 20 beds, *Pens. Alpina*, 50 beds, *Hôt.-Pens. Schweizerhof*, 40 beds, *Hirsch*, 28 beds, in these five R. from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; *Schweizerheim*, below the station to the W., 25 beds, *Hôt.-Pens. Central* (temperance), 25 beds, in both R. from 3, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, P. from 8 fr. — About 1 M. to the S. of the station: **Hôt.-Pens. & Kurhaus Wengen*, 120 beds, *Hôt. des Alpes*, 67 beds, in both R. from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. $4^1/_2$, P. from 11 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Waldegg* (Jewish), 50 beds. — *Sanatorium Sonneck* (Dr. Oetiker; 10 beds, P. from $13^1/_2$ fr.).

Post & Telegraph Office at the Hôtel Eiger, beside the station. — Anglican Services at the Swiss Protestant Church (July-Sept.). — Roman Catholic Services in summer. — Guides: Chr. Balmer, Chr. Ameter, Rud. Brunner, Alfr. Fuchs, Chr. and Hans Gertsch, Hans Schlunegger, Chr. and Rob. Bischoff, Ulrich and Wilhelm Graf, Joh. Laubner. — Information is provided by the *Kurverein Wengen*.

Wengen (4185′; 811 inhab.), situated amidst meadows dotted with trees, below the precipitous *Tschuggen* (8277′), with a view of the Lauterbrunnen Valley and of the Jungfrau, Mittaghorn, Breithorn, Tschingelgrat, and Gspaltenhorn, is, next to Interlaken, the most frequented tourist-resort in the Bernese Oberland and is also a favourite locality for winter-sports. Attractive walks to the *Staubbach-Bänkli* (4166′; 25 min. S.), returning viâ the Brandmadweg ($^3/_4$ hr.); along the *Steinenwaldweg*, $^1/_2$ hr. E. (up the hill from the Beausite and Brunner hotels); to the *Hunnenfluh* (4367′; $^3/_4$ hr. N.) and to the *Leiterhorn* (5035′; 1 hr. N., to the right just short of the Hôt. National), with a surprise view of Zweilütschinen far below.

The *Männlichen* (p. 188) is ascended in 3-$3^1/_2$ hrs.: we either diverge to the right from the Leiterhorn path (finger-post) or ascend to the left near the Restaurant Oberland (p. 187); the route is steep and near the top very narrow, but interesting and devoid of difficulty for experts. — The *Spätenen Alp* (5046′; $1^3/_4$ hr.), N. of the Männlichen, past the Lauberhorn, has a fine view of the Wetterhorn.

Digitized by Google

From Wengen to the Wengern Alp (3/4 hr.). From the station the path skirts the line for about 100 yds., then bends to the left, passing the Regina-Hôtel Blümlisalp. We cross the line (to the right) and proceed past the Hôt. Brunner, an electric transformer station, and the *Restaurant Oberland;* after about 40 min. we join a path from Kurhaus Wengen; 8 min., we enter the pine-wood, from which we emerge 20 min. farther on, and turn to the left and ascend a steep meadow. In 3/4 hr. more, passing under the line, we reach the *Hôtel Jungfrau* (see below). — If we go straight on after quitting the wood we reach the (3/4 hr.) ***Mettlen Alp** (5580′; rfmts.), on the N. side of the *Trümleten-Tal*, directly facing the Jungfrau. Hence we may either ascend to the Wengern Alp in 3/4 hr., or walk round the head of the Trümleten-Tal to the (3/4 hr.) *Biglen Alp* (5900′), with the Bandlauenen Glacier, and thence to the (1 hr.) Wengern Alp.

Beyond Wengen the railway curves towards the slope of the Tschuggen, affording a continuous view of the snow-mountains and glaciers from the Grosshorn to beyond the Gspaltenhorn, with the Breithorn in the centre. We skirt the *Galtbachhorn* (7610′).

5 M. **Wengern Alp** (6160′; *Hôt. Jungfrau, 40 beds from 4 1/2, B. 2, L. 4 1/2, D. 5 1/2, P. from 12 fr.), where we enjoy a celebrated **View, across the Trümleten-Tal, of the Jungfrau (13,670′), flanked by the Silberhorn (12,155′) on the right and the Schneehorn (11,205′) on the left. The mountain is seen from this point in its full proportions and grandeur, even the highest peak being visible; its distance (2 1/2 M.) seems annihilated. On sunny days snow avalanches are frequently to be seen, descending from rock to rock like a cascade. To the left of the Jungfrau rise the Mönch (13,465′) and the Eiger (13,040′). To the right, farther back, are the Tschingelgrat, Gspaltenhorn, and the broad mass of the Büttlassen. To the N. of the last are the Hundshorn, Schilthorn, and Schwarzbirg (named from W. to E.).

More open still is the view from the *Hundsschopf* (20 min.), at the top of which are a flag and a bench. — A view of the Lauterbrunnen valley is obtained from the *Gürmschbühl* (6223′), reached by diverging to the left from the Wengen path, 1/4 hr. below the station, and turning, 8 min. farther on, to the right.

From the Wengern Alp the train ascends gradually, with continual views of the Jungfrau. Walkers follow the bridle-path, which crosses the line beyond the Hôtel Jungfrau and then skirts it to the (3/4 hr.) station of Scheidegg. This walk is recommended for the descent.

6 1/2 M. *Scheidegg*, on the summit of the ***Kleine** or **Little Scheidegg** (6770′; rail. restaurant), is the junction for the Grindelwald line (carriages changed) and the starting-point of the Jungfrau Railway (p. 189). In summer this station is as busy as that of a large town. Near the station is the *Kurhaus Bellevue* (145 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 13 1/2 fr.). Striking *View of the valley of Grindelwald to the E. as far as the Great Scheidegg, dominated on the S. by the imposing Wetterhorn, and bounded on the N.E. by the Schwarzhorn range (to the extreme left is the blunt cone of the Faulhorn, with its inn). On the S. opens a splendid view of the Eiger, Mönch, and Jungfrau, with the Silberhorn and Schnechorn.

Digitized by Google

The ascent of the ***Lauberhorn** (8120′), 1-1½ hr. by a good path (guide-post) reached by crossing the line by the station, is recommended for its magnificent view. The entire chain of the Bernese Alps is in sight: Wetterhorn, Berglistock, Mettenberg, Great and Little Schreckhorn, Lauteraarhorn, Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, and Silberhorn; farther to the right, the Ebnefluh, Mittaghorn, Grosshorn, Breithorn, Tschingelhorn, Gapaltenhorn, and Blümlisalp; in front, Mürren, with Lauterbrunnen and the Staubbach below; above are the Schilthorn, the Sulegg-Grat with the Lobhörner, and, to the right, the Niesen; then the Abendberg, Wilderswil, Unterseen, and Beatenberg, immediately N. of the Tschuggen and Männlichen, with its inn; above the Grindelwald valley rises the Faulhorn range, with the Schwarzhorn; and above the Great Scheidegg are the Wendenstöcke and the Titlis.

On the N. the Lauberhorn is adjoined by the precipitous *Tschuggen* (8278′; ascent from the S.E. laborious, for experts only, with guide 18 fr.; 1½ hr.) and, farther on, by the ***Männlichen** (7695′), ascended in 1½ hr. from the Little Scheidegg. From the station a well-made bridle-path gradually ascends to the W., passes the (¼ hr.) *Chalet-Restaurant Grindelwaldblick* (6955′), and skirts the slopes of the Lauberhorn and Tschuggen to the (50 min.) *Hôt. Rigi-Männlichen* (7220′; 20 beds from 4½, L. 5, D. 6 fr.), on the saddle between the Tschuggen and Männlichen. The top of the latter is reached in 20 min. more. The view of the Eiger, Mönch, and Jungfrau is inferior to that from the Lauberhorn, owing to the intervening Tschuggen, but the more distant peaks to the right and left are better seen. — Direct descent from the hotel to Grindelwald in 2½ hrs. by a path that cannot be mistaken, or to Wengen (comp. p. 186) in 2 hrs.

To the (¾ hr.) *Eiger Glacier*, an interesting walk along the Jungfrau Railway, past the *Fallbodenhubel* (halfway; fine view). Comp. p. 189. — To the *Guggi Hut* (p. 189) in 3-3½ hrs. (guide 15 fr.). — The **Eiger** (13,041′) is ascended from the Little Scheidegg in 8 hrs., viâ the Eiger Glacier and the W. arête (guide 90 fr., to the Eggishorn 115 fr.).

b. Direct Line from Interlaken to Grindelwald (carriages marked 'Grindelwald'). To (5 M.) *Zweilütschinen* (2150′), see p. 178. The Grindelwald train ascends the left bank of the *Schwarze Lütschine*, traversing a tunnel and an avalanche-gallery in the wooded Lütschen-Tal. To the left are the slopes of the Schynige Platte (p. 176). In front appear the Wetterhorn and the Berglistock. Beyond (7½ M.) *Lütschental* (2355′; inn) the train crosses to the right bank and ascends the *Stalden* by rack-and-pinion (1935 yds.) to (9 M.) *Burglauenen* (2915′). To the right are the electric power-works mentioned on p. 189. Beyond the defile of the *Ortweid* a view of the valley of Grindelwald is disclosed: to the right is the massive Eiger, adjoined by the Jungfrau with the Schneehorn and the Silberhorn; in the middle is the Mettenberg, with the Schreckhorn on the right and the Berglistock and the Wetterhorn on the left. The train ascends another toothed-rail section (1420 yds.) to (11¾ M.) *Grindelwald* (p. 192).

The Wengernalp Railway from Grindelwald descends to (⅔ M.) *Grund* (3100′), whence the train backs out and, crossing the Schwarze Lütschine, ascends the slope of the *Wergistal Alp* in windings, passing *Brandegg* (4616′), whence a bobsleigh-run, 2½ M. long, descends in winter to Grund. 3½ M. **Alpiglen** (5310′; Hôt.-Pens. des Alpes, plain), on a terrace commanding a view of the

Digitized by Google

Wetterhorn. Then over stony slopes at the foot of the Eiger to ($5^1/_4$ M.) *Scheidegg* (p. 187).

Walkers from Grindelwald to the Little Scheidegg descend the road to the right of the Bär Hotel to the station of Grund, cross the Lütschine below the railway bridge, and then ascend the bridle-path to the left, which crosses the line farther on: to Alpiglen 2-$2^1/_2$ hrs., thence to the Scheidegg $1^1/_2$ hr.

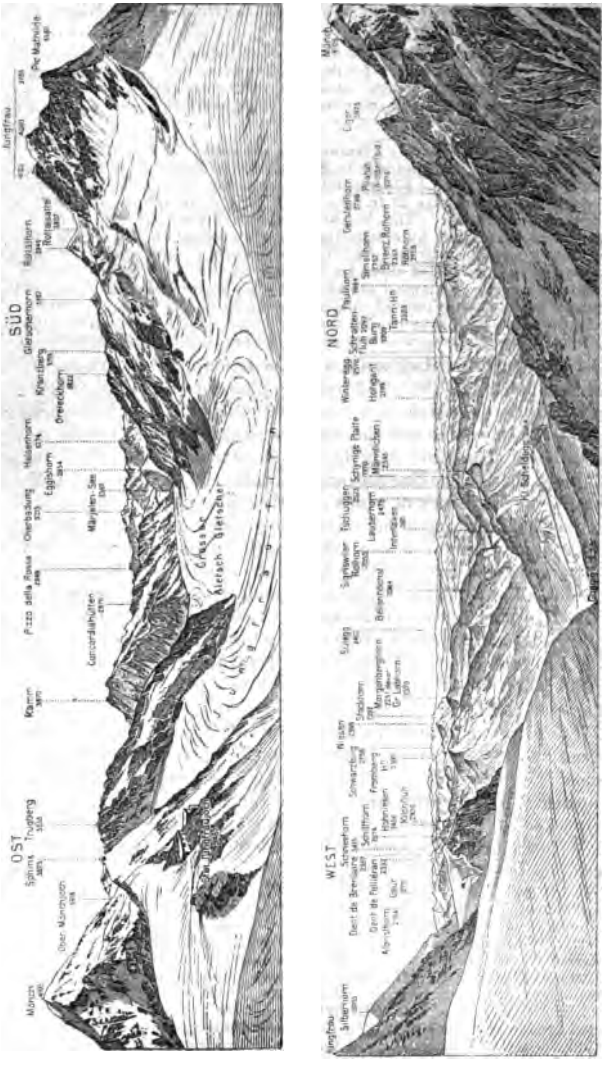
c. JUNGFRAU RAILWAY, 7 trains daily (80 seats), and sport trains in winter. From the Little Scheidegg to *Eigergletscher* (fare 2 fr. 65 c., return-ticket 3 fr. 75 c.) in $^1/_4$ hr.; *Eigerwand* (return-ticket 12 fr. 50 c.) in $^3/_4$ hr.; *Eismeer* (15 fr. 75 c., return 22 fr. 50 c.) in 1 hr.; and *Jungfraujoch* (28 fr., return 40 fr.) in $1^1/_4$ hr. The journey may be broken at any station. The carriages are lighted by electricity and well heated, but warm wraps are necessary at the stations. On the Jungfraujoch snow-spectacles are advisable, as well as nailed shoes for walking on the snow-field. — There is a large restaurant at Eismeer station, and simple restaurants are open at Eigergletscher and Jungfraujoch (night's mattress and B. $4^1/_2$ fr.). Guides are to be found at Jungfraujoch, but for longer tours it is preferable to bring them from the valley (reduced fares on the railway and for night-quarters).

The ****Jungfrau Railway,** a unique triumph of modern engineering, was built in 1896-1912 from the plans of M. Adolph Guyer-Zeller (d. 1899) of Zürich, at a cost of 12 million francs. It ascends far above the snow-line and throws open to the ordinary tourist regions hitherto accessible only to expert mountaineers. After the preliminary section the line ascends by a tunnel in the interior of the mountain, the hard rock of which (mostly limestone and, higher up, gneiss) needed no lining of masonry. The gauge is 1 metre (3 ft. 3 in.), the maximum gradient 1 in 4. The rack-and-pinion system used is a new one invented by E. Strub and is absolutely safe. The system of traction adopted is the overhead or trolley system. The force is generated in turbine power-works near Lauterbrunnen (2650 h.p.) and Burglauenen (p. 188; 10,000 h.p.), whence it is transmitted in an alternating current of 7000 volts to transformers, which reduce it to 600 volts. The locomotives are of 300 h.p.

The line ascends from the Scheidegg (p. 187) over pastures and skirts the *Fallbodenhubel* (7136′; p. 188), offering fine views of the Jungfrau and the mountains of the Lauterbrunnen Valley. Beyond a tunnel (95 yds. long) it reaches the ($1^1/_4$ M.) station of **Eigergletscher** (7620′; restaurant, with veranda), in a scene of wild magnificence at the foot of the W. arête of the Eiger, here seen strongly foreshortened. A footpath (r.) descends to the glacier and an artificial ice-cave (adm. 50 c.).

The **Guggi Hut** of the S.A.C. (9350′; accommodation for 14), at the N. foot of the Mönch, is reached by an interesting glacier-tour, for which both guide and rope are necessary (2-$2^1/_2$ hrs.; comp. p. 188). — An interesting excursion (guide necessary, 30 fr.) also may be made over the Eiger Glacier, then, by a bit of easy rock-climbing, to the ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) so-called *Mönch Plateau* (10,037′), commanding a view of the Mönch, Eiger, Jungfrau, and the Guggi Glacier. Descent to the Guggi Hut and over the lower Eiger Glacier. — The **Silberhorn** (12,155′; viâ the S.E. flank, ascended for the first time in 1863 by Ed. von Fellenberg and Karl Baedeker) is scaled from the Guggi Hut viâ the *Guggi* and Kühlauenen Glaciers.

Digitized by Google



Panorama from the Jungfraujoch (11,385').

Digitized by Google

the *Schneehorn* (11,204′), and the névé terraces of the *Giessen Glacier* in 10-12 hrs. (difficult and trying; guide 65 fr.).

The line skirts the rocky slope for a short distance, then finally enters the main tunnel, and passes under the *Rotstock* (8755′) to ($2^3/_4$ M.) the station of **Eigerwand** (9405′), excavated in the rock, with openings permitting the light of the station to be seen at night from Grindelwald. The view over the sheer precipice embraces Grindelwald (5905′ below), the Faulhorn chain, the Lake of Thun, and a large portion of N.W. Switzerland as far as the Jura, the Black Forest, and the Vosges (Zeiss telescope for the use of visitors). — Thence the tunnel, curving towards the S., passes beneath the Eiger to the station of —

$3^1/_2$ M. **Eismeer** (10,370′; restaurant, see p. 189), excavated in the S.E. face of the Eiger, 130′ above the upper Grindelwald-Fiescher Glacier. The *View gives immediately on the rugged enclosed basin of the Fiescher Glacier, backed by the Wetterhorn and Schreckhorn, while to the right appear the Fiescherhorn, the roof of the Bergli Hut, and the glacier-fall descending from the Mönchjoch. Below the Great Schreckhorn, above the lower Grindelwald Glacier, is seen the Schwarzegg Hut (p. 195). Zeiss and Goerz telescopes for the use of visitors.

A tunnel hewn in the rock descends from the station to the glacier, whence experts (with guide, 30 fr.; falling stones and ice dangerous) may reach the *Bergli Hut* in $1^1/_2$-2 hrs. Comp. pp. 195, 192.

The line goes on beneath the Mönch to its terminus at —

$5^3/_4$ M. **Jungfraujoch** (11,340′), in the glacier-covered saddle between the Mönch and the Jungfrau. A passage leads S. to a waiting-hall (restaurant, see p. 189), whence a wooden gallery leads to the level névé of the Jungfraujoch proper (11,385′). The *View is very fine (comp. the Panorama, p. 190). Between the steep W. cliff of the Mönch and the summit of the Jungfrau, with its precipitous rocky E. side, the snow-field stretches down to the Concordia-Platz and the Aletsch Glacier; in the distance, beyond the Eggishorn (p. 392) and the Rhone valley, appear the Lepontine Alps; the whole scene suggests the appearance of a glacier-filled Alpine valley in the ice period. The view to the N. is quite different, ranging across the abrupt and crevassed Kühlauenen and Guggi Glaciers to the green Wengern Alp and the valley of Lauterbrunnen, to Mürren, Interlaken, the Lake of Thun, and beyond Berne to the Jura and over the plain to the Vosges and the Black Forest in the dim distance.

Expeditions. *Sphinx* (11,650′; $^1/_2$ hr.; guide 12 fr.), the rocky peak above the station to the left. *Pic Mathilde* (11,680′; $^1/_2$ hr.; 15 fr.), the snowy pyramid in front of the N.E. arête of the Jungfrau. The *Upper Jungfraujoch* (11,450′; $^3/_4$ hr.; guide 18 fr.), between the Sphinx and the Mönch. *Ober-Mönchjoch* (see below; $1^1/_4$ hr.; guide 23 fr.). — The route to the **Concordia-Platz** (p. 392; $2^1/_2$-3 hrs.; guide 33 fr.), an easy glacier expedition, is steep for a short distance but afterwards leads at an easy slope over the uncrevassed Jungfrau snow-field (excellent for skiing). A good return-route leads *viâ* the Ewig-Schnee-Feld and the Ober-Mönchjoch.

Digitized by Google

(p. 191; 11,870′; 4½-5½ hrs.); thence viâ the (2-2½ hrs.) **Märjelen Lake** to the (2 hrs.) Eggishorn Hotel (guide 45 fr.), see p. 392.—*Lötschenlücke* (Egon von Steiger Hut, p. 318), 5 hrs.

The ascent of the ***Jungfrau** (13,670′; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 45-50 fr.) from the Jungfraujoch, viâ the (2 hrs.) *Rottal-Sattel* (12,655′; frequently snow-covered) and the S.E. arête, is fatiguing but not particularly difficult and when the snow is in good condition is quite without danger. This mountain was scaled for the first time in 1811 by Rudolf and Hieronymus Meyer of Aarau, with two chamois-hunters from the Valais. The view is magnificent. Close by rise the mighty peaks of the Bernese Oberland, while to the S.W., beyond the Bietschhorn, are the Alps of Valais (Monte Rosa, Mischabel, Breithorn, Matterhorn, Weisshorn, Dent Blanche, Grand Combin) and Mont Blanc (panorama by Imfeld).—Climbers who spend the night in the *Bergli Hut* (p. 195; guide from Grindelwald 90 fr., with descent to the Eggishorn Hotel 130 fr.) ascend viâ the *Mönchjoch*. — From the *Concordia Huts* (p. 392), viâ the Jungfrau-Firn and the Rottal-Sattel, 6-6½ hrs. (guide 75 fr.). The ascents from the *Guggi Hut* (p. 189) viâ the Silberlücke and from the *Rottal Hut* (p. 185) viâ the Rottal-Sattel are very difficult and hazardous (guide 90, to the Eggishorn Hotel 130 fr.). That from the Rottal Hut viâ the S.W. arête (6-8 hrs.) is likewise trying and difficult, and should be attempted only when the rocks are dry and free from snow or ice. We ascend over rocks for 4-4½ hrs., the last part being a steep climb up the granite walls of the arête. We then cross a snow-arête, which requires a steady head and is sometimes rather unpleasant (in late summer even solid ice). This brings us in 1 hr. to the upper névé on which we ascend to the (1 hr.) top.

The **Trugberg** (12,905′), ascended viâ the Ober-Mönchjoch in 3-4 hrs., is difficult (guide 50 fr.) but commands a splendid panorama.

The ascent of the **Mönch** (13,465′), by crossing the S.E. ridge to the left a little below the Ober-Mönchjoch, and mounting the E. arête, the N. side of which is frequently covered with snow, is difficult (3-4 hrs.; guide 50 fr.). The ascent from the Guggi Hut (p. 189) by the N.W. side, viâ the ice-wall of the Nollen, is very difficult (8-10 hrs.; guide 100, to Eggishorn 110 fr.), as is also the direct ascent viâ the S.W. arête (guide 65 fr.).

Among other peaks ascended by experts from the Jungfraujoch are the *Gletscherhorn* (p. 392; 4 hrs.), the *Ebnefluh* (p. 392; 7 hrs.), the *Aletschhorn* (p. 392; 7-9 hrs.), the *Gross-Fiescherhorn* (p. 392; 5 hrs.), the *Hinter-Fiescherhorn* (13,189′; 5 hrs.), and the *Eiger* (p. 188; 5 hrs.).

48. Grindelwald and its Environs.

Hotels (generally open in winter also; visitors' tax 20 c. daily). Near the station: **Gr. Hôt. Bär*, 3 min. E., frequented by English visitors, 250 beds from 7, B. 2¼, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 16 fr.; *Schwarzer Adler*, 8 min. E., with garden, 60 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 11 fr., same proprietor; **Regina Hotel Alpenruhe*, at the station, 170 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 13½ fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Belvedere*, 3 min. W., 100 beds from 4½, B. 4, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 12½ fr.; *Villa Saussouci*, opposite the Bär, 30 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 11 fr.; **Schweizerhof*, N.W. of the station, 80 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 11 fr.; *Bahnhof-Hôtel Terminus*, 45 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 11 fr.; *Weisses Kreuz & Post*, 35 beds, *National*, 30 beds, *Central-Hôtel Wolter*, 35 beds, good, *Oberland*, 25 beds, at these four R. from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr.; *Bel-Air Eden*, 42 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 9½ fr.; *Hirsch*, 30 beds, *Silberhorn*, 7 min. W. of the station, 25 beds, in both R. from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. du Glacier*, 6 min. below the station, to the S., 60 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 9½ fr.; *Jungfrau*, near the Belvedere, to the W., 30 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 8 fr. — To the E. of the Bär:

Digitized by Google

**Hôt.-Pens. Schönegg*, in a quiet situation, above the road, with garden, 100 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 11 fr.; *Beau-Site*, 48 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr.; *Bellevue*, 10 beds from 3½, L. 3½, D. 4 fr. — Beyond the church, on the road to the upper glacier: *Pens. Gletschergarten*, 20 beds, *Pens. Kirchbühl*, 25 beds, *Pens. Alpenblick*, 20 beds, at these three P. from 8 fr. — By the upper glacier: *Wetterhorn* (see below), 10 beds from 3, B. 2, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 9 fr. — On the slope of the Dürrenberg, finely situated near the woods, 25 min. above the station: *Wald-Hôtel Villa Bellary*, 30 beds from 4, P. from 11 fr.

Confectioners. *Baumann*, E. of the Hôt. Bär; *Wolter*, near the station.

Post & Telegraph Office at the rail. station. — English Church (*St. James's;* services May-Sept.). — Presbyterian and Roman Catholic Services at the Adler Hotel.

Guides. Gottfr. Bohren (head-guide); Christian, Hans, Peter, and Rudolf (two of this name) Almer; Fritz Amatter; Hans, Johann, P. (two), and Rud. Baumann; Joh. and Rud. Bernet; P. Bleuer; Christ. (four), Ed., and Gottfr. Bohren; Joh., Peter (two), Ulr., and Sam. Brawand; Ad., Chr., Peter (two), Rud., Gottfr., and Hans Burgener; Christ. (two), Hans, and Peter Egger; Hans Gertsch-Rubi; J. Gertsch-Kaufmann; Joh. Hermann; Christ. and Peter (two) Inäbnit; Christ. Jossi; Ad., Christ. (four), Fritz (two), Hans, Joh. (two), Peter (two), and Rud. (two) Kaufmann; Otto Konzett; Rud. Lauener; Joh. Moser; Gottfr. Reist; Hans Rubi; H. Schläppi; Emil, Fritz (two), and Gottfr. (two) Steuri; Friedr. Sutter; Chr. Teutschmann; J. Wyss.

Grindelwald (3402′ at the station, 3468′ at the church; pop. 2998) is an excellent headquarters for mountaineers and a favourite summer and winter resort, in a sheltered, sunny, and mist-free situation. Three gigantic mountains bound the valley on the S.: the *Eiger* (13,040′), the *Mettenberg* (10,194′), and the beautiful *Wetterhorn* (12,150′), the characteristic feature of the entire landscape. Between the Wetterhorn and the Mettenberg descends the *Upper Grindelwald Glacier* (see below), and between the Mettenberg and the Eiger the *Lower Grindelwald Glacier* (see p. 194). These glaciers feed the *Schwarze Lütschine*.

A visit to the **Upper Glacier** requires from the station 2½ hrs. (there and back). We follow the village-street, passing the (10 min.) church, and beyond the school-house we take the road ascending to the left (to the right is the shorter but more fatiguing footpath). The road leads past the (¾ hr.) *Hôt. Blümlisalp* and the *Hallerstein* to the (7 min.) *Hôtel Wetterhorn* (see above; 4040′), whence the bridle-path goes to the left to the Great Scheidegg (p. 203). The broad road descending to the right crosses the Chlecklibach and forks: l. to the (10 min.) Wetterhorn Lift, r. to the (10 min.) edge of the glacier, which after retreating for over fifty years (comp. p. 389) has advanced 260 yds. since 1914 and is now invading a former forest over a front of 300 yds. The forward movement is most pronounced in early summer (10 in. daily). Close by is an ice-grotto (50 c.). — A third path, diverging to the left by the Hôt. Wetterhorn, crosses the (5 min.) Lütschine and in another 10 min. reaches the *Eisboden* ('Ischbode'; 6368′), a meadow at the foot of the Wetterhorn dotted with trees and commanding good views.

The **Wetterhorn Lift** (not working since 1914) is an aerial rail

Digitized by Google

way 440 yds. long, constructed on the system of the Cologne engineer Feldmann. The lower station is 4124′, the upper 5502′ above sea-level.

Climbers free from dizziness, starting from the Hôt. Lauchbühl (p. 203; 1½ hr. from Grindelwald), may reach the upper station ('Engi'; 1 hr.) by turning to the right across the meadows and following the path visible on the rocky precipices of the Wetterhorn. The path continues, steep in places and always high above the glacier, finally affording a full survey of the upper ice-fall, viâ the *Ziehbachsplatten* and the *Schönbühl* (6730′) to the (2 hrs.) **Gleckstein Hut** of the S.A.C. (7620′; keeper; accommodation for 75-100). This is the starting-point for the ascent of the ***Wetterhorn** (12,149′; 6-7 hrs.; guide 80 fr.), often made at midsummer in good weather, but demanding endurance and freedom from dizziness. The route is viâ the *Krinne-Firn* and a stiff rock-climb to the *Wettersattel* or *Sätteli* (11,614′), between the *Mittelhorn* (12,165′) and the nearer summit of the Wetterhorn, known as *Hasli-Jungfrau* (12,149′), up which the final ascent is made. Descent to the Dossen Hut (Rosenlaui or Innertkirchen), see p. 205 (guide 90 or 100 fr.) — The **Berglistock** (11,998′), 6-6½ hrs. from the Gleckstein Hut viâ the Grindelwald-Firn (guide 90 fr.), commands a magnificent view of the Schreckhorns, Wetterhorns, etc. — Passes from the Gleckstein Hut, see pp. 195, 205.

A pleasant alternative route back to Grindelwald (1½ hr.) is the *Terrace Walk*, diverging to the right about halfway, beyond the bridge over the *Mühlebach;* it leads along the hillside, with splendid views (on the extreme right is the Silberhorn), passes the houses of *Steinbillen* and the hamlet of *Duftbach* or *Tufbach*, and then descends on the left to the station.

A third route (1½ hr.) leads from the edge of the upper glacier to the (20-25 min.) *Chalet Milchbach* (4330′; rfmts.; view of the ice-fall), visible to the right on the left-hand moraine. We then keep to the left when the path forks, cross the woods between the Mettenberg and *Halsfluh*, skirt the Lütschine past the houses of *Auf der Sulz* (3641′), and cross the iron bridge mentioned below.

From the Chalet Milchbach mountaineers may ascend in ¾ hr. to the edge of the glacier (left side) above the ice-fall (5250′), by means of a new path (1 fr.; guide unnecessary) constructed to the right of the old 'Leiterweg'. The latter, which passes through the gorge of the Milchbach, has been rendered unusable by the advance of the glacier (p. 193). The passage of the glacier (about 20 min.; guide essential) is not always easy owing to frequent changes in the ice. From the *Schlupf* on the right bank we may proceed to the left to the (¼ hr.) Engi (see above), or to the right to the Gleckstein Hut (see above).

To the **Lower Glacier** (2 hrs. there and back). A narrow carriage-road, between the Adler Hotel and the church, and footpaths, below the Adler Hotel and beyond the school-house, descend to the (25 min.) iron bridge (2915′) spanning the branch of the Lütschine that issues from the upper glacier. On the left bank the path straight on ascends to the Bäregg (p. 195), while we take that to the right through the hamlet of *Mettenberg* and finally, ascending a little, cross the discharge of the glacier to a (¼ hr.) restaurant at the entrance of the imposing *Gorge of the Lütschine*, to which iron galleries afford access (50 c.). The glacier is advancing at the rate

Digitized by Google

of 6 in. a day and has already crossed the Lütschine. A zigzag path to the right of the restaurant leads in $^3/_4$ hr. across the left lateral moraine to the edge of the glacier.—About 5 min. beyond the iron bridge over the Lütschine a path ascends the right (E.) lateral moraine to the ($^1/_4$ hr.) 'Marmorbruch' (rfmts.), where bridges and wooden galleries afford a view from above into the gorge of the Lütschine; $^1/_2$ hr. farther on, at a deserted refreshment-hut, a path diverges on the left for the Bäregg path (10 min.; see below). The path along the moraine leads to an artificial ice-grotto (gratuity).

By keeping straight uphill after leaving the iron bridge we reach ($1^3/_4$ hr.) the *Bäregg Inn* (3244'; 8 beds) on the *Lower Eismeer* ('sea of ice'), the large basin in which the glacier, now covered with rubbish and débris, accumulates before it descends into the valley. Above it rise the Zäsenberghorn, Grindelwald Grünhorn, Grindelwald Fiescherhörner, and Fieschergrat.

The *Mettenberg* (10,193'; 5-6 hrs. from the Bäregg, guide 40 fr.) affords a superb view of the Wetterhorn, Schreckhorn, and Finsteraarhorn.

An excellent circular tour from the Bäregg (7-8 hrs., guide 30 fr.) is as follows. Over the glacier in 1 hr. to the *Zäsenberg* (6076'), on the grassy slopes of which sheep are pastured in summer. Thence up the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Zäsenberghorn* (7687'), whence we obtain a near view of the imposing peaks of the Eiger and the Grindelwald Fieschhorn and Schreckhorn. We then cross the *Fiescher-Firn*, make the steep descent viâ the *Kalli*, and return to the Bäregg.

From the Bäregg we climb in 5-6 hrs. (guide 40 fr.) to the **Bergli Hut** of the S.A.C. (10,823'; accommodation for 30; comp. p. 191) and in another 4 hrs. make the steep and difficult crossing of the *Unter-Mönchjoch* (11,680') and the broad *Ewig-Schneefeld* to the *Concordia Huts* (p. 392).—The Bergli Hut is a starting-point for the difficult ascents of the *Gross-Fiescherhorn* (13,294'; $4^1/_2$-$5^1/_2$ hrs.; guide 90 fr.), viâ the Unter-Mönchjoch on the Fieschersattel, and of the *Eiger* (13,041'; 8-9 hrs.; guide 115 fr.), viâ the Eigergrat and Eigerjoch (comp. p. 188).

The continuation of the Bäregg path (marked and safe, but guide advisable for novices, 30 fr.) crosses the edge of the Lower Eismeer and leads viâ the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Bänisegg* (5817') to ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) the **Schwarzegg Hut** of the S.A.C. (8267'; accommodation for 10), whence the *Klein-Schreckhorn* (11,473') makes an interesting ascent for experts (4-5 hrs.; guide 50 fr.).

From the Schwarzegg Hut we may cross (with guide) the *Upper Eismeer* to (1 hr.) the **Strahlegg Hut** of the S.A.C. (8858'; accommodation for 30), a headquarters for several ascents, some of which are very difficult, e.g. the *Gross-Schreckhorn* (13,386'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 100 fr.), viâ the Schrecksattel, and the *Gross-Lauteraarhorn* (13,264'; 7-8 hrs.; guide 100 fr.). The finest is viâ the Finsteraarjoch (see below), the *Agassizjoch*)12,631'), and the *Hugisattel* (13,415') to the (9-10 hrs.) *Finsteraarhorn Hut* of the S.A.C. (10,620'; accommodation for 12 and provision depot), beautifully situated on the S. slope of the ***Finsteraarhorn** (14,026'), the highest peak in the Bernese Alps, the top of which is reached viâ the N.W. arête in 4-5 hrs. (guide 100 fr.; comp. also pp. 207, 392; glorious view).

The passes from the Strahlegg Hut to the Grimsel are likewise suitable only for experts. Over the (2 hrs.) **Strahlegg** (10,994'; steep climb and descent), the Strahlegg-Firn, and the Finsteraar and Unteraar Glaciers to the (3 hrs.) Dollfus Hut and the (3 hrs.) Grimsel Hospice (p. 206), 8 hrs. in all, guide 50 fr., porter 40 fr. Viâ the **Finsteraarjoch** (10,925'), with superb views of the Finsteraarhorn, 9-10 hrs., guide 50 fr. Viâ the **Lauteraar-Sattel** (10,354'), which may be reached also from the Gleckstein Hut (p. 194) viâ the Upper Grindelwald-Firn (4 hrs.), then viâ the Lauteraar-

Digitized by Google

Firn and the Lauteraar and Unteraar Glaciers to the Dollfus Hut and the (6 hrs.) Grimsel Hospice (p. 206), 9-10 hrs., guide 35 fr.

FROM GRINDELWALD TO THE FAULHORN, $4^1/_2$-5 hrs., down in $3^1/_2$ hrs. (guide unnecessary); horse 30 fr., with one night out 35 fr., back viâ the Great Scheidegg 40 fr.—At the top is a good *Inn* (Fr. Bohren's; 30 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 11 fr.).

The paths from the station (between the Post and Kreuz Hotels), from the Bär Hotel (past the stables), and from the Adler (past the dépendance Schlössli) meet in $^1/_2$ hr. above the Terrace Walk (p. 194). We now follow the main route, partly through woods. After 40 min., on the *Hertenbühl* pasture (5157′), the path turns sharply to the left, ascending past a refreshment hut into (6 min.) the forest; 15 min., to the right, past a pond; 20 min., a gate; 15 min., *Waldspitz* (6200′; Hôt.-Pens. Alpenrose), above the tree limit, with a splendid view. This point is about halfway. Farther on (20 min.), to the left, is a fall of the *Mühlebach*, which we cross near the *Oberläger Chalets* (6621′). The path keeps to the left at the fork $^1/_4$ hr. farther on, crosses the *Weissbach*, and ascends to the (45 min.) *Bach-See* (7428′), in a stony basin, with a dam, bounded on the left by the Rötihorn and Simelihorn (p. 197), and on the right by the *Ritzengrätli* (8282′). [Short of the stone hut the path for those descending to the

Scheidegg (see below) diverges to the right.] The top of the Faulhorn is now in view. The path, indicated by stakes, ascends rapidly for nearly 1 hr. over a stony chaos. Higher up, on the *Gassenboden*, we pass another stone hut, cross nearly level ground to the foot of the peak, and reach the top (inn, see p. 196) by a zigzag path in 20 min. more. Just below the inn we are joined on the left by the path from the Schynige Platte (p. 176).

The ***Faulhorn** (8805′), composed of a crumbling calcareous schist and noted for its rich flora, is one of the classical Swiss viewpoints, affording a close survey of the snow-clad giants of the Bernese Oberland. To the N., at our feet, lies the Lake of Brienz, with its mountains, from the Augstmatthorn to the Rothorn; to the W., a part of the Lake of Thun, with the Niesen and Stockhorn, is visible; to the N.E. are parts of the Lakes of Lucerne and Zug, with the Pilatus, Rigi, and Titlis; and to the N.W. are the Lakes of Morat and Neuchâtel.

For the return to Grindelwald (3 hrs.) pedestrians may take the path by the *Buss Alp*, which diverges to the right at the stone hut on the Gassenboden. To the W. of the Oberläger chalets rises the *Burg* (7250′), a rugged ridge which is sometimes ascended from Grindelwald direct in 3½ hrs. for the sake of the view (care must be taken to avoid the precipices on the S. side; guide 15 fr.).

From the Faulhorn to the Great Scheidegg (3 hrs.; guide, not indispensable, 12 fr.). The path (red way-marks) diverges to the left from the Grindelwald path near the (¾ hr.) stone hut at the S.E. end of the Bach-See (p. 196), and traverses the slopes of the Ritzengrätli; ½ hr., a gate between the *Bach Alp* and the *Widderfeld Alp;* after crossing the bed of a brook we descend, and proceed nearly on a level above the *Längenbalm-Egg* (on the left, the precipices of the *Schinnen Platten*). Farther on we traverse the pastures of the *Upper Grindel Alp*, skirting the left slope and keeping the general direction of the conspicuous Scheidegg Inn. After crossing several arms of the *Bergelbach* we reach the (1 hr.) upper chalets of the *Grindel Alp* (6410′; spring). At (¼ hr.) a gate we ascend to the right on this side of the fence, and pass through another gate (12 min.), heading for the arête that joins the Great Scheidegg to the Gemsberg and Schwarzhorn; 8 min., *Scheidegg Inn* (p. 203).

The view from the Faulhorn is partially intercepted by the neighbouring group of the *Simelihorn* (9030′) and the **Rötihorn** (9052′). The latter, from which the view is uninterrupted, is ascended from the Bach-See (p. 196) in 1½ hr. (guide advisable; from the Faulhorn 8 fr., from Grindelwald 22 fr.).

The view is still more extensive from the ***Schwarzhorn**, or *Grindelwald Schwarzhorn* (9610′), which, with the *Wildgerst* (9490′), intercepts the view from the Faulhorn on the E. side. The lakes of Lungern, Sarnen, Alpnach, Lucerne (in part), Küssnacht, and Zug are visible hence, all lying in the same line. The ascent is made from Grindelwald in 4½ hrs.; from the Great Scheidegg viâ the *Grindel Alp* and the *Krinnenboden* in 3 hrs.; from the Kurhaus Schwarzwaldalp (p. 203) in 3¾ hrs.; or from Axalp (p. 201) in 5½ hrs. (guide 18 fr.).

Digitized by Google

49. From Meiringen to Interlaken. Lake of Brienz.

18 M. Continuation of the Brünig Railway (R. 36) in 1 hr. (fares 3 fr. 35, 2 fr. 10 c.). — Steamboat from Brienz to Interlaken in 1¼ hr. (fares 1 fr. 95, 1 fr. 30 c.) Season tickets on the steamboats, see p. 168.

Meiringen. — Hotels. Near the station: **Gr.-Hôt. du Sauvage* (Wildenmann), with large gardens, 95 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 13½ fr.; **Bär*, with garden, 80 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 13 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Brünig*, 70 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 12 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Flora*, 60 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 11 fr.; *Krone*, 48 beds, *Post*, 45 beds, at both R. from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 11 fr.; *Park-Hôtel Oberland*, 48 beds, *Central-Hôtel Löwe*, 35 beds, in both R. from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr.; *Bellevue*, 25 beds, *Hôt. Bahnhof*, 32 beds, in both R. from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 9 fr. — In the village: **Weisses Kreuz*, 60 beds, *Hirsch*, 10 min. from the station, 35 beds, in both R. from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr.; *Meiringer Hof*, Kirchgasse, 30 beds, *Adler*, 40 beds, *Rössli*, 25 beds, in these three R. from 3, P. from 9 fr. — Beyond the Aare, ½ hr. from the station: *Hôt.-Pens. Willigen*, simple.

Restaurants. *Confiserie & Restaurant de la Gare*, with garden; *Günter*, opposite the post office; *Brauerei Stein*, with garden, beyond the Hôtel Hirsch.

Tramway from the station through the village and viâ Reichenbach to the *Gorge of the Aare* (¾ M. in 12 min.; fare 60 c., return-ticket 1 fr.) — Swimming Bath near the Willigen Bridge (see below).

English Church in the garden of the Hôtel du Sauvage (services June-Sept.). — Roman Catholic Services in summer in the Unterweisungs-Haus, near the church.

Guides. Peter, Joh., and Alf. Anderegg; Hans von Bergen; P. Brügger; Joh. Huber; Kasp. Huggler; Joh. and Kasp. Jaggi; Joh. Jaun; Nik., Melchior, Kasp., Andr., and Hans Kohler; Heinrich Rieder; Ferd. and Kaspar Roth; Andr. Stähli; Alfred Streich; Joh. Tännler; Joh. Thöni; Joh. Winterberger; Melchior Zenger.

Meiringen (1960′; pop. 2996), with a station on the Brünig Railway (R. 36), is the chief place of the *Hasli-Tal*, the inhabitants of which are skilful weavers and woodcarvers. The village lies on the right bank of the *Aare*, in a wide valley surrounded by wooded mountains. In the parish hall in the main street is a collection of local curiosities. The old parish church has a Romanesque crypt and a detached Romanesque tower. Behind it are a number of shady walks. To the S. appear the Reichenbach Falls, with the Wellhorn and Rosenlaui Glacier above them. The *Mühlebach*, *Dorfbach*, and *Alpbach*, descending from the *Hasliberg* to the N. of the village, form considerable falls. The Hasliberg is reached by a narrow road past the (20 min.) *Gorge of the Alpbach* (adm. 80 c.) to (1½ hr.) Reuti (see p. 141). It may also be climbed from the gorge in 25 min. by 300 steps cut in the rock.

The ***Gorge of the Aare** *(Aareschlucht, Aarelamm)*, nearly 2 M. from the station, is a romantic gap worn by the river through the rocky barrier of the Kirchet (p. 204). The tramway (see above) crosses the Aare outside the village (Willigen Bridge, see p. 204) and turns to the left at *Reichenbach*. Walkers (½ hr.) keep straight

Digitized by Google

on at the Hirsch (finger-post). At the entrance to the gorge is a restaurant, where tickets (1 fr.) are obtained.

The gorge ('Lamm'), 1531 yds. long, has been made accessible throughout and is lighted by electricity. After 10 min. we pass the pretty *Schräybach Fall* on the left. About 10 min. farther on is a bridge (l.) crossing to the right bank, whence steps (400) ascend to the *Trockene Lamm* (hardly worth visiting). A few yards farther on the *Finstere Schlucht* diverges to the right. In 10 min. more we reach the head of the gorge. We return the same way, or ascend through the Finstere Schlucht, with remarkable basins formed by erosion, to (1/4 hr. from the gorge) the *Lammi Inn*, on the road over the Kirchet (p. 204). A good path leads hence viâ Geissholz (p. 204) to the upper Reichenbach Fall (3/4 hr.).

The ***Upper Reichenbach Fall**, in height and volume one of the largest waterfalls in the Alps, is reached in 3/4 hr. from Meiringen. We ascend to it along the cable railway (not working in 1921; lower station 1991′) and past the central fall. From the upper station (2743′) a wet path leads to (10 min.) a terrace above the uppermost fall and then, crossing the Reichenbach, to the (10 min.) Zwirgi Inn (p. 202).

The road viâ Willigen and Schwendi (p. 202; 50 min.) is likewise interesting. From the Hôt. Wyss at Schwendi a footpath leads to the right to (8 min.) a refreshment-booth near the Upper Fall, opposite the cable railway station (thence to the Zwirgi 25 min.) — The *Lower Fall*, 10 min. W. of the Reichenbach tram station (p. 198), also deserves a visit. The Reichenbach here descends in two copious cascades, foaming over rocks, and drives a saw-mill below.

The Brünig railway now skirts the canalized *Aare* below Meiringen. The beautiful *Oltschibach Fall* descends from the cliffs on the left. — 4 1/2 M. *Brienzwiler* (Restaurant Balmhof), 1 M. below the village (p. 142). The line then skirts the *Ballenberg* (2385′). To the right is *Kienholz*, a village overwhelmed by a mud-stream of the Lammbach in 1896-97.

The railway now skirts the **Lake of Brienz** (1857′; 8 1/2 M. long, 1-1 1/2 M. wide, and 853′ deep; area 10 sq. M.), which fills the broad valley of the Aare between the chalk ridge of the Brienzer Grat and the Jurassic Faulhorn group. The lake was once united with the Lake of Thun, but its surface is now 19′ higher. The water is light-green, and the hill-slopes are wooded.

7 1/2 M. **Brienz.**—The *Station* is at the E. end of Brienz, close to the station of the *Rothorn Railway* and the *Steamboat Pier*. Several of the steamers touch also near the Hôt. Bär ('Brienz-Dorf').

Hotels. **Weisses Kreuz*, near the station, 65 beds from 3 1/2, B. 1 3/4, L. 4 1/2, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; **Bär*, 8 min. from the station, with shady terrace overlooking the lake, 48 beds from 3 1/2, B. 1 3/4, L. 3 1/2, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. de la Gare*, 10 beds, *Stern*, with terrace, 28 beds, *Rössli*, 10 min. from the station, 28 beds, in these three R. from 3, B. 1 1/2, L. 3 1/2, D. 4, P. from 8 fr.; *Evangelisches Vereinshaus* (Protestant hostel), on the lake. — Pensions. *Schützen*, 15 beds; *Lindenhof*, 12 beds; *Steinbock*, 8 beds.

The Rothorn Railway (rack-and-pinion) ascends in 1 1/4 hr. (out of service in 1921). At the top is the *Hôt. Rothornkulm* (36 beds), halfway up (4725′) the *Kurhaus Planalp* (50 beds from 3, P. from 8 fr.)

Digitized by Google

The village of *Brienz* (1873′; 2474 inhab.), adjoined on the E. by *Tracht*, stretches for $1^1/_4$ M. along the bank of the lake, backed by green pastures dotted with fruit-trees, above which rises the *Brienzer Grat*, whence descend the *Trachtbach* and the *Mühlbach*. Brienz is the centre of the Oberland wood-carving, which here employs about 600 persons. A fine view of the valley, with the Sustenhörner in the background, is obtained from the church.

The ***Brienzer Rothorn** (7715′), the highest point of the Brienzer Grat, is ascended by a rack-and-pinion railway with many curves and tunnels, and stations at *Goldried* ($1^1/_2$ M.; 3359′), *Planalp* (2 M.; 4416′), and *Oberst-Stafel* ($3^1/_2$ M.; 5681′). The terminus is *Rothornkulm* (7388′), below the hotel (p. 199) and 15 min. from the summit. The glorious prospect (panorama at the hotel) embraces the whole chain of the Appenzell, Uri, Engelberg, and Bernese Alps, from the Sentis to the Diablerets. In the foreground is the Lake of Brienz, with a piece of the Lake of Thun visible beyond Interlaken, on the right, and the Hasli-Tal from Meiringen nearly to the Grimsel on the left. Farther to the left are the little Ey-See, the Lake of Sarnen, a part of the Lake of Lucerne with the Rigi, a part of the Lake of Zug, the Emmen-Tal, and a long strip of the Lake of Neuchâtel. A triangular stone marks the boundaries of the Cantons of Berne, Lucerne, and Unterwalden.

The Bridle Path from Brienz to the Rothorn ($5^1/_2$ hrs.) ascends the right bank of the *Trachtbach* viâ *Goldried* to the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Planalp* (see above) and the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Mittel-Stafel* (5023′), whence, turning to the right, it ascends by the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Oberst-Stafel* in zigzags to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Hôtel Rothornkulm*. — From the Rothorn viâ Sörenberg and Flühli to *Schüpfheim* (p. 147), $3^1/_2$-4 hrs.

The Interlaken railway passes beneath the village of Brienz by a tunnel 979 yds. long and then skirts the hillside about 98′ above the lake, with views of the Alps. There are stations at *Ebligen;* at (12 M.) *Oberried* (Pens. Rössli-Alpenblick, R. from 3, P. from 8 fr.), at the foot of the Rieder Grat; and at (14 M.) *Niederried*, situated among fruit-trees at the foot of the Augstmatthorn p. 176).

16 M. **Ringgenberg** (1991′; Pens. Seeburg, on the lake, with garden, P. from 10 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour, higher up, 50 beds, P. from 9 fr.; Bellevue, in the village, with view, 35 beds, P. from 9 fr.), a considerable village, with weather-beaten wooden houses. Above is a church built in 1671 among the ruins of a castle; close by is a pretty view-point. — Passing *Goldswil* (p. 175), the railway crosses a lofty bridge (views) over the Aare to its terminus at (18 M.) *Interlaken-Ost* (p. 171).

The Steamboat (pp. 198, 199) crosses the lake in 10 min. from **Brienz** to Giessbach. As it moves off we obtain a glimpse of the **Sustenhörner** to the left (S.E.), with the Thierberge on the right.

Digitized by Google

$2^1/_2$ M. **Giessbach.** — From the landing-place we may walk by a wide forest-path in 20 min., or ascend by the *Cable Tramway* (360 yds. long; gradient 28:100; not working in 1921) in 6 min. to the *Grand-Hôtel Giessbach* (2365′; 100 beds), connected by a covered promenade with the older *Kurhaus* (100 beds); both hotels, however, were closed in 1921, except for the restaurant on the terrace opposite the falls. To the right, 5 min. higher up, is the less pretentious *Hôtel Beau-Site* (40 beds from $3^1/_2$, P. from 10 fr.).

The **Giessbach*, copious at all seasons, forms seven cascades on its way to the Lake of Brienz. Falling from rock to rock and framed in dark-green foliage, these are together 980′ in height. Only the lowest fall is seen from the steamer; the terrace in front of the hotel affords a complete view. The falls are crossed by three bridges. Paths lead on both banks to the ($^1/_4$ hr.) second bridge, whence a path ascends on the right bank to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) highest bridge, where the Giessbach, issuing from a sombre ravine, is precipitated into an abyss, 190′ in depth. About noon rainbows are formed in the spray. The falls are illuminated with Bengal lights in the evening.

A guide-post behind the Kurhaus indicates the way, to the left, to the (20 min.) **Rauft** (2460′), a wooded rock commanding a view of the lake. — The path to the right from the guide-post leads past the chalets of *Enge* and a jutting rock known as the *Nüseli* to the ($^1/_2$ hr.). E. end of the lake, whence Brienz may the reached in $^3/_4$ hr. by crossing the Oltschi Canal and the Aare. — From the lowest bridge over the falls a shady footpath leads to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Hohfluh* (view) and on to (1 hr.) Iseltwald.

Above the Giessbach ($1^1/_4$ hr.; good bridle-path through the *Rütiwald*) is the **Kurhaus Schweibenalp** (3705′; 60 beds, P. from 9 fr.), whence we may descend to Iseltwald. About 1 hr. farther up (porter 8 fr.) lies **Axalp** (4790-5050′; Hôt. Bellevue, 70 beds, Kurhaus 10 min. farther on, 100 beds, P. from 8 fr. at both), a health-resort, whence we may ascend the *Axalphorn* (7635′; $2^1/_2$ hrs.; guide 12 fr.), the *Schwarzhorn* (9610′; $4^1/_2$-5 hrs.; guide 20 fr.; comp. p. 197), and the *Wildgerst* (9490′; $4^1/_2$ hrs.; guide 20 fr.). — About 1 hr. from Axalp (red marks; 3 hrs. from the Hôtel Giessbach) is the *Hinterburg-See* (5000′), charmingly situated in wood at the base of the *Oltschikopf*.

From the Giessbach the ordinary steamers steer to (5 M.) *Oberried* (p. 200), on the N. bank, but the express-boats follow the precipitous S. bank, past the wooded *Schnecken-Insel*, with its little chapel, direct to —

$6^3/_4$ M. **Iseltwald.** — Hotels. *Hôt. du Lac*, 45 beds, *Strand*, 40 beds, *Iseltwald*, 40 beds, *Pens. Bellevue*, in these four R. from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. $4^1/_2$-5, P. from 10 fr.; *Bär*, R. from $3^1/_2$, P. from 9 fr.; *Pens. Bernahof*, 20 min. W., on the road to Interlaken; *Schweizerhof*, on the Sengg, 20 min. higher up, R. from 3, P. from 8 fr.

The village of *Iseltwald* lies amid orchards on a rocky spur projecting into the lake and crowned with an old castle. A road connects it with Interlaken (6 M.), viâ Sengg and Bönigen.

The steamer passes (8 M.) *Niederried* (p. 200), on the N. bank; then, beyond a promontory, *Ringgenberg* (10 M.; p. 200). On the S. bank is the influx of the *Lütschine*, with its grey glacier-water

Digitized by Google

descending from the valley of Lauterbrunnen. The steamer stops at (11 M.) *Bönigen* (p. 174) and enters the canalized Aare. On the right is the tower of Goldswil (p. 175). — The pier at (13 M.) *Interlaken* is opposite the Ost Station (p. 174).

50. From Meiringen to Grindelwald over the Great Scheidegg.

$7^1/_2$-8 hrs. Road to *Schwarzwald Alp* ($3^1/_2$ hrs.; carriage to Rosenlaui in 2 hrs., with one horse 25, two horses 45 fr.); bridle-path from Schwarzwald to the *Great Scheidegg* $2^1/_4$ (descent $1^1/_4$) hrs.; from the Scheidegg to *Grindelwald* 2 (ascent 3) hours. Guide (unnecessary) 18 fr., including the Faulhorn 27 fr. — Horse from Meiringen to the Great Scheidegg 15, to Grindelwald 25 fr.

Meiringen (1952′), see p. 198. The road diverges to the right from the Grimsel route (p. 204) at (20 min.) the hamlet of *Willigen* (p. 204) and ascends viâ ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Schwendi* (2555′; Hôt.-Pens. Wyss, 25 beds) in windings, finally traversing wood, to (40 min.) the *Zwirgi Inn* (3200′; fine retrospect of the Hasli-Tal). Walkers reach the Zwirgi Inn in 1 hr., ascending past the Reichenbach Falls.

Travellers from Rosenlaui to Innertkirchen (the Grimsel, Engstlen Alp, etc.) may save nearly an hour by following the road for 18 min. beyond the point where the path to the falls diverges, and then, where the road bends to the left, follow a footpath straight on, which descends to the village of (25 min.) *Geissholz* (2628′), hidden among fruit-trees. Then uphill across the meadow and down the Kirchet (p. 204) to (40 min.) *Innertkirchen* (p. 204).

The road ascends on the slope of the *Stöcklifluh* or *Hohbalm* (4498′), past the (5 min.) *Ober-Zwirgi Inn*, high above the right bank of the Reichenbach, in windings which may be cut off by the old bridle-path. Before us soon appears the Wellhorn, with the Wetterhorn to the right of it, and behind it the Rosenhorn to the left, and the sharp peak of the Eiger to the right. We pass the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Kurhaus Kaltenbrunnen* (3986′; 50 beds from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.). A path to the left (not to be missed) ascends hence through pastures to ($^1/_2$ hr.) the top of the Hohbalm, which commands a superb view of the Wetterhorn group.

In the wild Ochsen-Tal, 40 min. from Kaltenbrunnen, is the *Engelhorn Hut* of the Akademische Alpenclub Bern (6726′; accommodation for 24-30), a headquarters for several difficult ascents: the *Grosse Simmelistock* (8159′; 2 hrs.), *Kingspitz* (8615′; $3^1/_2$-$4^1/_2$ hrs.), *Grosse Engelhorn* (9130′; 4-5 hrs.), etc.

Farther on we leave to the right ($^1/_4$ hr.) a new bridge leading to a private estate and in 8 min. more reach the *Gschwandenmad* (4260′), a pasture commanding a celebrated **View: to the left, the Engelhörner (9130′), the Rosenlaui Glacier between the Dossenhorn (10,300′) and the Wellhorn (10,485′), and, to the right, the

Digitized by Google

snow-clad Wetterhorn (12,150′), together with the dark pine-woods in the foreground, present an unforgettable picture. The road goes on to (20 min.) Rosenlaui (a path diverging to the right leads direct to the Hôt. Schwarzwaldalp, but is not recommended).

Rosenlaui-Bad (4364′; *Kurhaus, 118 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 12 fr., open June-Sept.; Anglican services in Ang.) occupies a secluded site in the wooded valley of the Reichenbach, which forms a waterfall in the gorge behind the Kurhaus.

About ¼ hr. E. of the hotel and 300′ above it is the **Glacier Gorge*, through which the Weissenbach, descending from the Rosenlaui Glacier, rushes in picturesque falls. It has been made accessible by means of a path cut in the rock (adm. 1 fr.). From the (12 min.) exit we may proceed past a wooden bridge to (9 min.) a point overlooking the glacier. A foot-path leads hence to (1½ hr.) the *Rosenlauihubel* (5741′), which commands the lower Rosenlaui Glacier.

The road ascends in a wide bend and after 20 min. crosses the Reichenbach to the *Breitenboden Alp;* then, crossing the *Pfannibach*, it reaches the (8 min.) **Kurhaus Schwarzwald-Alp* (4920′; 60 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 12 fr.). Continuing by the stony bridle-path we pass a saw-mill and, emerging from the woods, cross a bridge (20 min.; 5315′) and ascend by the *Alpiglen Alp* past (1 hr.) a shelter-hut to the (¼ hr.) —

Great Scheidegg or **Hasli-Scheidegg** (6434′; Inn, 25 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5 fr.), which commands a striking *View to the W. The verdant valley of Grindelwald, bounded on the W. by the Little Scheidegg, contrasts picturesquely with the bare precipices of the Wetterhorn, which towers giddily above us. To the S.W. of the Wetterhorn are the Mettenberg, Fieschergrat, Mönch, Eiger, and farther on the Tschingelgrat, Gspaltenhorn, and Blümlisalp. To the N. are the sombre Schwarzhorn and other peaks of the Faulhorn chain.

The Route to the Faulhorn (4 hrs.; see p. 197) diverges to the right close to the inn, and cannot be mistaken in clear weather. The (¾ hr.) chalets of the *Grindel Oberläger*, where the view begins to open, are visible from the Great Scheidegg. Farther on care must be taken to avoid the paths descending on the left. — From the Oberläger we may walk via the *Unterläger* and *Geisshalden* to (1½ hr.) Grindelwald, or through the Bergelbach-Tal, with a noted view of the Wetterhorn framed in trees, to the (1 hr.) Hôtel Wetterhorn on the upper Grindelwald glacier.

The descent is by a stony path, unpleasant at first. In 1 hr. we reach the *Hôt.-Pens. Lauchbühl* (4920′; 12 beds). To the left of the Mettenberg appear the Little and Great Schreckhorn and the Great Lauteraarhorn. ¼ hr. *Hôtel Wetterhorn* (4040′), near the Upper Grindelwald Glacier. Road thence to *Grindelwald* (¾ hr.), see p. 193.

Digitized by Google

51. From Meiringen to the Rhone Glacier over the Grimsel.

23 M. Motor Car twice daily in summer in 4 hrs. (from the Rhone Glacier to Meiringen in 3½ hrs.), fare 14 fr. 85 c. Also diligence twice daily to Innertkirchen, in 1 hr. (2 fr. 5 c.). No extra-post. — Carriages. One-horse carriage from Meiringen to the Rhone Glacier ('Gletsch') 60, two-horse 100 fr. (to Guttannen 20, 37 fr.; Handeck 30, 55 fr.; Grimsel Hospice 40, 75 fr.). — On Foot (9-10 hrs.): from Meiringen to Innertkirchen 1¼ hr., Guttannen 2 hrs., Handeck 1¾ hr., Grimsel Hospice 2 hrs., Grimsel Pass 1 hr., Rhone Glacier 1 hr. (in the reverse direction 8-8½ hrs. in all).

Meiringen (1960′), see p. 198. We cross the *Aare* by the (½ M.) Willigen-Brücke (leaving on the left the road to the Gorge of the Aare, p. 198, through which runs the shortest footpath to Innertkirchen), pass the (½ M.) hamlet of *Willigen* (2034′; Hôt.-Pens. Willigen), where the road to Rosenlaui diverges to the right (see p. 202), and ascend the **Kirchet**, a rocky barrier (525′ high) of Jurassic limestone, which separates the upper and the lower Hasli-Tal. The granite blocks scattered over the ridge were left behind by the diluvial Aare glacier. Near the top (1 M.) is the inn *Zum Lammi* (2313′), where the path from the Aare Gorge debouches.

At a direction-post on the right diverges a path (useful for travellers in the reverse direction) leading viâ *Geissholz* (2628′) to the Upper Reichenbach Fall (1¼ hr.; comp. p. 199). — For the direct route from Innertkirchen to Geissholz viâ *Winkel* (2034′) the traveller must inquire.

The road descends in three long curves (short-cuts), with views of the Gelmerhörner at the head of the valley, of the Ritzlihorn to the right, and then of the Tristenstock. The road then traverses the flat basin of the Hasli-Tal, and crosses the Aare to (1½ M.) —

3½ M. **Innertkirchen.** — Hotels. *Alpenrose*, short of the bridge, 50 beds, *Hof & Post*, 50 beds, at both R. from 3, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.

Guides. Kaspar and Andreas Maurer; Alexander Tännler; Heinrich, Johann, and Alex. Fuhrer; Sim. Moor; Joh. and Melchior Nägeli; Joh. Thöni; Arnold Kehrli; Ed. Blaser.

Innertkirchen (2106′), also known as *Hof*, is situated at the junction of the *Nessen-Tal* (Susten road, see p. 144; bridle-path through the Gental to the Engstlen Alp, see p. 143) and the *Urbach-Tal* with the Aare valley. To the S.E. rise the *Pfaffenstock* (6073′) and the *Benzlauistock* (8304′; 5 hrs., guide 10 fr.); to the S.W., the *Burg*, with the *Simmelistock* (p. 202).

Urbach-Tal (to the Gauli Hut 7-8 hrs., guide 24 fr.; comp. the Map, p. 172). Road to the (1 hr.) level floor of the *Sandei* (2635′), whence a path leads to the (1 hr.) *Alp Rohrmatten* (3390′) and, becoming steeper, to the (1¼ hr.) *Alp Schrättern* (4940′; quarters; path to the Dossen Hut to the right, see p. 205). Just before the (1½ hr.) *Matten Alp* (6102′) we *ascend to the* right to the (1¾ hr.) **Gauli Hut** of the S.A.C. (7260′; *accommodation for 32*), a headquarters for mountaineers on the Urnen *Alp, near the huge Gauli Glacier*. Among the ascents to be made hence are *the Ewigschneehorn* (10,930′; 5 hrs.; guide 40, with descent to the Grimsel

Digitized by Google

45 fr.); the *Hühnertälihorn* (10,435′; 5 hrs.; guide 33 fr.); the *Ritzlihorn* (10,765′; 6 hrs.; guide 45 fr.), an interesting scramble; the *Hangend-Gletscherhorn* (10,810′; 4 hrs.; guide 40 fr.); the *Renfenhorn* (10,735′; 3½ hrs.; guide 40 fr.); the *Berglistock* (12,030′; 6 hrs.; guide 65 fr.); and over the Gauli Glacier to the *Bergli-Joch* (11,289′; 5-6 hrs.), whence the descent is made viâ the Grindelwald-Firn and Krinne-Firn to the (2½ hrs.) Gleckstein Hut (p. 194; guide 40 fr.).

From the Alp Schrättern (p. 204) a fatiguing path leads in 3½ hrs. viâ the *Fläschen Alp* to the **Dossen Hut** of the S.A.C. (8756′; keeper; accommodation for 24), 7 hrs. from Innertkirchen (guide 16 fr.) and 5 hrs. from Rosenlaui-Bad (p. 203; guide 24 fr.) This is the starting-point for the *Dossenhorn* (10,300′; 1¾ hr.; guide 33 fr.), the *Wellhorn* (10,485′; 3 hrs., guide 60 fr.; laborious), the *Renfenhorn* (10,735′; 2½-3 hrs.; guide 40 fr.); the *Rosenhorn* (12,110′; 6 hrs.; guide 80 fr.), the *Mittelhorn* (12,165′) and *Wetterhorn (Hasli-Jungfrau*, 12,150′; 5 hrs., guide 80 fr.; much easier hence than from the Gleckstein Hut, p. 194); over the *Rosenegg* (10,480′) to the Gleckstein Hut (5½-6 hrs.; guide 40 fr.; difficult); and over the Rosenegg and the *Lauteraarsattel* (10,355′; p. 195) to the *Grimsel* (16 hrs.; guide 65 fr.), a grand glacier expedition, for thorough experts only.

The valley soon contracts, and the road gradually ascends, high above the rapid Aare, to the (1½ M.) *Äussere Urweid* (2349′; rfmts.). Beyond the short Zuben Tunnel, over which a waterfall descends, it reaches the (¾ M.) *Innere Urweid* (2464′; small inn). It then crosses the *Schlagbächli* and beyond another tunnel, through a cliff of the *Tönende Fluh*, arrives at (1½ M.) *Boden* (2933′), where it crosses the Aare before ascending to (½ M.) *Aegerstein-Mettlen* (3084′; Hôt.-Pens. Mettlen, plain but good). It then winds up the expanding valley, crosses the *Spreitlauenenbach*, and traverses wood and rock-strewn pastures to (2¼ M.) —

9½ M. **Guttannen** (3480′; Bär, 35 beds from 3, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; Stern, 10 beds, temperance; guide, Alex. Nägeli), a modest mountain-resort, the last village in the Oberhasli-Tal, lies at the foot of the *Ritzlihorn* (10,765′; 7½ hrs., guide 45 fr.; trying). Over the Furtwang-Sattel to the Windegg Hut, see p. 145.

The valley narrows and becomes wilder, and the road ascends steeply. After ½ hr. it crosses the foaming Aare by the *Tschingel-Brücke* (3740′). Huge masses of débris are reminiscent of avalanche and torrent. About ½ hr. farther we recross the Aare by the *Schwarzbrunnen-Brücke* (3995′). The stream becomes wilder and descends in noisy rapids. The road skirts the cliffs of the *Stäubenden*, traverses a wood, and ascends 492′ to the Handeck Saddle in three long windings. From the (40 min.) *Restaurant Handeckkehren* (plain) we may reach (on the left) a point of view below the ***Handeck Fall**, about 100 yds. from it. This cascade of the Aare (150 ft. high), which falls unbroken halfway to the bottom, in its rebound forms a dense cloud of spray, in which rainbows are formed by the sunshine between 10 and 1 o'clock. The silvery water of the *Aerlenbach* falls from a height to the right *into the same chasm, mingling* halfway down with the grey glacier-*water of the Aare.* Passengers may alight here and rejoin the

Digitized by Google

diligence by the Hôtel Handeckfall. The road threads a tunnel (4510′) and, above the fall, crosses the Aerlenbach, near which is a terrace with a splendid *View of the fall.

12½ M. *Hôtel-Pension Handeckfall* (4528′; 50 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 11 fr.)

The steep 'Katzenweg' on the right bank of the Aare leads E. to (1½ hr.) the *Gelmer-See* (6000′) and (20 min.) the *Gelmer-Alp* (6102′), whence ascents may be made of the *Diechterhorn* (11,119′; 4½ hrs., viâ the Diechter Glacier) and the *Tieralplistock* (11,155′; 5 hrs., viâ the Alpli Glacier). Descent to the Windegg Hut, see p. 145. — A difficult route is W. from the Handeck viâ the *Aerlen Alp* and the *Gruben Glacier* to the top of the *Hühnertälihorn* (10,436′; 6 hrs.), whence the descent is made viâ the Gruben-Grat to the Gauli Hut (p. 204).

The road now traverses the boulder-strewn floor of the valley, with a view (l.) of a fall of the *Gelmerbach*, which descends from the Gelmer-See. The old bridle-path (preferable for walkers) diverges to the right and leads over rounded slabs of rock, called the *Helle Platten*, worn by glacier-friction. The road crosses the Aare below a waterfall by means of the *Hellemad-Brücke* (4678′) and ascends in a wide curve, in places blasted out of the granite, amid grand and savage scenery. To the right (N.W.), above us, is the Aerlen Glacier, with the rocky ridge of the Aerlengrätli peering over it. Below is the brawling Aare. Traces of glacial action are visible on both sides. Refreshments may be obtained in a hut on the *Kurzentännlen Alp* (5300′), in an expansion of the valley halfway between Handeck and the Grimsel Hospice. The last pines now disappear. Rhododendrons abound and the whistle of the marmot resounds on every side. On the opposite bank appear the chalets in the *Räterichsboden* (5595′), and high up, to the left, is the Gersten Glacier. Beyond the wild defile of *Spitallamm*, worn by the stream between the Nollen (6499′) and the spurs of the Juchlistock (9353′), the Zinkenstöcke come into sight; behind them, to the right, rise the Finsteraarhorn and the Agassizhorn and, still further, the Great Grindelwald Fiescherhorn. The bridle-path rejoins the road at this point.

The (17 M.) **Grimsel Hospice** (6155′), founded in the 15th cent., was converted in 1902 into a *Hotel* (50 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 12 fr., open June-Sept.) and is now a favourite headquarters for tourists and climbers. It is situated in a scene of utter desolation, in a dreary basin at the W. end of the dark little *Grimsel Lake*, the outflow of which joins the Aare on its way from the two Aare Glaciers before it dashes into the Spitallamm. The rocks are covered with moss and scanty herbage on the sunny side only. Guides are to be found at the hotel.

The ***Kleine Siedelhorn** (9075′) takes 3-4 hrs. We follow the Grimsel road nearly to the top of the pass, then turn to the right, and ascend on the right side of the brook descending to the Grimsel Lake (no path at first), over pasture, débris, and rocks, keeping to the right. Farther

Digitized by Google

up a distinct path ascends the arête, latterly over débris of granite, to the top. The view is imposing: to the W. the Schreckhorn, Finsteraarhorn, and Fiescherhörner; to the N.E. the Galenstock, from which the Rhone Glacier descends; to the S. the Upper Valais chain with its numerous ice-streams, particularly the Gries Glacier; to the S.W., in the distance, the Mischabel, Matterhorn, Weisshorn, etc. (comp. Dill's panorama). — Travellers bound for *Obergestelen* (p. 389) descend on the S.E. side, and there gain the footpath from the Grimsel (guide advisable; comp. p. 208).

To THE DOLLFUS HUT on the Unteraar Glacier, 3½-4 hrs. (guide 15 fr.), somewhat fatiguing but interesting. A footpath leads from the hospice along the right bank of the Aare to the (20 min.) *Balmsteg* (6013′; substantial bridge) and then up the left bank viâ the *Unteraar Alp* to the (40 min.) chalets of *Ghälter* (6160′). About 5 min. farther on the path ascends to the right of the *Unteraar Glacier* and in 10 min. more we take to the middle of the glacier (direction indicated by cairns). We ascend for ½ hr. over débris and for 1 hr. more over névé, until we reach a point where the hut comes in sight, to the right. Here we ascend the large moraine (cairn) and strike a path leading to (½ hr.) the **Dollfus Hut,** or *Pavillon Dollfus* (7851′; keeper; accommodation for 12-16), on a rocky height overlooking the Unteraar Glacier. The hut, built by Dan. Dollfus-Ausset in 1844 and handed over to the S.A.C. by his family in 1872, replaces the 'Hôtel des Neuchâtelois', where Agassiz, Desor, Karl Vogt, Wild, and other savants carried on their glacier observations. Opposite rise the Zinkenstöcke (9980′), Thierberg, Scheuchzerhorn, and Escherhorn; in the background, above the Finsteraar Glacier, the Finsteraarhorn; and to the right the Lauteraarhorn and Schreckhorn. — We may continue our walk on the glacier as far as (¾ hr.) the foot (8169′) of the *Abschwung*, a rocky ridge where the Finsteraar and Lauteraar Glacier unite with the Unteraar Glacier and where we enjoy a full view of the majestic Finsteraarhorn. — The Dollfus Hut is a starting-point for the following ascents (for experts only, with guide): the *Grosse Lauteraarhorn* (13,264′; 7-9 hrs.; guide 90 fr.), *Scheuchzerhorn* (11,388′; 3-4 hrs.; guide 40 fr.), *Ankenbälli* (11,827′; 4-6 hrs.; guide 45 fr.), *Berglistock* (11,998′; 6-8 hrs.; guide 65 fr.), *Hühnerstock* (10,984′; 5-7 hrs.; guide 45 fr.), and *Ewigschneehorn* (10,928′; viâ the Gauli Pass, 4½-5 hrs., guide 45 fr.; better from the Gauli Hut). Comp. p. 204.

From the Grimsel Hospice we ascend viâ the (1¼ hr.) *Trübten-See* (7736′), the *Oberaar Alp*, and the whole length of the *Oberaar Glacier* to (6-7 hrs.) the **Oberaar-Joch** (10,607′). A little higher up is the *Oberaar-Joch Hut* of the S.A.C. (10,826′; accommodation for 30 and provision depot), a headquarters for the difficult ascents of the *Oberaarhorn* (11,949′; 1½ hr.; guide 40 fr.), the *Studerhorn* (11,932′; 2½-3 hrs.; guide 50 fr.), and the ***Finsteraarhorn** (p. 195; 6-7 hrs.; guide 115 fr.), which is reached viâ the *Studer-Firn*, the *Gemslücke* (*Rothorn-Sattel*, 11,023′; N.W. of the Finsteraar-Rothorn, 11,644′), and the (8 hrs.) Finsteraarhorn Hut. — From the Oberaar-Joch to the *Eggishorn Hotel* (8-9 hrs.; guide from the Grimsel 60 fr.): to the (¾ hr.) Gemslücke (see above), then a steep descent to the *Fiescher-Firn*, to the right to the (1¼ hr.) *Grünhornlücke* (10,813′), and down to the (¾ hr.) Concordia Huts (p. 392).

From the Grimsel over the *Nägelisgrätli* to the *Furka* (5 hrs.; guide 18 fr.), see p. 132. — To *Grindelwald* viâ the *Strahlegg* (14 hrs., guide 50 fr.; easier than in the reverse direction; the night may be spent at the Dollfus Hut), or viâ the *Finsteraar-Joch* (14 hrs.; guide 50 fr.), or viâ the *Lauteraar-Sattel* (15 hrs.; guide 65 fr.), see p. 195. — To *Innertkirchen* viâ the *Triftlimmi* and the *Trift Hut* (12 hrs.; guide 45 fr.), see p. 145.

The road crosses the bridge between the two arms of the Grimsel Lake (short-cut by the old bridle-path, to the right) and winds up (retrospect of the Grosse Schreckhorn, on the right) to the (19½ M.)

Digitized by Google

Grimsel Pass (7135′), which marks the boundary between Canton Berne and the Valais. The name of the small *Toten-See* ('lake of the dead'; 7034′) commemorates the bitter fighting here in 1799 between the Austrians and the French. Fine view of the Valais Alps and the great Gries Glacier.

A footpath to the right at the topmost bend of the pass (7077′) ascends a stony tract to the height of 7250′, and descends viâ the *Grimsel Alp* to (2 hrs.) *Obergestelen* (p. 389; in the opposite direction $2^1/_2$-3 hrs.; follow the poles; guide 5 fr., advisable in dull weather).—Those who come from the Rhone Glacier and intend to climb the *Kleine Siedelhorn* (p. 206) do not ascend direct from the pass, but follow the road for some way beyond the curve on the Berne side before diverging to the left.

From the pass the road, in six great curves, descends the steep slope of the *Maienwang*, in view of the Rhone Glacier, the Galenstock, and the Dammastock. The bridle-path (shorter) is stony and only to be recommended for the ascent. In 1 hr. (up $1^1/_2$ hr.) we reach the —

23 M. *Rhone Glacier Hotel* (5750′) at *Gletsch*, see p. 389.

52. From Spiez viâ Kandersteg to Brigue. The Lötschberg Railway.

46 M. Electric Railway. Express in $1^1/_2$ hr., ordinary train in 2 hrs. (fares 19 fr. 5, 13 fr. 25, 8 fr. 65 c.; from Berne to Brigue 26 fr. 40, 18 fr. 40 c., 12 fr.); from Spiez to Kandersteg, $19^1/_2$ M., in $^3/_4$-1 hr. (fares 7 fr. 30, 5 fr. 10, 3 fr. 30 c.). The midday expresses have dining-cars, the night expresses sleeping-cars.

The line of the *Bernese Alpine Railway Berne-Lötschberg-Simplon* (B.L.S.) from Frutigen to Brigue was constructed in 1907-13 by a French company at an expense of 83 million fr. Its culminating point lies in the centre of the great tunnel (4080′); the ascents (maximum 27:1000) were conquered partly by loops and spiral tunnels. Between Frutigen and Brigue there are 34 tunnels, 22 bridges and viaducts, and several avalanche galleries. The best views are to the right.

From Spiez to ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Mülenen-Aeschi* (2373′), see p. 166. The railway follows the right bank of the Kander.

$5^1/_2$ M. **Reichenbach** (2335′; Restaurant zum Bahnhof; Hôt. Bär, 25 beds from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. $4^1/_2$, P. from $9^1/_2$ fr.; Kreuz), a village 5 min. E. of the station and $^2/_3$ M. above the mouth of the picturesque *Kiental*, is built on an alluvial hillock deposited by the Reichenbach torrent.

The Kiental Road (diligence to Kiental in $1^1/_4$ hr., 2 fr. 10 c.; also one-horse carr.) ascends S.E. through the straggling village of (2 M.) *Scharnachtal* (2780′; Pens. Fritz Wenger), beyond which opens a splendid view of the deep, wooded valley, commanded by the Blümlisalp.

$3^1/_2$ M. **Kiental** (3105′; *Hôt.-Pens. Kientalerhof, 80 beds, Bär, 50 beds, at both R. from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from $10^1/_2$ fr.; Kurhaus Bergfrieden, 40 beds from $3^1/_2$, P. from $9^1/_2$ fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Schönegg, 30 beds, same prices) *is a summer-resort*, noted like Zimmerwald (p. 162) for the international *Socialist meetings* held here during the War (April 1916, etc.). It is *dominated on the E.* by the *Höchstfluh* (6903′) and the Dreispitz (8277′;

Digitized by Google

4½ hrs., with guide), and on the S. by the *Bachfluh* (6762′) and the *Ärmighorn*, (9009′; 5 hrs., viâ the Bach Alp and Gumpel Alp, with a final rock-climb; guide 23 fr.). Guides: Rudolf, Christen, and Jakob Mani; Johann Bischoff; Jakob Rumpf; Wilhelm Linder.

From Kiental a road, high above the right bank of the Kienbach, leads through the *Gorneren-Grund* (as the Kiental is now called) and past the junction of a brook descending from the *Spiggen-Grund*, to the (1 hr.) *Hôt.-Pens. Alpenruh* (3740′; 25 beds from 3½, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.). Thence we cross the stream to the (10 min.) *Tschingel Alp* (3782′), where we obtain a fine view of the jagged Gspaltenhorn. We now ascend the wooded ravine of the *Pochtenbach*, as the upper course of the Kienbach is called, passing the (20 min.) *Lower Pochtenbach Fall* (immediately above which, to the left, is the curious round *Hexenkessel* or 'Witches Cauldron') and the pretty *Dünden Fall* (2 min. beyond which, to the left of the path, is the imposing *Upper Pochtenbach Fall*), and ascend steeply through wood to the (½ hr.) *Hôt.-Pens. Waldrand* (4757′; 50 beds) and the (½ hr.) —

Kurhaus Griesalp (4934′; 100 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.), a health-resort, frequented also for winter-sports. Passes and ascents: over the *Lower* and *Upper Dünden Alp* to the *Bund Alp* and the *Hohtürli* (8881′), and down to *Kandersteg* (7 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), comp. p. 184; viâ the Pochtenbach Bridge to the *Steinenberg Alp* (4856′), and then viâ the *Bürgli Hut* and the (2 hrs.) *Dürrenberg Hut* to the *Sefinenfurgge*, and down to *Mürren* (8 hrs.; guide 27 fr.), comp. p. 183; viâ the *Gamchilücke* and the *Tschingel Glacier* to the *Upper Steinberg* (8 hrs., for experts only; guide 33 fr.), comp. p. 184. — The **Gspaltenhorn** (11,295′; 8½-9 hrs.; guide 65 fr.), a difficult climb: to the (4 hrs.) *Gspaltenhorn Hut* of the S.A.C. (8005′; accommodation for 24), on the W. side of the Gspaltenhorn, then over the *Büttlassenlücke* and the N.W. arête to the summit. — The **Büttlassen** (10,489′), ascended from the Dürrenberg Hut (see above) in 3½-4 hrs. (guide 25 fr.), is not difficult for experts. — **Dündenhorn** or *Witwe* (9400′), for experts only, 6½ hrs. with guide (30 fr.): to the (1 hr.) *Upper Dünden Alp* and by the rocky ledges of the *Dündenband* and débris to the (3½ hrs.) top, comp. p. 211. — From the Dürrenberg Hut over the *Telli* to the *Schülthorn* (9760′; guide 23 fr.) and the *Grosse Hundshorn* (9620′; guide 23 fr.), 3½-4 hrs. each, see pp. 181, 183.

The railway crosses the Kander (to the left, fine view of the Kiental, with the Blümlisalp and Gspaltenhorn).

8½ M. **Frutigen.** — Hotels. *Bellevue; Bahnhof*, 20 beds from 2½, L. 3, D. 4, P. 8-9 fr., good; *Hôt.-Rest. Lötschberg*, same prices; *Hôt. des Alpes & Terminus*, 27 beds, *Simplon*, 20 beds, *Adler*, 30 beds, *Helvetia*, 20 beds, *National*, in these five R. from 3, P. from 8 fr.; *Pens. zum Bad*, with chalybeate spring, P. from 8 fr.; *Pens.-Rest. Müller-Hächler* (temperance); *Pens. Villa Waldegg*, ¾ M. from the station, on the Adelboden road; *Pens. Doldenhorn*, on the *Bärischmatte* (3280′), 2½ M. to the S.W., P. from 8 fr. — *Café Durig*, with view-terrace, 2 min. from the railway station.

Frutigen (2560′), a village of 4743 inhab., is situated in the fertile valley of the *Engstligenbach*, which falls into the Kander lower down. The road to Adelboden (p. 214) ascends this valley. Beautiful views, up the Kander-Tal, of the Elsighorn, Doldenhorn, Balmhorn, Altels, etc.

The *Gerihorn* (6995′; 3½-4 hrs.; guide not indispensable) is an easy and attractive ascent. — A more imposing view is afforded by the *Steinschlaghorn* (7620′), scaled viâ the *Ueblenberg* in 4 hrs. (guide 8 fr., not *indispensable for experts*). — From Frutigen to the Niesen (p. 186), *4½-5 hrs.: the path leaves* the road near *Wengi*, halfway to Reichenbach, *and ascends gradually*.

Digitized by Google

Beyond the ruined *Tellenburg* the Lötschberg Railway crosses the Kander by a stone viaduct of eleven arches, 90′ high. — 11 M. *Kandergrund* (2657′). The village is on the left bank; on the right is the church of *Bunderbach*.

The railway now ascends in two large bends, the second of which threads a spiral tunnel 1800 yds. in length, passes the ruin of *Felsenburg*, which the traveller observes at first above him, then before him, and finally below him. To the W. are the steep slopes of the *Elsighorn* (7697′). — 14 M. *Mittholz-Blausee* (3156′), for the **Blauseeli* (2952′), which is visible from the train and is reached from the station in 10 minutes. The lake, embosomed in woods, is remarkable for its brilliant colour (adm. 1 fr., incl. a row on the lake; Hôt.-Pens. Blausee, 50 beds from 3½, D. 3½-4, P. from 8 fr., with restaurant). — Farther on the line threads the *Riedbach Tunnel* (1676 yds. in length) and ascends the *Bühlstutz* (view of the falls of the Kander to the right).

19½ M. Kandersteg. — The Railway Station is on the left bank of the Kander, the village mainly on the right (bridge from the station to the church).

Hotels. Near the Church: **Gr.-Hôt. Victoria*, 155 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5½, D. 6½, P. from 15 fr.; **Schweizerhof*, 80 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 13½ fr.; *Adler*, 20 beds from 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Müller*, 22 beds, P. from 9 fr., plain but good. — Farther to the N.: **Sport-Hotel Bernerhof*, 65 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 12 fr.; **Central & Bellevue* (two houses), 75 beds from 4½ or 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 12 or 11 fr.; *Alpenblick*, 25 beds, P. from 8 fr.; **Hôt. Pens. Blümlisalp*, 33 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr.; *Touriste*, 18 beds, P. from 8 fr.; *Alpina*, 25 beds, P. from 8 fr.; **Grand-Hôtel*, 110 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 12 fr.; **Kurhaus* (formerly Bühlbad), near the N. end of the village, 1 M. from the station, 60 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr. — At Bütschels, on the left bank of the Kander, ½ M. to the S.W. of the station: *Waldrand*, 50 beds from 4, P. from 10 fr., with grounds; 5 min. from the station, *Pens. Regina*, 16 beds, P. from 9 fr. — On the Right Bank, ½ M. to the S. of the church: *Hôt. des Alpes*, 30 beds, P. from 9 fr.; *National*, 20 beds, P. from 8½ fr.; farther on, *Simplon*, 20 beds, P. from 8 fr.; *Doldenhorn*, off the main road, 28 beds, P. from 10 fr.; farther along the main road, *Kreuz* (temperance), 40 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; *Alpenrose*, 40 beds, P. from 9 fr.; **Park-Hotel Gemmi*, 74 beds from 4, B. 1¾, P. from 11 fr. — At Eggenschwand, 1½ M. from the station: **Bär*, 80 beds, same prices. — By the Öschinen-See: *Hôt. Öschinensee*, 30 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 8 fr. — In the Gastern-Tal: *Hôt. Gasterntal*, 20 beds, P. from 8 fr.; *Waldhaus*, 10 beds.

Post & Telegraph Office near the Hôt. Victoria. — The Verkehres-Verein provides information (good map of the environs, 1 : 30,000; 1 fr. 80 c.). — Visitors' Tax 20 c. per day. — English Church near the Hôt. Victoria (services in July and Aug.). — Roman Catholic Services.

Horse from Kandersteg to the Gemmi 30, there and back 40 fr. Carriage 35 and 40 fr.

Guides. Abraham Müller and son; Peter, Fritz, Sam., and Joh. Ogi; Sam. Ogi-Künzi; Gottfried Minnig; Gottfr. and Ad. Müller; Hans and Sam. Stoller; Sam. Klopfenstein; Joh., Peter, Gottfr., and Fritz Künzi; Arnold Schmid; Adolf Schmidrig; Christ. Gyger; David Wandfluh; Herm. and Hans Bohny; Friedr. Müller; Rud. Rauber; Hans Weibel.

Digitized by Google

Kandersteg (3835'-3937'), the highest village in the Kander-Tal, with a few pretty farmhouses and a small 16th cent. church, is both a summer and a winter resort. It straggles from the *Bühlbad* (now the Hôtel Kurhaus) for 2½ M. along the main road as far as *Eggenschwand*, at the beginning of the Gemmi bridle-path. A fine panorama is seen from here: N.E. is the jagged Birrenhorn; E. the glistening snow-mantle of the Blümlisalp and the Doldenhorn; S.E. the barren Fisistöcke. — Walks may be taken from the Kurhaus to the E., at first by a path with blue marks, then across steep pastures to the top of the *Libigen* (4429'; ½ hr.); N.W. across the Kander to *Ägerten* and up the *Senggi* (1½ hr. there and back); from the station N.W. up the *Höh* (4396'), returning viâ *Bütschels* (2 hrs.); past the Hôtel Doldenhorn to the *Untere Biberg* (5059'; 1¼ hr.) or the *Fisi Alp* (6450'; 2 hrs.; rich flora); from the Kreuz Hotel W. across the Kander to the *Schneitboden* (½ hr.; view of the whole valley).

For the walk to the Öschinen-See (1¼ hr.) we follow the left bank of the *Öschinenbach* from the Hôtel Victoria, cross to the right bank after ¾ hr. (on the right is the Staubbach Fall), and then ascend steeply. The ***Öschinen-See** (5187'; 1 M. long. ¾ M. wide, and 206' deep) presents a superb spectacle with an amphitheatre of rocks and glaciers as its background. Mirrored in the lake are the Blümlisalp, Fründenhorn, and Doldenhorn, with their waterfalls. The finest view-point is the path along the bank to the left of the hotel (see p. 210). Rowing-boat 1 fr. per hour.

The wild GASTERN-TAL deserves a visit. A good path, diverging between the Bear and Gemmi hotels, skirts first the left, then the right bank of the Kander, which descends through the ***Klus** in picturesque falls. Above the Klus (½ hr.) opens the basin of *Gasternholz* (4480'). A bridge crosses the Kander to the (5 min.) Hôtel Waldhaus (p. 210), which commands a glorious view of the valley, bounded on the S. by the precipices of the Tatlishorn and the Altels. We pass (1½ hr. from Kandersteg) the *Gastern Hut* of the Alpine Vereinigung Bern (4986'; accommodation for 20). Farther up, at (1 hr.) *Selden* (5315'), is the small Hôtel Gasterntal (see pp. 210, 184). — A steep and giddy path (guide 15 fr.) ascends from the Waldhaus to the S. to the (2½ hrs.) *Wildelsigen* or *Balmhorn Hut* of the S.A.C. (7546'; accommodation for 16), whence the *Balmhorn* (p. 213) may be ascended in 8-9 hrs. (difficult; guide 65 fr.).

The **Blümlisalp** or **Frau**, a huge mountain-group, covered on the N. side with a dazzling mantle of snow and on the S. descending in bold precipices to the Kander-Firn, culminates in three peaks. To the W. is the *Blümlisalphorn* (12,040'), the highest; in the centre is the snowy *Weisse Frau* (12,010'), and to the E. is the *Morgenhorn* (11,905') with the lower *Wilde Frau* (10,693'), *Blümlisalpstock* (10,560'), *Blümlisalp-Rothorn* (10,828'), and *Öschinenhorn* (11,450'). The starting-point for these ascents is the *Blümlisalp Hut* of the S.A.C. (p. 184; 4 hrs. from the Öschinen-See), whence the Wilde Frau may be ascended in 2 hrs. (guide 33 fr.), the Blümlisalpstock in 3½ hrs. (guide 33 fr.), the Weisse Frau in 4½ hrs. (guide 65 fr.), the Blümlisalphorn (guide 65 fr.) and the Morgenhorn (guide 50 fr.) each in 5 hrs. (the three last difficult).

The **Dündenhorn** or *Witwe* (9400'; 4-5 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), ascended from the Öschinen-See viâ the *Öschinen-Alp*, not difficult for experts, affords

Digitized by Google

a splendid survey of the Blümlisalp group. We may follow the arête to the *Bundstock* (9050′) and the (2 hrs.) Blümlisalp Hut (p. 211), and descend to Kandersteg (13-14 hrs. in all). — The **Birre** or *Birrenhorn* (8218′), viâ the Oschinen Alp in 4 hrs. (guide 15 fr.), is repaying and not difficult.

The **Doldenhorn** (11,975′; guide 50 fr.), difficult, is ascended from the *Doldenhorn Hut* of the S.A.C. (accommodation for 16), 3 hrs. from Kandersteg, on the *Upper Biberg* (6300′), in 6 hrs.—The **Fründenhorn** (11,045′; guide 50 fr.) is not difficult for experts (from the Öschinen-See viâ the *In den Fründen Alp* in 6-7 hrs.).—Difficult passes lead across the *Öschinen-Joch* (10,430′), between the Oschinenhorn and the Fründenhorn, and across the *Fründen-Joch* (9845′), between the Fründenhorn and the Doldenhorn, to the Mutthorn Hut (9 hrs.; guide 50 fr.).

The ***Alpschelenhubel** (7385′; 3 hrs.; guide, not essential for experts, 12 fr.) is easy and attractive. From the Bear Hotel we cross the *Alpbach* (r.) and ascend the *Üschinen-Tal* to the (1 hr.) *Üschinen Alp* (5239′; wild flowers), and thence to the right by the Bonder Krinden route (p. 215; steep at places, but safe) to the *Alpschelen Alp* (6870′). Thence N.E. to the (2 hrs.) summit (fine view).

Other ascents from Kandersteg are the *Fisistöcke* (9670′; guide 18 fr.; beautiful view); the *Elsighorn* (7695′; guide 12 fr.); *First* (8370′; 15 fr.); *Bonderspitze* (8360′; 12 fr.); *Gellihorn* (7503′; 18 fr.); and the *Klein-Lohner* (8500′), *Gross-Lohner* (10,020′) and *Tschingellochtighorn* (8990′), comp. p. 215 (guide 33 fr. each).—The **Schilthorn* or *Hockenhorn* (10,817′) is ascended from Selden (p. 211) in the Gastern valley by the Lötschen Pass (p. 347) in 6 hrs. (guide 30, to Ried 40 fr.; not difficult).

From Kandersteg over the *Bonder Krinden* to *Adelboden*, see p. 215 (6 hrs.; guide 15 fr.); over the *Hochtürli* to the *Kiental*, see p. 209.—Over the *Tschingel Pass* to *Lauterbrunnen*, see p. 184 (12-13 hrs., guide 40 fr.; to the Mutthorn Hut, 7-8 hrs., guide 20 fr.); travellers are advised to spend the night at Selden (comp. p. 211).—To *Ried* viâ the *Lötschen Pass* (9 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), see p. 347. A longer but more interesting route (12 hrs.; guide 50 fr.) is by the Tschingel Pass route to the top of the Kander-Firn, then to the right over snow-slopes to the top of the *Petersgrat* (10,515′; magnificent view); the descent is made through the Telli-Tal.

From Kandersteg over the Gemmi to the Baths of Leuk, $6^1/_4$ hrs., bridle-path (guide or porter 15 fr.; horse, see p. 210; riding down the Gemmiwand impracticable).—The bridle-path, shady in the morning, begins at the Bear Hotel ($1^1/_2$ M. from the rail. station) and ascends straight towards the *Gellihorn* (7510′), at the head of the Kander-Tal. On the right the *Alpbach* descends from the *Üschinen-Tal*. The path winds up the hill-slope in 35 zigzags for 2 hrs. to the height 'Beim Stock' (6015′; rfmts.), at the beginning of the upper valley. It then gradually ascends through wood high above the Gastern-Tal and, farther on, above the *Schwarzbach Valley*, affording views of the Fisistock, Doldenhorn, etc. After 50 min. we reach the *Spitalmatte* (6240′), a pasture strewn with stones and débris, which is overwhelmed from time to time (last in 1895; memorial tablet) by a burst of the glacier covering the slopes of the Altels, to the left. Between the Altels and the black rocky peak of the Kleine Rinderhorn (adjoining which is the snow-clad Grosse Rinderhorn), lies the *Schwarz Glacier*. We next ascend a stony chaos to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) —

Digitized by Google

Hôtel Schwarenbach (6780′; 40 beds, P. from 10 fr.), a mountaineers' headquarters in the small uppermost valley, with a triangular lake.

The **Rinderhorn** (11,340′), 5 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), not difficult.—The ***Balmhorn** (12,175′), ascended in 6-7 hrs., viâ the Schwarz Glacier and the *Zagen-Grat* (9980′; toilsome, but free from danger; guide 40, to the Baths of Leuk 50 fr.), affords a magnificent panorama of N. Switzerland and of the Bernese and the Valais Alps as far as Mont Blanc. To the S., far below, are the Baths of Leuk; to the S.E., the colossal Bietschhorn; on the N., the Kander-Tal, extending to the Lake of Thun. Expert climbers may descend from the Zagen-Grat to the (2 hrs.) Fluh Alp (p. 345) and (1 hr.) the Baths of Leuk. Climbers free from dizziness may reach the **Altels** (11,930′; guide 65 fr.) in 1-1½ hr. from the Balmhorn.—The **Wildstrubel** (10,670′; guide 33, with descent to Leuk 55 fr.) is ascended from the Gemmi over the Lämmern Glacier in 4½ hrs. (comp. pp. 215, 221; on the near side of the glacier is a rather difficult passage).—Over the *Engstligen-Grat* to *Adelboden* (5-5¼ hrs.; not difficult; guide 23 fr.), see p. 215.

We next reach the (35 min.) shallow *Daubensee* (7265′), 1¼ M. long, with no visible outlet, and frozen over for 8-10 months in the year. The path skirts the E. bank of the lake for 25 min., and, 10 min. beyond it, reaches the **Gemmi,** or *Daube* (7640′; Hôt. Wildstrubel, 48 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 12 fr.), the top of the pass, commanding a surprising *View of the Rhone Valley and the Alps of the Valais (panorama by Imfeld); to the right is the Wildstrubel, with the Lämmern Glacier, and far below lie the Baths of Leuk. The view is still less impeded from the *Vordere Plattenhorn* (8595′; ¾ hr. E.), an easy climb.

About 4 min. beyond the pass we reach the brink of an almost sheer precipice, 1660′ high, down which, in 1737-40, the cantons of Berne and Valais constructed a narrow bridle-path. The windings are hewn in the rock, often resembling a spiral staircase. The steeper parts are protected by railings (rotten in places). At the foot of the cliff extends a slope of débris, the lower part of which is covered with firs. At a corner is a refreshment-booth.—1½ hr. *Baths of Leuk,* see p. 345.

About 1¼ M. to the S. of Kandersteg the Lötschberg Railway enters the great **Lötschberg Tunnel** (p. 208), 9 M. in length, which runs S.E. beneath the upper Gastern Valley and the Lötschen Pass (p. 346) and emerges in the narrow *Lötschen-Tal.*—30 M. *Goppenstein* (3999′), station for visitors to the Lötschen-Tal (1¼ hr. from Kippel, 2¼ hrs. from Ried, p. 347).—The train crosses the *Lonza* by a lofty viaduct and runs through a series of tunnels and avalanche-galleries (comp. the Map, p. 361) to (33¾ M.) *Hohtenn* (3546′), where a splendid view of the Rhone Valley is disclosed; ahead of us, on the floor of the valley 1312′ below, are the villages of Gampel (p. 346) and Raron (p. 348). The picturesque gorge of the *Bietschtal* is crossed by a bridge, 255′ high.—Beyond (38 M.)

Digitized by Google

Ausserberg, where a rough path descends to Visp (p. 348; $^3/_4$ hr.), we cross the *Baltschieder-Tal*. To the right is the village of *Eggerberg;* opposite lies *Visp*, at the mouth of the Visp valley, commanded by the snow-clad peaks of the Mischabel. Beyond ($41^3/_4$ M.) *Lalden* we cross the *Gredetsch-Tal* and finally the Rhone to (46 M.) *Brigue* (p. 348).

53. From Frutigen to Adelboden.

10 M. Motor Car in 1 hr. 20 min. (fare 5 fr. 60 c.).

Frutigen (2560′), see p. 209. The road ascends through the deep and well-wooded Engstligen-Tal on the left bank of the stream, crossing several torrents descending on the right from the Niesen chain. — 3 M. *Ried* (2854′). The village (3599′) is on the hill to the right. We then pass below the *Linterfluh* (slate-quarries). At the head of the valley appear the rocky crest of the Fizer and the snow-clad Wildstrubel. We cross the *Hohe Steg* (3516′), a single-span iron bridge 230′ above the stream. — $5^1/_2$ M. *Achseten* (3641′), a scattered village. We recross to the left bank and ascend in great curves (short-cut).

10 M. **Adelboden.** — Hotels (at midsummer it is advisable to secure rooms beforehand; highest prices in winter). **Nevada Palace*, of the very first class, 120 beds from 7, B. 3, L. 8, D. 10, P. from 18 fr.; **Grand-Hôtel*, 190 beds from 6, B. 2, L. $5^1/_2$, D. $6^1/_2$, P. from 15 fr.; **Regina-Hôtel Rondinella*, 150 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 15 fr.; **National*, 125 beds from 5, B. 2, L. $5^1/_2$, D. $6^1/_2$, P. from 14 fr.; **Kulm-Hôtel Kurhaus*, higher up, 120 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from $13^1/_2$ fr.; **Adler & Kursaal*, 100 beds from $4^1/_2$, B. $2^1/_2$, L. 5, D. $5^1/_2$, P. from 12 fr.; *Kuranstalt Bellevue*, 40 beds, P. from 12 fr.; *Sport-Hôtel Waldpark & Schönegg*, 50 beds, good, *Huldi's Hôtel Victoria*, 45 beds, *Pens. Huldi*, 16 beds, *Beausite*, 70 beds, in these four P. from 11 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Edelweiss*, 48 beds, P. from $9^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Alpenrose*, 44 beds, P. from 10 fr.; *Pens. Hari zum Schlegeli*, 1 M. to the N., 200 beds in a large house and eight chalets, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Alpenruhe*, 70 beds, P. from 9 fr.; *Oberland* (temperance), 20 beds, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Alpina*, at Boden (p. 215), 25 beds, P. from $9^1/_2$ fr.; *Pens. des Alpes*, at Gilbach, $1^1/_2$ M. to the S.W., 10 beds, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. Engstligenalp* (p. 215), 25 beds.

Post Office near the church, to the S.; Telegraph Office nearly opp. the Adler. — Enquiry Office opp. the Adler. — Visitors' Tax 25-40 c. per day and per person. — Photographs and photographic materials at Ed. Gyger's, near the Victoria. — English Church (services in July and Aug.). — Roman Catholic Church.

Guides. Johann Pieren; Gottfried Künzi; Alfred Amschwand; Dav. Spori; Friedr. and Christ. Hari; Christian, Gottlieb (two), and Stephan Bärtschi; Friedr. Hager; Herm. Jaggi; Friedr. and Christ. Allenbach; Arnold Klopfenstein.

Adelboden (4450′; pop. 2045), a large village situated on a sheltered hill-slope 400′ above the confluence of the Engstligenbach and Allenbach, with a view of the Lohner range and the Wildstrubel, is frequented as a summer-resort and also for winter-sports. On the S. side of the church are 15th cent. wall-paintings.

Digitized by Google

The walks in the environs are marked with coloured signs. Black: N. viâ Ausserschwand to (3/4 hr.) the *Bütschegg* (4480′), in the *Tschenten-Tal*, with view of the Frutig-Tal and Niesen range. Red: to the right from the Bütschegg path (1/2 hr.) to the (1 hr.) *Choleren-Schlucht*, a rocky gorge excavated by the Tschentenbach; thence down the left bank to (1/4 hr.) the *Pochtenkessel*, in the ravine of the Engstligenbach, over the bridge, and back by the main road (1 1/4 hr.). White: to the top of the Schwandfehlspitze (6655′; view), 2 hrs. W. Yellow: W. across the Allenbach to (1 hr.) the *Schermtanne*, a huge dead pine (rfmts.). Red: S. over the stone bridge and through *Boden* (Rest. Sonne) to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Lower* and (1 hr.) *Upper Engstligen Fall*, and thence to the (1/2 hr.) *Engstligen Alp* (6365′; hotel, see p. 214), a dried-up lake at the foot of the Wildstrubel; diverging to the right, 6 min. beyond the stone bridge, a path ascends to the *Kuonisbergli* (5708′) and (1/2 hr. farther) the *Höchst* (6470′; pretty view of the Adelboden valley).

Ascents. Viâ the Bonder Alp to the **Bonderspitze** (8359′; 4 hrs., easy; guide 12 fr.).—Viâ the Elsig Alp, with its pretty lake, to the **Elsighorn** (7697′; 5 hrs., easy; guide 12 fr.).—Diverging to the left from the Schermtanne path after 20 min., a path (blue marks) crosses the Allenbach and ascends the *Gilbach-Tal*, past (3/4 hr.) the Pens.-Rest. des Alpes, then to the right up the *Geilsbach-Tal* to (2 1/2 hrs.) the pass of **Hahnenmoos** (6410′; view), whence another hour brings us to the ***Laveygrat** (7395′; 3 1/2 hrs. from Adelboden, guide 15 fr.). View of the Bernese, Vaud, and Fribourg Alps, with the Baths of Lenk at our feet.—Viâ the Schermtanne and the *Fürggi Alp* (6870′) to the ***Albristhorn** (9068′; 5 1/2 hrs.; guide 18 fr.). Superb view of the Bernese and Valais Alps. Descent S. over the *Seewlenhorn* (8300′), *Thierberg* (7792′), and the Laveygrat (guide 23 fr.), or from the Thierberg W. to Lenk (p. 220). Comp. p. 217.—From the Engstligen Alp (see above) to the **Tschingellochtighorn** (8989′; 2 1/2 hrs.; the last 1/2 hr. rock-climbing), or to the **Tierhörnli** (9514′; 3 1/2 hrs.), both rather difficult (guide 33 and 18 fr.).—From the Engstligen Alp viâ the *Hinterberg* and *Artelengrat* to the **Gross-Lohner** (10,023′; 4 hrs.; guide 40 fr.), toilsome, for experts only; glorious view.—From the Engstligen Alp to the ***Wildstrubel** (the E. peak of the *Gross-Strubel*, 10,670′), a very interesting glacier expedition, not difficult for sturdy climbers (5 1/2-6 hrs.; guide 40, to Gemmi or Lenk 50 fr.). The ascent is steep, over débris and the crevassed *Strubel Glacier* to the *Strubelegg* (9613′), then over the *Lämmern Glacier* and round the Grossstrubel, and across the snow arête (nearly level), from the N.W., to the summit (magnificent view). The descent is made to (3 hrs.) the *Gemmi* (p. 213; difficult bit near the end of the Lämmern Glacier), or viâ the *Lämmern-Joch* and the *Plaine Morte* to (2 1/2 hrs.) the *Wildstrubel Hut* and (4 hrs.) *Lenk* (p. 220).

Passes. To *Lenk* (comp. p. 221). To the Hahnenmoos (2 1/2 hrs.), see above; the descent is over Alpine meadows (wild flowers) with view of the upper Simmen-Tal, Wildstrubel, Rätzli Glacier, Wildhorn, etc. (simple inn at the *Bühlberg*). A longer and laborious route is viâ the *Ammerten Pass* (8031′) to the Siebenbrunnen (p. 220; 8 hrs.; guide 23 fr.).—To *Kandersteg* over the **Bonder Krinden** (7831′; 6 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), interesting and not difficult; the ascent of the Bonderspitze may be included (comp. p. 212).—To the *Gemmi* (7-8 hrs.; guide 23 fr.), interesting. The bridle-path (red marks) ascends to the left from the (3 hrs.) Engstligen Alp to (2-2 1/2 hrs.) the **Engstligen-Grat** (8661′), close to the S. slope of the *Kindbettihorn* (8845′). The descent is into the Üschinentäli and over

Digitized by Google

débris to the glacier, which is crossed without danger; on the other side, passing a small cairn, we ascend to the arête (8635′), then down through the *Rote Kumme* to the *Daubensee*, cross the Lämmernbach near the point where it joins the lake, and then by paths (red crosses) to the (2½ hrs.) Gemmi (p. 213). Rich flora.

54. From Spiez *(Interlaken)* to Zweisimmen and Saanen *(Montreux)*.

From Spiez to *Zweisimmen*, 21½ M., Bernese Alpine Railway (electric) in 65-75 min. (13 fr. 40, 8 fr. 80, 4 fr. 50 c.). — From Zweisimmen to *Saanen*, 12 M., Montreux & Bernese Oberland Railway in 50-60 min. (8 fr. 10, 5 fr. 50, 3 fr. 30 c.). — Express train, with restaurant-car, between Interlaken and Montreux in summer in 4½ hrs.

Spiez, see p. 164. The railway diverges to the left from the Thun line, descends past (1¼ M.) *Spiezmoos* into the valley of the *Kander*, crosses the river (splendid view of the Blümlisalp to the left), and enters the Simmen-Tal, at the beginning of which lies (3 M.) *Wimmis* (p. 166). — Flanking the defile, known as the *Port*, through which the Simme enters the plain of Wimmis, rise the *Simmenfluh* (r.; 4711′) and the *Burgfluh* (l.; 2952′), the latter skirted by the railway. The valley widens.

6 M. **Oey-Diemtigen** (2206′; Hôt. Bahnhof), with the village of *Oey* (Bär) on the left. To the right, *Latterbach*, on the left bank of the Simme. About 1¼ M. to the S., in the Diemtig-Tal, on the left bank of the *Kirelbach*, is the village of *Diemtigen* (2657′; Hirsch).

A road (diligence in 2¾ hrs.; 4 fr. 80 c.) ascends the Diemtig-Tal to Grimmialp. It follows the right bank of the Kirel, through a wooded country (branch-road to Diemtigen, see above). At the (2 M.) *Horboden Inn* (2657′) the road divides, the left branch ascending the Kirel-Tal to (¾ hr.) the *Rothbad* (3395′), with a chalybeate spring. The Grimmialp road crosses the Kirel and ascends on the bank of the *Filderichbach*, skirting the cliffs of the *Kilchfluh* and passing (l.) the *Bochten Fall*, in a gloomy ravine. Beyond *Wampffen* we reach the scattered village of (5½ M.) *Zwischenflüh* (3510′; Riedli's Inn), in the midst of grand mountain scenery (to the S.W. the imposing *Schurtenfluh*). At (¼ hr.) *Tschuepis* (3445′) the valley again divides. To the right is the lonely *Mäniggrund*, while in front opens the picturesque *Schwenden-Tal*, with the (7½ M.) posting station of *Grimmialp-Schwenden* (3789′).

8½ M. **Grimmialp** (4133′; *Gr.-Hôt. Kurhaus, 100 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 13 fr.), a summer-resort, frequented also for winter sports, with a mineral spring (iron and lime), occupies an open situation, with fine views, on the *Schwendenegg*, a foot-hill of the *Arvenhorn* (6893′).

Ascent of the ***Seehorn** (*Rötihorn*, 7420′; 3 hrs., with guide). The route leads viâ the (1 hr.) *Alp* (4725′) and the (½ hr.) *Upper Kummli Alp* (5550′), beyond which it skirts the rock-strewn slopes of the *Gyrenhorn* (6195′) and ascends by the (½ hr.) N. arête of the Sechorn to (1 hr.) the top. Magnificent view of the Diemtig-Tal as far as the Lake of Thun, and of the High Alps from the Titlis to the Dent du Midi and Mont Blanc. Rich Alpine flora. — ***Männlifluh** (8705′; 4-5 hrs., with guide), not difficult. We either follow the path to the (2 hrs.) *Ober-Gurbs Alp* (6270′), then *traverse the Bütschenen-Bänder* (narrow ledges covered with débris), and *finally ascend to (2 hrs.)* the summit; or (easier) we may proceed by the *(1 hr.) Filderich Alp* (4330′), the (1 hr.) Mittelberg Alp (5640′), and t

Digitized by Google

($^3/_4$ hr.) *Oberberg Alp* (6365′) to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Obertal Chalet* (7135′), and then ascend the grassy slopes on the W. side of the Männlifluh, and up step-like grassy ledges (steep but not difficult) to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) the top. The panorama is one of the finest in Switzerland.

From the Grimmialp to Zweisimmen over the **Mäniggrat** (6230′), $4^1/_2$ hrs., with guide, fatiguing. We ascend steeply through wood to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) the pastures of the Mäniggrat, and then descend to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Seeberg Alp* (5920′), near the *Seeberg-See*. Thence a footpath leads to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) chalet of *Stieren-Seeberg* and to (2 hrs.) *Zweisimmen* (p. 218). — To Adelboden (p. 214) by the **Otterngrat** (7485′), 6 hrs., with guide, attractive; view of the Bernese Alps. — To Matten in the Simmen-Tal, 4 hrs., interesting. A path ascends to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) the *Obere Grimmi Alp* (5730′) and the ($^3/_4$ hr.) **Grimmi Alp Pass** (6645′), between the *Rauftihorn* (7630′) on the left and the rugged *Grimmialp-Rothorn* (7910′) on the right. The view to the S., comprising the Albristhorn, Rawilhorn, Rätzli Glacier, Wildhorn, Diablerets, and the mountains of the Sarine valley, is very striking. We descend viâ the (5 min.) *Blutlig Alp* (6510′), whence the Albristhorn (p. 215) may be ascended in $3^1/_2$ hrs., with guide, and through the rather tiring *Fermel-Tal* to (2 hrs.) *Matten* (p. 220).

We now cross the Kirelbach and the Simme, the left bank of which we follow as far as Zweisimmen. — 7 M. **Erlenbach** (2240′; Buffet; Hôt.-Pens. Krone, 30 beds; Alpina, 20 beds); the picturesque village (Löwe, 20 beds) lies to the right, above the station.

The ***Stockhorn** (7195′) may be ascended hence (guide desirable for novices) in $4^1/_2$ hrs. (inn, 5 min. below the top, to the S.). Grand view and splendid flora. The ascent may be made also viâ the *Unterwal Alp* (4567′) to Bad Weissenburg, which is reached by means of ladders.

$8^1/_2$ M. *Ringoldingen* (2342′); 10 M. *Därstetten* (2496′). — 11 M. **Weissenburg** (2575′); the village (Hôtel Weissenburg, 25 beds from 3, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, P. from 8 fr.) lies below, at the confluence of the *Bunschibach* with the Simme.

In the narrow gorge of the Bunschibach, 1 M. to the N.W., lies the **Weissenburg-Bad** (2770′). The mineral water, impregnated with sulphate of lime (70°) and beneficial for bronchial affections, is exported in considerable quantities. There are two hydropathics: the *Neue Kuranstalt* (200 beds from 5, B. 2, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.) and the *Alte Kurhaus*, 10 min. farther up the ravine. — From the Neue Kuranstalt a pretty walk may be taken to ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Weissenburgberg* or *Oberweissenburg* (3280′; Stern), in an open situation. The *Fluhberg* (4685′) is ascended thence in $1^1/_4$ hr.

The line crosses the gorge of the Bunschibach by a viaduct, 100′ high, and ascends to the plateau of (13 M.) *Oberwil* (2755′; Hôt. Bahnhof; Löwe). We descend (short tunnel) to the ($14^1/_2$ M.) *Enge* station (2680′) and skirt the Simme to (16 M.) **Boltigen** (2690′; Bär), a thriving village of 400 inhab. in an expansion of the valley. To the W. rises the *Mittagfluh* (6198′).

A road ascends the Simmen-Tal from Boltigen to (1 M.) *Reidenbach*, then in wide curves to the right up viâ *Bruchberg* (Alpenrose, P. from 9 fr.) to ($6^1/_4$ M.) the *Jaun Pass* (4941′). Thence down to Jaun (p. 252).

The valley again contracts. The railway follows the Simme closely to (18 M.) *Weissenbach* (2770′) and ascends across two viaducts and through a short tunnel under the *Laubegg-Stalden* to (20 M.) *Grubenwald* (2995′). It then runs along the embankment of the Simme for $^1/_2$ M., passing (l.) the ruin of Mannenberg.

Digitized by Google

21½ M. **Zweisimmen.** — HOTELS. **Hôt.-Pens. de la Couronne*, with garden, 80 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 9½ fr.; **Simmental*, 50 beds, same prices; **Hôt.-Pens. Terminus*, 60 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 11 fr.; *Post*, near the station, 20 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 8½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Monbijou*, 23 beds, *Bär*, 15 beds, *Hôt.-Rest. Bergmann*, 15 beds, at these three R. from 3, P. from 9 fr. — ANGLICAN SERVICES in Dec. and Jan. and in July and August.

Zweisimmen (3100′; pop. 2646), the chief village in the upper Simmental, the terminus of the Bernese Alpine Railway and junction for the lines to Lenk (p. 220) and Montreux (see below), is frequented both as a summer-resort and as a centre for winter-sports. It lies in a broad valley at the confluence of the *Grosse* and *Kleine Simme*. The church in the upper part of the village contains 16th cent. painted glass. -- Pleasant walks may be taken beside the new *Forellen-See* (pension; bathing and boating); through the woods to the *Mühleport*, uphill to the left of the Krone Hotel (¼ hr.); to the *Pfaffenmatt* and *Hohliebi* (½ hr.; view of the Wildstrubel), and thence to the *Hinterfluh* (4609′; 1 hr.; view of the Stockhorn range, Spillgerte, and Wildstrubel); to *Grubenwald* and the *Laubegg Fall*, on the Simme (1 hr.); to the ruins of *Laubegg* (1 hr.) and *Mannenberg* (½ hr.); and through the Schlegelholz to *St. Stephan* (p. 220; 1 hr.).

The ***Hundsrück** (7260′), easily climbed in 4 hrs., commands a view of Mont Blanc, the Grand Combin, and the Bernese, Fribourg, and Vaudois Alps. The **Rinderberg** (6825′; 3 hrs.), also easy, is another fine point of view. — From the Sport-Hotel at Saanen-Möser (see below) the Hundsrück is reached in 3½ hrs., the Rinderberg in 4 hrs.

The MONTREUX & BERNESE OBERLAND RAILWAY ascends through pastures and viâ a curved tunnel at the foot of the Rinderberg to the green valley of the Kleine Simme. Rüblihorn and Gummfluh come into sight. — 3½ M. *Öschseite* (3785′). -- 6 M. **Saanen-Möser** (4173′; *Sport Hotel & Kurhaus, 110 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 12 fr.), ½ M. this side of the pass, is a summer-resort and winter-sport centre (good ski-ing). Excursions, see above (Zweisimmen) and p. 219 (Saanen). — As we descend, beyond (7¼ M.) *Schönried* (4048′; Pens. Alpenrose, 22 beds) a view is disclosed of the frowning Rüblihorn, the serrated Gummfluh, the snow-fields of the Sanetsch beyond it, and lastly the huge Gelten Glacier to the left. The line winds down in long curves into the VALLEY OF THE SARINE (Ger. *Saane*).

10½ M. **Gstaad.** — HOTELS (visitors' tax 1 fr. weekly). **Royal Hôtel & Winter Palace*, 250 beds from 10 fr. (90 with bath-rooms), B. 2½, L. 8, D. 9, P. from 20 fr., of the highest class; **Gr.-Hôt. Bellevue & Kurhaus*, 90 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 13½ fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. Alpina*, with fine view, 80 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 13½ fr.; **Park-Hôtel Reuteler*, 80 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 13½ fr.; **Bernerhof*, *100 beds from 4½*, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 12 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Oldenhorn, 60 beds, National*, 60 beds, *Hôt.-Pens.* Victoria, 40 beds, at these three R. from 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Pens. Alpenblick*, 30 beds, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Rössli & Post*, 35 beds, P. from 9½ fr.; Pens. Alpenruhe,

Digitized by Google

30 beds, P. from 9 fr.—At Ebnit, $^3/_4$ M. to the W.: *Hôt.-Pens. Ebnit*, 30 beds, P. from 10 fr.

GUIDES: Hein. Fuhrer, Friedr. Gempeler; Em. Romang, at Schönried (p. 218).

ANGLICAN SERVICES in Aug. and Sept. and in winter.

Gstaad (3450′), a village on the right bank of the *Sarine*, at the mouth of the *Lauenen-Tal*, is much visited as a health-resort in summer and as a sport-centre in winter. The chapel dates from the beginning of the 15th century. Diligence to Gsteig and the Diablerets, see R. 72.

The ascents of the *Gummfluh* (8074′; $4^1/_2$-5 hrs., with guide; see below and p. 254) and of the *Witenberghorn* (7720′; $4^1/_2$ hrs., with guide) are both interesting.—To the (3 hrs.) *Arnen-See* (*Lac d'Arnon*, 5045′), in the *Tscherzis Valley*, and to the ($1^3/_4$ hr.) *Wallegg* (6732′), see p. 294.—To *St. Stephan* (4-$4^1/_2$ hrs.), see p. 220.

Diligence from Gstaad in $1^1/_2$ hr. through the LAUENEN-TAL to ($4^1/_2$ M.) **Lauenen** (4130′; Hôt.-Pens. Wildhorn, 30 beds, Bär, at both R. from $3^1/_2$, P. from 10 fr.; guides, Christ. Schwitzgebel and Rob. Ohrli), beautifully situated. The picturesque *Lauenen-See* (4557′; inn), 1 hr. farther, is best surveyed from the Bühl, a hill on the E. side. To the S. the streams descending from the Gelten and Dungel glaciers form fine waterfalls on both sides of the *Hahnenschritthorn* (9304′).—An excellent walk is past (10 min.) a hunting lodge and up the E. side of the valley to ($1^3/_4$ hr.) the *Kühdungel Alp* (5971′) and (2 hrs.) the *Rottal*, at the foot of the *Gelten Glacier* (waterfalls); back viâ the *Feissberg Alp* and the Lauenen-See.—The **Lauenenhorn* (8133′) is easily ascended from Lauenen in 4 hrs. (guide 18 fr.; last part rather steep). The *Gifferhorn* (8343′; $4^1/_2$ hrs., guide 20 fr.) is another fine point.—From Lauenen to Lenk (5 hrs.; guide 10 fr.) and to Gsteig ($3^1/_2$ hrs.; guide 6 fr.), see p. 221.

12 M. **Saanen.**—HOTELS. *Saanerhof*, 35 beds from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $4^1/_2$, D. $5^1/_2$, P. from 10 fr.; *Kranich & Grand-Logis*, 40 beds from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. $4^1/_2$, P. from 10 fr.; *Bär; Hôt.-Buffet de la Gare; Hôt.-Pens. Alpenruhe*, $^1/_2$ M. from the station, 37 beds.

Saanen, Fr. *Gessenay* (3326′; pop. 4534), frequented in summer and for its winter-sports, is the last village in Canton Berne and the capital of the upper valley of the Sarine, with a large and ancient church. The inhabitants rear cattle and manufacture famous cheese.

To the top of the *Belmont* (4265′; 1 hr. S.W.), with view of the valley of the Sarine and to the N. of the Fribourg Alps.—To the **Hornfluh** (6400′; 3 hrs. E.; from Saanen-Möser, p. 218, 2 hrs.), with view of the Bernese Alps. Rfmts. at the highest chalet. A peasant festival is held on the Hornberg Alp at the end of July.—To the ***Hugeligrat** (6240′; 3 hrs. N.), with a superb view extending from the Jungfrau to the Diablerets. Thence we may proceed N. along the arête to ($^3/_4$ hr.) the *Vordere Schneit Alp*, and descend by a good path to (1 hr.) Saanen-Möser (p. 218).—To the *Rüblihorn* (4 hrs. S.W.) and the *Gummfluh* (4-5 hrs.), see p. 254.—Up the *Kalberhönital*, to the S. of Saanen, then along the hills to the Pillon road (9-10 hrs.), see p. 294.

Continuation of the railway to *Château-d'Oex*, *Les Avants*, and *Montreux* see R. 65.

Digitized by Google

55. From Zweisimmen to Lenk. The Upper Simmen-Tal.

8 M. Montreux & Bernese Oberland Railway in 1/2 hr. (3 fr. 75, 2 fr. 30 c.).

Zweisimmen (3100′), see p. 218. The railway crosses the *Simme* near *Gwatt*, and ascends viâ *Bettelried* (Hôt. Rieder; Blankenburg) and (1 M.) *Blankenburg* (3215′; Pens. Alpina, 20 beds), with its 18th cent. château (now the district court), to (2 3/4 M.) *Stöckli* and (4 M.) *St. Stephan* (3297′; Adler). Farther on, with views of the Wildstrubel, viâ (5 1/4 M.) *Matten* (3425′; Hôt. Terminus-Alpenblick, 25 beds), at the mouth of the Fermel-Tal (p. 217), and (7 M.) *Boden* (3408′; Pens. Victoria), to —

8 M. **Lenk.** — Hotels (open in winter also; visitors' tax 10 c. per day, 25 fr. for the season). **Park-Hôtel Bellevue*, in an open situation, 95 beds from 4 1/2, B. 1 3/4, L. 4 1/2, D. 5 1/2, P. from 12 fr.; **Wildstrubel*, 90 beds, P. from 12 fr. — *Krone*, 35 beds from 3 1/2, B. 1 3/4, L. 4, D. 4 1/2, P. from 9 fr.; *Hirsch*, 30 beds, *Stern*, 35 beds, at both P. from 9 fr. — **Kuranstalt Lenk* (3625′), 1/3 M. to the S.W., with cold sulphur-springs and grounds, 240 beds from 5, P. from 13 1/2 fr.

Guides. Emil and Gottfr. Betschen, Joh. Jaggi-Zeller, Alfred and Gotth. Jaggi, Joh. Ludi, Jak. Trachsel, Gottfr. Kohli, Armin Buchs.

An der Lenk (3510′), a village situated amid Alpine pastures and pine-woods in the highest part of the Simmen-Tal, is frequented as a health-resort and for winter-sports. The Wildstrubel, with its snow-fields, forms a grand termination to the valley.

Excursions and Ascents. From the Kurhaus N.W. to the *Wallbach-Schlucht* (1/2 hr.), with waterfalls and three 'glacier mills'; at the upper end, the Chalet-Restaurant Jaggi (4691′; trout). — To the Siebenbrunnen (2 1/4 hrs. S.E.): by road past the *Burgfluh*, a nummulite rock, and viâ *Oberried* (inn) to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Saw Mill* (3668′) at the end of the level part of the valley. A good bridle-path now ascends, skirting deep gorges with waterfalls, to the chalets of *Stalden* (4232′) and (1 hr.) the chalets of the **Rätzliberg** (4583′; small inn of G. Allemann). To the S. the infant *Simme* issues from the **Siebenbrunnen** (4644′), seven openings in the precipitous rocks of the Fluhhorn (see below); to the left is the conspicuous *Upper Laubbach Fall*. The excursion may be extended (guide advisable) by a path ascending the Fluhwände to the (1 3/4 hr.) *Flühseeli* (6709′), a clear blue sheet of water, and thence (20 min.) the top of the *Fluhhorn* (7024′; view of the Wildstrubel).

To the ***Mülkerblatt** (6355′; 2 1/2 hrs.; guide 8 fr., not indispensable for experts). Beyond the Kurhaus we ascend (red marks) the left bank of the *Krummbach*, (20 min.) cross it, traverse pastures, passing the chalets of *Im Erb* (5400′), and mount (no path) to the top. The descent may be made viâ the W. slope of the *Tschuggen* and the *Wallegg* (4765′). — The **Oberlaubhorn** (6571′; easy and repaying) is ascended from Lenk, either viâ *Oei* and *Trogegg* (3196′) in 3 1/2 hrs., or from the *Iffigen Alp* (p. 221) viâ the *Ritzberg Alp* (5710′) in 1 1/2 hr. (with guide; yellow marks).

To the **Iffigensee** (6825′; 4 hrs.; guide 12 fr., unnecessary). By the (2 1/4 hrs.) Hôtel Iffigenalp (p. 221) we ascend a marked path to the right to the (20 min.) *Stieren-Iffigen Alp* (5512′; rfmts.). The path, steep and stony at places, then ascends the (1 1/4 hr.) saddle bounding the lake, and

Digitized by Google

skirts the lake to the right to the (1/4 hr.) chalet at the W. end (milk). — At the base of the Niesenhorn and near the 'Krumme Wasser', 3/4 hr. higher up (5 hrs. from Lenk; red marks), is the *Wildhorn Hut* of the S.A.C. (7595'; keeper; accommodation for 60), from which the ***Wildhorn** (10,708') is ascended in 3 1/2 hrs. (guide from Lenk 33, with descent to Lauenen 40 fr.). We ascend the moraine of the *Dungel Glacier* and the E. slope of the *Kirchli* (9157') to the névé of the *Wildhorn Glacier*, whence a gentle incline leads to the E. summit, which is connected by a snow-clad arête, 300 yds. long, with the equally high W. summit. Splendid view. The descent may be made N.W. across the *Gelten Glacier* to (5 hrs.) *Lauenen* (p. 219). — The *Niesenhorn* (9110') may easily be ascended from the Wildhorn Hut in 1 1/2 hr. (guide 18 fr.). More laborious is the ascent of the *Hahnenschritthorn* (9304'), 2 1/2 hrs. from the Wildhorn Hut (27 fr.).

The ***Wildstrubel** (W. peak 10,665'; central peak 10,655'; E. peak or *Gross-Strubel*, 10,670'), ascended from Lenk in 9 hrs. (guide 35, to the Gemmi 50 fr.), is not difficult for adepts. From the (2 1/4 hrs.) Hôtel Iffigenalp (see below) on the Rawil road we ascend in 2 hrs. to the Rawil-See (7742'; see below), short of which we diverge to the left for (1 3/4-2 hrs.) the *Rohrbach-Haus*, a S.A.C. hut (9278'; 18 beds, accommodation for 10) and (10 min. higher up) the *Wildstrubel Hut* of the S.A.C. (9350'; accommodation for 35), on the *Weisshorn-Lücke*. Thence we cross the *Glacier de la Plaine Morte* and the *Lämmern-Joch* (10,275') to the W. summit in 2 1/2 hrs., and to the E. summit in 3-3 1/2 hrs. Imposing view. Descent to the E. over the *Lämmern Glacier* to the (3 hrs.) *Gemmi* (comp. p. 213); S.W. over the *Wildstrubel Glacier* and the *Glacier de la Plaine Morte* to (5 hrs.) *Montana* (p. 344); or N. over the *Strubel Glacier* to the *Engstligen Alp* and (6 hrs.) *Adelboden* (p. 214).

PASSES. To *Gsteig* (p. 294), 7 1/2 hrs., easy and interesting (guide 18 fr.): over the *Trüttlisberg* (6693'; blue marks) to *Lauenen* (5 hrs.; p. 219), and then viâ the *Krinne* (5446'). — To *Adelboden* (p. 214) viâ the *Hahnenmoos* (p. 215; blue marks) in 4 1/2 hrs. (guide 12 fr.).

FROM LENK OVER THE RAWIL TO SION. To the Rawil 5 hrs., to Sion 10 hrs. (guide advisable, 30 fr.). The road ascends the W. side of the valley, and at (1/2 hr.) *Flühli* enters the pleasant *Pöschenried-Tal*, watered by the *Iffigenbach*, which forms a *Waterfall (426' high) 50 min. farther on. The road ascends in a curve to the right, and above the fall (20 min.) enters a wooded dale, in which are the chalets of the (1/2 hr.) **Iffigen Alp** (5253'; *Hôt. Iffigenalp, 35 beds, P. from 10 fr.). The road is now continued by a bridle-path (finger-post to the left). We pass through a small wood on a stony slope, skirt the rocks, cross (50 min.) a brook, and reach (10 min.) the decayed refuge-hut on the *Platten*, whence we overlook the Simmen-Tal. We then skirt the W. side of (3/4 hr.) the little *Rawil-See* (7743') and reach (1/4 hr.) a cross *(La Grande Croix)*, which marks the boundary of Berne and Valais and the summit of the **Rawil** (7923'; shelter-hut). The pass is a desolate stony plateau *(Plan des Roses)*, enclosed by lofty and partially snow-clad mountains: to the W., the long Mittaghorn (8820'); S.W., the Schneidehorn (9640') and the Wildhorn (10,709'); S., the Rawilhorn (Six des *Eaux-Froides; 9525')* and the Wetzsteinhorn (9120'); E., the Rohrbachstein *(9690')* and Weisshorn (9875').

Digitized by Google

(1207′) are two tunnels and two bridges across the Birs, which is once more crossed beyond (18 M.) *Liesberg* (1255′).—At (21¾ M.) *Soyhières-Bellerive*, Ger. *Saugeren* (1325′), an old village with a ruined castle, the language changes from German to French. Rugged rocks close in the valley, before its expansion into a broad plain. At the egress, on a hill to the right, is the ruin of *Vorburg*, with a chapel of 1051.

24¼ M. **Delémont**, Ger. *Delsberg* (Rail. Restaurant; Hôt. du Soleil; Faucon; Victoria, 25 beds; Hôt. de la Gare, 40 beds) is an old town (6583 inhab.) on the *Sorne*. It is composed of the industrial New Town near the station (1365′) and of the Old Town situated on a height (1430′). It has also a château, built in 1717-21, of the former bishops of Bâle, now used for educational purposes, a Town Hall of 1745, and old gabled houses and fountains. The Catholic church contains in the sacristy the valuable crosier and the stockings of St. Germanus (d. 666).

From Delémont to *Delle* (Belfort), see R. 1 b.

Beyond (26¾ M.) *Courrendlin*, Ger. *Rennendorf*, the train enters the **Val Moutier**, Ger. *Münster-Tal*, a wild, romantic ravine of the Birs, flanked with huge limestone rocks. The line is carried through these '*Gorges de Moutier*' by means of a series of tunnels and cuttings.—28 M. *Choindez*, with iron-foundries. 29¾ M. *Roches* (1625′; Rest. du Cheval-Blanc). The train then in an imposing rocky amphitheatre crosses to the right bank of the Birs, where it runs through a series of cuttings in the rock. At the mouth of the defile the *Raus* is crossed.

31 M. **Moutier**, Ger. *Münster* (1745′; Hôt. de la Gare; Couronne); the station is on the right bank of the Birs, the thriving village (Hôt. du Cerf; Suisse), with 4631 inhab., on the left bank. There is now nothing to be seen of the 7th cent. abbey, which in 1530 was transferred to Delémont (see above).

From Moutier to Soleure, 13½ M., Weissenstein Railway in 1 hr. (4 fr. 15, 2 fr. 70 c.). The line ascends the valley of the *Raus* viâ (3 M.) *Crémines* (2055′; Croix-Blanche) to (5½ M.) *Gänsbrunnen*, Fr. *St. Joseph* (2370′; Hôt. Löffler), at the N. base of the *Weissenstein*, the hotel on which may be reached hence by a shady road in about 1½ hr. (see p. 231).—The line passes under the Weissenstein by a tunnel 2 M. in length, from which it emerges at (7½ M.) *Oberdorf* (2120′; p. 231), and descends in a large bend, with a splendid view of the Aare valley and the Bernese Alps, to (13½ M.) *Soleure* (West Station; p. 229).

From Moutier viâ Sonceboz to Bienne, 24½ M., Federal Railway in 1½ hr. (4 fr. 50, 2 fr. 95 c.). The line traverses another very picturesque defile, the *Gorges de Court*. Three tunnels. 3¾ M. *Court* (2192′; Hôt. de l'Ours). Then through grassy dales past *Sorvilier*, *Malleray-Bévilard*, and (9¼ M.) *Reconvilier*.—11 M. **Tavannes**, Ger. *Dachsfelden* (2485′; Hôt. de la Gare; Deux Clefs), a village (3000 inhab.) near the source of the Birs (branch-line viâ *Tramelan* to *Noirmont*).—By means of a tunnel the railway passes under the *Pierre Pertuis*, a natural opening in the rock, *fortified in Roman times*, then descends in a sharp curve and crosses the *Suze or Schüss*. — 15½ M. **Sonceboz** (2150′; Couronne; Cerf), the junction for *La Chaux-de-Fonds* (see p. 238).

Digitized by Google

The train again crosses the Suze and passes through the S.W. spur of the *Montoz* (4367′). 19½ M. *La Heutte;* 22 M. *Reuchenette.* The line now turns S. and enters the narrow passage which the Suze has forced through the last heights of the Jura. Five tunnels. Finally we cross an iron bridge high above the ravine and descend (extensive views) to (24¼ M.) *Bienne* (see below).

The direct line to Bienne, opened in 1916, pierces by means the *Grenchenberg Tunnel* (ca. 5⅓ M. long; 13 min.) the last ridge of the Jura and there descends, affording a view of the broad basin of the Aare as far as the Alps, to *Granges* (North Station, comp. p. 232), Ger. *Grenchen,* with 9101 inhab. and a considerable watch industry; not far to the W. is the large Kurhaus Bachtelen. Near (45¼ M.) *Lengnau* the railway joins the Soleure line (p. 232) and then continues viâ (47¼ M.) *Pieterlen* along the N. foot of the Buttenberg.—50¼ M. *Mache,* Ger. *Mett,* station also for *Boujean,* Ger. *Bözingen* (1476′), a watch-making suburb of Bienne, with 3500 inhab., over ½ M. to the N. of the station, near the efflux of the *Suze* from the Taubenloch-Schlucht (p. 227).

56 M. **Bienne.**—*Rail. Restaurant.*—*Enquiry Office,* Bahnhof-Str. 21.

Hotels. Near the station: *Hôtel de Bienne & Terminus,* 40 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 12½ fr.; *Hôt. National,* 25 beds, *Hôt. de la Gare,* 20 beds, *Hôt. Victoria,* 26 beds, at these three R. from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 11 fr.—In the town: *Ours,* Nidaugasse, 20 beds, *Croix Blanche,* Burggasse, 16 beds, same prices; *Croix Bleue,* temperance.—At Nidau (p. 227): *Stadthaus,* 15 beds from 3, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.—At Macolin (p. 227): **Gr.-Hôt. Kurhaus,* 120 beds from 5, P. from 13½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue,* 75 beds from 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Eicher* (formerly Widmer); *Pens. Magglingen,* 30 beds, P. from 8 fr.—At Evilard (p. 227): *Trois Sapins,* 50 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 9 fr., with garden and view; *Hôt.-Pens. Beausite,* 30 beds.

Tramways run from the station in one direction to *Nidau* (p. 227), in the other through the town and N. to *Boujean* and to *Mache* (see above).—From Nidau viâ Täuffelen to *Ins* (p. 233) in 1 hr.—From Bienne station viâ Mache (see above) and Orpund to *Meinisberg* in 40 minutes.

Cable Railways to *Macolin* (p. 227) during summer in the forenoon every hr., in the afternoon every ½ hr. in ¼ hr. for 95 c., return (available viâ Evilard) 1 fr. 20 c.; to *Evilard* (p. 227) every 20 min. in 6 min. for 50 c., return 65 c.

A Steamboat (landing-place at the mouth of the Suze Canal) plies several times daily on the Lake of Bienne to *Cerlier* (p. 228) in 1-1 hr. 20 min. for 2 fr. 20, 1 fr. 45 c.

Bienne, Ger. *Biel* (1430′), at the N.E. end of the *Lake of Bienne* is the second town of the Canton of Berne, with 34,599 inhab. and important industries, of which the chief is watch-making. The more modern portions of the town occupy the land at the mouth of the canalized Suze.

From the railway station we proceed to the right through the Bahnhof-Str., cross the Central-Platz, and follow the busy Nidaugasse to the mediæval upper town, which is built on the slope of the Jura heights. In the Place du Bourg (Burg-Platz) stand the old *Town Hall and the Theatre,* in front of which there is a fountain dating from the 17th century. To the right is the picturesque Ring, with

Digitized by Google

another old fountain; here also is the *Stadtkirche* (late-Gothic), with stained glass, and the former *Zunfthaus zu Waldleuten*, now used for the Society of Arts. To the left of the castle square is the Rosius-Platz with the *Zeitglockenturm* and old towers. Near the cable line to Evilard is the *Technical Institute* for W. Switzerland (1480′). In the Pasquart Promenade, which runs from the upper town in a S.W. direction towards the lake, is the *Museum Schwab* (adm. 50 c.; free on Sun., Mon., & Thurs., 2-4), containing antiquities from lake-dwellings, fine relics dating from the iron age (La Tène period), Celtic and Roman weapons, implements, coins, etc.; in the basement are two dug-out canoes of the lacustrine period (adm. 30 c.). At the W. end of the Pasquart Promenade is the cable railway to Macolin and the ascent to the *Pavillon* (1608′; view). About 10 min. S. of the station is the suburb of *Nidau*, with an old castle, formerly the seat of the Berne provincial governors, and an old parish church.

On the slope of the Jura, and connected with Bienne by the cable lines mentioned on p. 226, are two health-resorts, frequented both in summer and winter: **Macolin**, Ger. *Magglingen* (2885′; hotels, see p. 226), with a view of the Alps from Sentis to Mont-Blanc; and $^1/_2$ hr. N.E., **Evilard**, Ger. *Leubringen* (2310′; hotels, see p. 226). Pleasant excursion hence (from the station to the left; black and white marks) through woods past Lisser's spring to ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Frinvillier*, Ger. *Friedliswart* (1811′; Hôt. de la Truite; Rest. des Gorges), at the upper end of the **Taubenloch-Schlucht* (adm. 10 c.), through which the Suze rushes. We descend the ravine in 35 min. to Boujean (ascent $^3/_4$ hr.), whence a tramway runs to Bienne (see p. 226).

From *Nidau* (see above) viâ *Täuffelen* to *Ins* (p. 233), 12$^1/_2$ M., electric railway in 1 hr. (2 fr. 20 c.).

From Bienne to Berne, 21 M. Federal Railway in $^3/_4$-1 hr. (3 fr. 95, 2 fr. 55 c.) viâ (6$^1/_4$ M.) *Lyss* (p. 245) and (16 M.) *Zollikofen* (p. 14).

The **Lake of Bienne** (1415′), the lowest of the three Jura lakes, is 9$^1/_2$ M. long, 2$^1/_2$ M. broad, and 16 sq. M. in area, with a maximum depth of 246′ (steamer, see p. 226). The train skirts the steep, vine-clad N.W. bank, affording in clear weather a fine view of the Alps. A strip (about 1$^1/_4$ M. broad) of the S.E. bank was reclaimed in 1870-71 by the regulation of the water-level, and numerous lacustrine dwellings were discovered here.

59 M. *Tüscherz-Alfermée.* Opposite, on the S.E. bank, lies *Lattrigen*, with the Sanatorium Bellerive (15 beds). — Beyond (61$^1/_2$ M.) *Douanne*, Ger. *Twann* (1435′; Hôt. de l'Ours), we pass a pretty fall of the *Twannbach* (usually dry in the middle of the summer).

About 1$^1/_2$ hr. above Douanne (carriage may be ordered from the hotel; pedestrians follow the path through the picturesque gorge of the Twannbach) is the Hôt.-Pens. *Twannberg* or *Montagne-de-Douanne* (2865′; 35 beds, P. from 8 fr.), with a beautiful view.

Digitized by Google

62½ M. **Ligerz,** Fr. *Gléresse* (1433′; Hôt.-Pens. Kreuz, 15 beds from 3, P. from 8 fr.), a pretty village in a sheltered situation.

Cable Railway from Ligerz in 11 min. (1 fr. 5, there and back 1 fr. 60 c.) to the health-resort of **Tessenberg-Prêles** (2660′; Kurhaus Mon-Souhait, 45 beds from 3½, P. from 9 fr.), situated on the S. edge of the plateau of the *Tessenberg* or *Montagne de Diesse*, a spur of the Chasseral, with a splendid view of the Alps and Lake of Bienne and with level walks over meadows and through pine-woods. — A road runs to (½ M.) the village of *Prêles*, Ger. *Prägelz* (2723′; Hôt. de l'Ours), and (2½ M.; diligence in 35 min., 85 c.) *Lamboing* (2700′; Lion Rouge); hence a carriage-road mostly through wood in 1¼ hr. to the signal on the E. peak of the ***Spitzberg** (*Mont Sujet*; 4410′), with a view of the Alps similar to that from the Weissenstein (p. 231).—From Prêles to the Chasseral (see below) 3-3½ hrs.; high-road to (½ hr.) *Diesse* (2790′) and (1 hr.) *Nods* (3035′; Hôtel du Cheval-Blanc, good), and then a good footpath, mostly through woods.

The wooded *Isle of St. Peter* rises high out of the lake, with its former monastery, now a Kurhaus (20 beds from 3½, P. from 10 fr.). A bronze bust commemorates the sojourn of J. J. Rousseau in 1765. The peninsula connecting the island with the S. bank was until 1875 (comp. p. 227) covered by water.

65 M. **Neuveville,** Ger. *Neuenstadt* (Rail. Restaurant; Hôt. du Faucon, Hôt. du Lac, at both R. from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 8 fr.), is a pleasant little town with 2511 inhabitants. The post office, opposite the station, contains a historical collection, including a boat of the lacustrine period, Burgundian guns of the 15th cent., etc. (adm. 50 c.). On the *Schlossberg* (1750′), 20 min. above the town, rise the picturesque ruins of an old castle of the Bishops of Bâle (no adm.; fine view from the road below it).

From Neuveville the ascent of the ***Chasseral** (5280′) is made in 4 hrs. by a road to (4¾ M.) *Lignières* (2650′; Pens. Beau-Séjour, 28 beds, P. from 7½ fr.; de la Poste; Bourguignon), a summer-resort (view of the Alps). ¼ hr. farther on, past the houses of *Le Moulin* (2680′), a carriage-road branches off to the left, leading to the (2½ hrs.) *Hôtel du Chasseral* (5100′; 30 beds).—Pedestrians from Neuveville follow the path ascending to the left from the Schlossberg, through the picturesque Pilouvis gorge, to Lignières. The view from the Signal (5280′) on the top of the Chasseral (20 min. from the hotel) embraces W. Switzerland, the Black Forest, the Jura, and the High Alps.—Ascent of the Chasseral from *St. Imier* (easiest; 2½-3 hrs.), see p. 238; from *Prêles* or from the Hôtel de la Montagne-de-Douanne (3 hrs.), see above and p. 227.

The steamer (see p. 226) plies to the picturesque old town of **Cerlier,** Ger. *Erlach* (Hôt. Erle; Port, at the harbour), with 830 inhab. and an old château (now a reformatory for boys), at the base of the *Jolimont*, which really terminates in the Isle of St. Peter (see above). On the top (½ hr.; 1853′) are the 'Heidensteine' or 'Teufelsbürde', a group of large erratic boulders of Arolla gneiss.

Near (66½ M.) *Le Landeron-Combes* we quit the Lake of Bienne; the little town lies on the left, near the influx of the *Thièle* (or *Zihl*) *Canal*, on the opposite bank of which is the former abbey of *St. Johannsen* (now a reformatory). 67½ M. *Cressier*, with two ancient castles. 69 M. *Cornaux.*—Tunnel. Near (72 M.) *St. Blaise the train reaches the Lake of Neuchâtel* (p. 233).

74½ M. Neuchâtel (1581′), see p. 233.

Digitized by Google

57. From Bâle to Bienne viâ Olten and Soleure. Weissenstein.

61½ M. Railway in 2¼-4 hrs. (fares 16 fr. 50, 11 fr. 50, 7 fr. 50 c.).

To (24¼ M.) *Olten*, see p. 13. — The train to Soleure (Gäubahn) crosses the Aare and traverses the plain watered by the *Dünnern*, at the base of the Jura. To the left we have a view of the Alps. 25½ M. *Olten-Hammer;* 26½ M. *Wangen;* 28 M. *Hägendorf*, (1414′; through the Devil's Gorge to Langenbruck, see p. 12). — 30½ M. *Egerkingen* (1456′; Kreuz), a village to the right at the foot of the Hohe Fluh; from the station a diligence plies in ½ hr. to the health-resort of *Fridau* (2200′; Kurhaus, 75 beds), with view of the Alps and beautiful woodland walks. 31½ M. *Oberbuchsiten.*

35½ M. *Oensingen* (1520′; Rössli; Kreuz), a considerable village at the mouth of the *Oensinger Klus.* To the right, on the height, is the restored castle of *Bechburg* (1896′).

From Oensingen a local railway (3 M. in 12 min.; 60 and 40 c.) runs through the Klus, past *Bad Klus* and the ruin of *Alt-Falkenstein*, to **Balsthal** (1621′; Rössli; Kreuz; Bahnhof), village of 3400 inhab., with a large paper factory, surrounded by rocks, woods, and meadows. Over ½ M. to the N.E. on the road to Langenbruck (p. 12) are the houses of *St. Wolfgang* (1683′) and on a rugged rock lies the ruin of *Neu-Falkenstein.* — Electric Jura railway (9¼ M. in 50-70 min.; 1 fr. 40 c.) from Oensingen viâ Niederbipp (see below), then S.E. viâ *Aarwangen* (Wildenmann, Bär), a village of 1900 inhab. on the *Aare*, with an old castle, to *Langenthal* (p. 13).

36½ M. *Niederbipp* (Hôt. Bahnhof) is connected also with Soleure by an electric railway (see below); to the right is *Oberbipp*, with a handsome château. At (39½ M.) *Wangen* we cross the Aare. 42 M. *Deitingen;* 43½ M. *Luterbach.* On the left bank of the Aare, 2½ M. to the E. of Soleure (omn.), lies *Bad Attisholz*, with chalybeate and sulphur springs (65 beds from 3½, P. from 9 fr.). Farther on, we obtain a view of Soleure; to the right are the Röthi (p. 232) and the Kurhaus on the Weissenstein (p. 231). The train crosses the *Emme*, not far from its confluence with the Aare.

46 M. **Soleure.** — Soleure has two Railway Stations: *Neu-Solothurn* (Pl. F, 4; restaurant), on the right bank of the Aare, for the lines to Olten (p. 13), Herzogenbuchsee (p. 14), Burgdorf (p. 14), Lyss (p. 245), Fraubrunnen-Zollikofen (p. 14; Berne), and for Bienne (p. 232) and Moutier (p. 225); and *Solothurn-West* (Pl. C, 3), on the left bank, a secondary station for the two last lines. — Electric railway to Niederbipp (see above), from the Basel-Strasse (Pl. F, 1), 9 M. in ¾ hr. (1 fr. 20 c.).

Hotels. In the town, on the left bank: **Krone* (Pl. a; E, 2), 60 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 15 fr., with café-restaurant; *Roter Turm* (Pl. b; D, 2), in the Markt-Platz, 20 beds, plain. — At the Neu-Solothurn station: *Hôt. Metropole* (Pl. e; F, 4), 35 beds, *Hôt. Terminus* (Pl. f; F, 2), 30 beds, at both R. from 4½ fr., B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 12 fr. Also on the right bank: *Adler* (Pl. g; D, 4), 20 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 8 fr; *Schwan* (Pl. h; D, 4); *Falke* (Pl. i; D, 4). — River Baths (Pl. D, 3, 4) in the Aare. — Enquiry Office in the Kronengasse (Pl. E, 2).

Times of Admission. Cathedral Treasury, open free on Tues. & Thurs. 11-12, at other times 1 fr. — *Museum*, except Mon., daily 9-12, 1.30-5.30.

Digitized by Google

adm. 1 fr., Wed. afternoon and Sun. free. — *Zeughaus (Arsenal)*, weekdays 8-12 & 1-6, Sun. 10-12 & 1-5, adm. 30 c. Museum and Arsenal open in winter from 10 to 4 or 5.

Soleure, Ger. *Solothurn* (1430′; 13,065 inhab.), the capital of Canton Soleure, lies on both banks of the *Aare*, on the left bank the old town, on the right the new. It is the Roman *Salodurum* and joined the Confederation in 1481. The pleasant town deserves a visit not only on account of its monuments and art-treasures but also on account of its surroundings.

The *Cathedral of St. Ours (St. Ursus; Pl. E, 2), the cathedral of the bishopric of Bâle since 1828, was built in the florid Italian style in 1762-73 by Pisoni, on the site of an older church. Beside the flight of steps are two fountains with statues of Moses and Gideon.

The Treasury, in the sacristy (adm., see p. 229; sacristan, Riedholzgasse 140), contains MSS. with miniatures of the 9-16th cent., goldsmith's work, including a late-Renaissance silver-gilt bust of St. Ursus, a reliquary of St. Oswald (silver hand; 15th cent.) and the Läublin monstrance (1697), vestments of the 17-18th cent., etc.

To the N. of the cathedral is the *Mauritius-Brunnen* (Pl. 5), a fountain of 1556, while to the N.E. rises the *Bâle Gate*, erected in 1504-8, adjoining which is the *Bastion of St. Ursus* (Pl. E, 1), a remnant of the fortifications constructed in 1667-1727.

The Arsenal (*Zeughaus;* Pl. E, 2), built in 1610-14, contains an important *Collection of ancient weapons (adm., see above; catalogue 1 fr.); numerous suits of armour, mostly Nuremberg work; flags; in the armoury, on the second floor, a group of figures representing the Diet of Stans in 1481 (p. 140). Here is also a machine-gun of the 16th century. — Near the arsenal is the Town Hall (Pl. D, E, 2), built in 1476 and enlarged in 1904-5, the E. front in the German Renaissance style (17th cent.). A winding staircase of 1632 in a tower on the N. side leads to the 'Stone Hall' on the first floor, with old stained glass and various curiosities. — In the neighbouring *Municipal Hall* (Pl. D, 2) is the *Municipal Library* (40,000 vols.), and in the *Cantonal School* (Pl. E, 2) is the *Cantonal Library* (60,000 vols.), both with interesting incunabula and MSS.

The Clock Tower (Pl. 8; D, 2), in the market-place, built about 1250, has a clock of 1545, the mechanism of which sets in motion a group of figures (a king between Death and a warrior). Below the dial is the Latin distich, by the humanist Glareanus, which glorifies Soleure as the oldest town in the Celtic land after Trèves. In front of it is the *Fischbrunnen*, with the statue of St. Ursus (16th cent.). In the Stalden is the *Georgsbrunnen* (Pl. 3; D, 3) of 1543.

The Municipal Museum (Pl. D, E, 1) was built in 1898-1900 by Schlatter. Adm., see p. 229; illustrated catalogue 1 fr.

Digitized by Google

On the ground-floor, to the left (Rooms IV-VII), are the *Natural History* (interesting fossils from the Jura, including giant tortoises), the *Ethnographical*, and the *Archæological Collections*, the last reached by steps descending from R. IV and containing prehistoric, Roman, and Alemannian antiquities found in the environs of Soleure. On the ground-floor, to the right, is the continuation of the natural history collection.—On the first floor is the PICTURE GALLERY. The two chief works of the collection are: *Hans Holbein the Younger*, The Madonna of Soleure with St. Ursus (to the right) and a bishop (to the left), who is giving alms to a beggar (1522); and *Upper Rhenish Master of 1420*, Madonna of the strawberries. Of the other old masters the most noteworthy are: *Hans Asper*, Peter Füssly (1535); *G. Honthorst*, Wine, woman, and song; *Albrecht Mentz* (1479; of Soleure), Four saints, Crucifixion. Later masters: *R. Menge*, Portrait of his father; *Turner*, Moonlight (sketch). Modern Swiss paintings by *Frank Buchser* (1828-90, Soleure), *Fr. Diday*, *Fr. Baer*, *Otto Frölicher*, *A. Lugardon*, *Ferd. Hodler*, *Cuno Amiet*.—R. X: Model of the Cathedral of St. Ours; glass, charters, etc.—RR. XI and XII (upstairs): Furnished rooms.—R. IX. Furniture (18th cent.).—R. VIII: Costumes, coins, cups; beautiful carved cabinet (1648).—Crossing the corridor we enter R. XVII, containing drawings and water-colours by *Disteli* and others.—R. XVI. Views of Soleure; model of the town at the end of the 18th century.

EXCURSION TO THE WEISSENSTEIN.—*Soleure-Moutier Railway* (see p. 225) in $^1/_2$ hr. to Oberdorf; thence by carriage, previously ordered (20 fr., luggage-cart 18 fr.; in winter by sledge) in $1^1/_2$ hr.

HOTELS. **Kurhaus Weissenstein*, on the Vordere Weissenstein, with central heating, 85 beds from 4, B. 2, L. or D. 5, P. from 11 fr.—*Inn on the Hintere Weissenstein*, unpretending.

The railway ascends viâ (2 M.) *Langendorf* and ($3^3/_4$ M.) *Lommiswil*, in a wide bend, with fine views, to ($6^1/_4$ M.) *Oberdorf* (p. 225); the station (2120′) lies above the village near the *Webernhüsli*. A carriage-road thence ascends in windings to the *Nesselboden Alp* (3447′) and to the *Kurhaus* (see above; 3 M., a walk of 2 hrs.).—A preferable route for walkers (3 hrs.) quits Soleure to the N.E. (comp. Pl. E, 1) and leads by the Fögez Allée to the (20 min.) Restaurant Wengistein, where we turn to the left and ascend the *St. Verena-Tal*, a narrow ravine (at the beginning of the gorge a path to the left leads to the *Wengistein*, with a Latin inscription in memory of the burgomaster Wengi, who in the religious troubles of 1533 prevented the struggle between Protestants and Catholics). Farther on, passing quarries of Jurassic limestone (fossils and rocks showing glacial action) and erratic granite boulders we reach the ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Hermitage of St. Verena* (1620′), where we turn to the left and follow the road to (25 min.) the hamlet of *Fallern* (1827′; inn). Above it we enter the wood to the left and ascend, mounting the abrupt rocks of the *Riesi*, partly by toilsome steps, to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Nesselboden Alp*. Proceeding by the road (see above), or taking after 10 min. the short-cut to the right, we arrive in $^1/_2$ hr. more at the—

***Weissenstein** (4220′), with the *Kurhaus* (see above), and a celebrated view, comprising the whole Alpine chain. To the E. are the Sentis and Glärnisch, with the Rigi in the foreground,

Digitized by Google

the Tödi between the Rigi and Pilatus, the snow-mantle of the Titlis, and the Sustenhorn; beyond Soleure, the Bernese Alps; then the Diablerets, and to the S.W. Mont Blanc (panorama by Imfeld, 2 fr.). Zeiss telescope on the terrace of the Kurhaus.

The mountainous district round about is equipped with way-marks showing the walks, and is specially adapted in winter for ski-ing, tobogganing, and bob-sleighing. About 10 min. S.W. from the Kurhaus is the *Känzeli* (4093′); to the S. the magnificent beech-wood of the *Sonnenberg;* to the N. the *Schitterwald.* — Towards the W. a carriage-road leads from the Kurhaus across pastures (a more pleasant way is the footpath to the right, above, through the wood, which one quits after 20 min. at the finger-post to the left) to (25 min.) the **Hintere Weissenstein** (4027′; inn, see p. 231); quite near is the *Nidlenloch*, the entrance to a deep cave. About 10 min. farther on, the *Dilitsch* (3850′), with a view of the Jura. — The ***Röthi** (4590′), 1/2 hr. E. of the Kurhaus, commands a view of the Black Forest and the Vosges, which are hidden from the Weissenstein; splendid view of the mountains and valleys of the Jura and of the course of the Emme, which flows into the Aare at the foot of the mountain. — Still more extensive is the panorama from the ***Hasenmatt** (4745′), 1 1/2 hr. W. of the Kurhaus; carriage-road to the Hintere Weissenstein (p. 231) as far as (20 min.) the finger-post, a few min. before the inn; hence, to the left, a red and yellow marked path leads to the (1 1/4 hr.) broad grassy summit. On the W. side is a footpath down to (8 min.) *Althüsli* (4375′; rfmts.); from here back to the Hintere Weissenstein (50 min.), or W. by a good footpath to the (20 min.) shepherd's hut of *Stahlberg* (4327′; view from the *Stahlfluh*, 4596′, 10 min. S.) and to the (3/4 hr.) inn of the *Upper Grenchenberg* (4468′), thence viâ the *Lower Grenchenberg* and the *Grenchener Stierenberg* (3717′) down to (1 1/2 hr.) Grenchen (p. 226).

On the N.E. slope of the Weissenstein (diligence from Soleure twice daily viâ *Widlisbach* and *Gallmoos* in 1 1/2 hr. to *Balm;* thence a bridle-path through the *Gipsmühlenschlucht*, steep ascent of 1 hr.) lies the ***Kurhaus Ober-Balmberg** (3520′; 100 beds, P. 8-10 fr.), with a view of the Alps and woodland walks (to the Röthi, see above, 1/2 hr.). — The diligence goes on from Balm to (1/2 hr.) *Günsberg;* 20 min. above the village is the *Kurhaus Glutzenberg* (2460′), at the foot of the *Stierenberg* (4035′).

The Bienne line crosses the Aare, touches at (46 1/2 M.) *Soleure-West* (p. 229), and runs viâ (50 1/4 M.) *Selzach* and (51 1/2 M.) *Bettlach* to (52 3/4 M.) *Grenchen* (South Station) and (54 1/2 M.) *Lengnau*, where it joins the Bâle-Moutier-Bienne line (see p. 226).

58. From Berne to Neuchâtel.

26 1/2 M. Berne-Neuchâtel Railway in 1 1/4-1 1/2 hr. (fares 8 fr. 95, 6 fr. 25, 4 fr. 5 c.).

Berne, see p. 152. The direct line diverges to the right from the Fribourg railway (p. 247) and leads viâ (2 1/2 M.) *Bümplitz-Bethlehem* to (5 1/2 M.) *Riedbach.* On a hill to the right is *Frauenkappelen*, with a suppressed convent. The line traverses woods to (7 M.) *Rosshäusern*, threads a tunnel 1200 yds. in length, and crosses the *Sarine* by a viaduct 88′ high. — 10 1/2 M. *Gümmenen* (branch-line to Flamatt, see p. 247) and (12 M.) *Ferenbalm-Gurbrü* are each followed by a short tunnel. — 13 1/2 M. *Kerzers*, Fr. *Chiètres* (1463′; Hôt. Bahnhof), the junction for Lyss and Lausanne (p. 245). We now cross the Grosse Moos (p. 245) to (16 M.) *Münt-*

Digitized by Google

schemier (Fr. *Monsmier*). — 18½ M. **Ins**, Fr. *Anet*, a large village (1548′; Ours) on a hill to the right. Branch-lines to Bienne (p. 226) and viâ Morat to Fribourg (see p. 250). — Beyond (20½ M.) *Gampelen* (Fr. *Champion*), at the S. foot of the *Jolimont*, the railway crosses the canalized Thièle (see below). Beautiful view of the Lakes of Neuchâtel and Morat and of the Alps. — 23 M. *Marin-Epagnier*. Near Marin (Hôt.-Pens. du Poisson) are the famous lake-dwellings of *La Tène* (excavated since 1856), which have suggested the name ('La Tène period') for the later iron age among the Celtic races N. of the Alps (400 B.C.-50 A.D.). To the left, on the lake, is the lunatic asylum of *Préfargier*. — 24 M. *St. Blaise* (Hôt. du Cheval-Blanc), a village at the N. end of the Lake of Neuchâtel, is also a station on the Bienne-Neuchâtel railway (p. 228).

The **Lake of Neuchâtel** (1427′), the Roman *Lacus Eburodunensis* (24 M. long, 4-5 M. broad; depth 500′) is the largest of the three Jura lakes, and among Swiss lakes is surpassed in area only by the Lakes of Geneva and Constance. The conversion of the *Thièle* or *Zihl* into a canal in 1878 has lowered the level of lake by 8′. Above the vine-clad W. bank rise the Jura Mts., and to the E. we enjoy a comprehensive view of the Alps from the Bernese Oberland to Mont Blanc.

26½ M. **Neuchâtel.** — Railway Station (1585′; restaurant), above the town, ¾ M. from the lake. Tramway, see below. — Steamers on the lake several times daily to *Auvernier* (p. 239), *Cortaillod* (*Boudry*, p. 243), and *Estavayer* (p. 251), in 1½-2 hrs.; to *Morat*, see p. 246.

Hotels. At the station: **Hôt. des Alpes & Terminus* (Pl. e; E, 1), with view-terrace and café-restaurant, 95 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 13½ fr. — In the town: **Gr.-Hôt. du Lac & Bellevue* (Pl. b; C, 3), 50 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 15 fr.; **Hôt. du Soleil & Central* (Pl. d; B, 3, 4), 60 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. or D. 5, P. from 13½ fr.; **Hôt. du Vaisseau* (Pl. c; C, 4), 25 beds, P. from 12 fr.; *du Port* (Pl. f; C, 3), 26 beds; *Suisse* (Pl. g; B, 3), 36 beds; *du Raisin* (Pl. r; B, C, 3), Rue du Temple. — Pensions. *Borel (Villa Surville)*, Route des Parcs 15, in the upper town; *La Clématite*, Route de la Côte 40; *Lavanchy*, Pré-Fleuri Maladière; *Rosevilla*, Av. du Mail 14; *Graber*, Rue Pourtalès 2; *Jordi-Blanc*, Chemin du Vieux-Châtel 17; *Tschiffeli*, Rue du Roc 4; *Villa La Terrasse*, Rue de la Côte 59. — On the Chaumont (p. 237): **Grand-Hôtel*, open in winter also, 85 beds; *Petit-Hôtel; Chalet des Mélèzes*.

Restaurants. *Café du Théâtre*, *Brasserie Strauss*, both Place du Port; *Café des Alpes*, with garden, *Brasserie Gambrinus*, both near the harbour; *Brasserie Müller*, at Evole (Pl. A, 4), with terrace.

Tramways. 1. *Croix-du-Marché* (Rue de l'Hôpital; Pl. B, 3) N.E. viâ Les Saars (p. 236) and Favarge to *St. Blaise* (see above), 3½ M., in 23 min., every 10 min. (45 c.). — 2. *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 3) S.W. to *Serrières* (p. 239), 1½ M. in 18 min., every 10 min. (25 c.). — 3. *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 3) S.W. viâ Peseux to *Cormondrèche* (p. 237), 3 M. in 25 min., every 20 min. (45 c.). — 4. *Post Office* (Pl. C, 3) N.W. viâ St. Nicolas to *Valangin* (p. 237), 3½ M. in 28 min., every 20-40 min. (50 c.). — 5. *Place Purry* (Pl. B, 4) S.W. viâ Serrières, *Auvernier*, Colombier, Areuse (comp. p. 239), and Cortaillot to *Boudry* (p. 243), 6 M. in 26 min., every 20 min. (40-65 c.). — 6. *Place Purry* (Pl. B, 4) to the *Railway Station* (see above; ⅔ M. in 8 min., every 5 min. (15 c.). — 7. *Place Purry* (Pl. B, 4) viâ Rocher to *La Coudre* (cable railway up the Chaumont, see p. 234), 2 M. in 18 min., every 20 min. (40 c.).

Digitized by Google

Cable Railways. From the Rue de l'Ecluse to the *Plan* (p. 236; Pl. B, 2, 1) in 6 min. (fare 25, down 15 c.). — From La Coudre (tram station; see above) to the *Chaumont* (p. 237), in 17 min. (fare 1 fr. 80, down 1 fr. 20., return-ticket 2 fr. 40 c.).

Baths (well-equipped) for men at the harbour (Pl. D, 3) and at the *Crêt* (Pl. F, 2); for women at *Evole* (Pl. A, 4) and at the *Crêt*.

English Church, Avenue Léopold Robert (Pl. C, D, 2). — **British Vice-Consul,** *Edouard Chable*, Faubourg de l'Hôpital 8.

Enquiry Office (Pl. 1; C, 4), Place Numa Droz.

Times of Admission. All the museums are closed in winter at 4 p.m. *Ethnographical Museum* (p. 236), adm. 50 c., free on Sun. and Thurs. 10-12.30 & 1.30-6; *Musée des Beaux-Arts* (see below), open 10-12.30 & 1.30-5 or 6, adm. 50 c., free on Sun. and Thurs.; *Natural History Collection* (p. 236), open free on Sun. and Thurs. 10-12 & 1.30-6.

Neuchâtel (1434'; 23,152 inhab.), Ger. *Neuenburg*, capital of the canton of that name, is charmingly situated on the Lake of Neuchâtel, to the E. of the mouth of the *Seyon* (p. 237), and at the base and on the slopes of the Chaumont (p. 237). Allied with Berne after 1406 and with Lucerne after 1501, Neuchâtel played a glorious part in the Burgundian wars. In 1504 it passed to the ducal house of Orléans-Longueville, and in 1707, on the extinction of that line, to the kings of Prussia, who maintained their sovereignty over it until the revolution of 1848, except for the years 1806-14, during which it belonged to France. In 1814 it joined the Swiss Confederation as the twenty-first canton. The chief industries are wine-growing and watch-making; and it is noted for its schools.

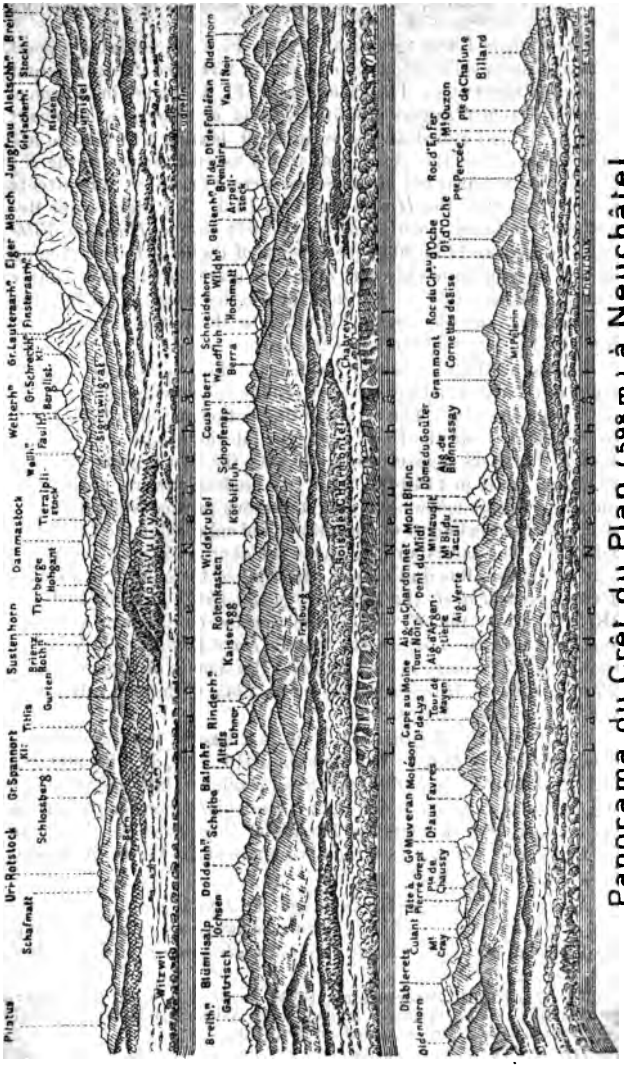
The *Quays*, constructed in 1882, are planted with trees and afford a beautiful distant view of the Alps (mountain-indicator on the Quai Ostervald, Pl. C, 4). Adjoining or close to the harbour are the handsome *Post Office* (Pl. C, 3), the *Monument de la République* (to the N.; Pl. D, 3), by Heer and Mayer, erected in 1898 to commemorate the rising against Prussia; and to the E., the —

***Musée des Beaux-Arts** (Pl. D, 3), containing the municipal *Collection of Antiquities* and *Picture Gallery* (adm., see above). Catalogue 30 c.

Ground Floor. The rooms to the right and left contain the Historical & Archaeological Collection: objects from lake-dwellings (La Tène, p. 233); costumes and uniforms; reminiscences of the Prussian rule, etc.; faïence, stoves, and household utensils; three interesting automata made in the 18th cent., shown on the 1st Sun. of the month (2.30-4 or 5 p.m.; 50 c.); other products of the watch-making craft. — On the staircase are bronze busts of the Neuchâtel painters *Max. de Meuron* (1785-1868), *Léon Berthoud* (1822-92), and *Albert de Meuron* (1823-97). Three allegorical wall-paintings by *Paul Robert*, representing the intellectual, rural, and industrial life of the canton (explanatory description for the use of visitors).

The Picture Gallery, in nine rooms, on the first floor, is chiefly concerned with the works of Neuchâtel artists. Rom I: Landscapes by *Ch. E. Dubois* (1847-85), *Al. Calame* (1810-64), *Aug. H. Berthoud* (1829-87); other works by *Alfr. H. Berthoud* (1848-1906). — Room V: Drawings by *Léopold Robert* (1794-1835). — Room VI: Landscapes by *Corot* (1796-1875). — Room VII: Paintings of Italian life (once famous) by *Léopold Robert*. — Room VIII: Landscapes by *M.* and *A. de Meuron* and *Léon Berthoud* (1822-92). — Room IX: Paintings by *E. de Pury*.

Digitized by Google



Digitized by Google

Behind the museum, on the E. side, is a burial of the lake-dwelling period, from Auvernier (p. 239).

The *Collège Latin* (grammar school; Pl. C, 4) contains a good natural history collection (adm., see p. 234) and the municipal library (160,000 vols.). The Place Purry (Pl. B, 4) contains a bronze statue by David d'Angers (1855) of *David de Purry*, a merchant of Neuchâtel, who died at Lisbon in 1789, leaving a fortune to his native town. The Rue du Seyon, which ascends hence to the N., occupies the original bed of the Seyon torrent (p. 237). Side-streets lead on the left to the *Halles* (market; Pl. B, 3), a picturesque Renaissance building (1570), and on the left to the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 3), built in 1784-90 at the expense of David de Purry. Among the old *Fountains* in this part of the town are the Standard Bearer Fountain at the Croix du Marché, the Justice Fountain in the Rue de l'Hôpital, and the Griffin Fountain in the Rue du Château. — Opposite the latter is the approach to the —

Château (Pl. B, 3), once the residence of the Counts and Princes of Neuchâtel, later of the Prussian governors, and now the offices of the cantonal government. The fore-building is Romanesque (12th cent.), the rest dates from the 15-17 cent.; the interior has been frequently altered. Cloisters connect the castle with the ***Collegiate Church** (Pl. A, 3), built in 1149-90, with two modern towers. The choir contains a Gothic monument with numerous painted statues, erected in 1372 to the Counts of Neuchâtel, and enlarged in the 15th cent. and later. The sacristan who opens the church (50 c.) lives at the Tour de Diesse, Rue du Château. In front of the church is a statue of *Guillaume Farel*, the Reformer (1489-1565; p. 258), by Iguel (1875). — From the W. end of the Sentier du Château a bridge crosses the castle-moat to the public *Parc Dubois* (Pl. A, 3). — About 1/4 M. farther, in the former Villa James de Purry, is an *Ethnographical Museum* (adm., see p. 234), with good collections from Oceania and Africa.

In the *Jardin Anglais* (Pl. E. 2) is a bust of the poetess Alice de Chambrier (d. 1882). The *Académie* (Pl. E, F, 2), with 300 students, has faculties of philosophy, natural science, law, and theology. The *Ecole de Commerce* (Pl. F, 2) is the chief school of its kind in Switzerland (900 students). — The *Hôtel Dupeyrou* (Pl. D, 2), an old mansion of 1768, is now the club-house of the Cercle du Musée; the garden is open to the public.

A splendid *View of the lake and the Alps is enjoyed from the *Crêt du Plan* (1833′; Pl. B, 2; cable railway, see p. 234). Comp. the Panorama, p. 235. At the top is the *Restaurant-Pension Bel-Air*, with a terrace.

The **Cantonal Observatory**, 1 1/4 M. to the N.E. of the town, above the cemetery (tram-station *Les Saars*), fixes standard time for the whole of Switzerland (visitors admitted on Fri., 2-4).

Digitized by Google

Tramway No. 4 (see p. 233) runs W. to the Seyon (see below), then N. through the picturesque *Gorges du Seyon*, to ($3^1/_2$ M.) **Valangin** (Hôt.-Pens. du Château; Couronne), Ger. *Valendys*, with a church of the 16th cent. and an old castle of the Counts of Valangin (gratuity). Return along the hills to (1 hr.) the Crêt du Plan (Pl. B, 1; cable railway, see p. 234), or on foot by the Chemin du Petit Catéchisme (Pl. B, 1).

The ***Chaumont**, reached by tram No. 7 and the cable railway in 40 min. (see p. 234), or on foot ($1^1/_2$ hr.) by the road ascending past the station (Pl. D, 1) and a footpath (red marks) to the right, affords a comprehensive view of the Alps from the Sentis to Mont Blanc. Near the upper station (3612′) are a view-tower and the hotels (p. 233). The summit (3855′), with a trigonometrical signal and a view-indicator, is 20 min. farther.

A path (blue marks) leads along the hills from the Chaumont viâ *La Dame* and *Chuffort* to the *Chasseral* (p. 228; 4 hrs.).

59. From Neuchâtel to La Chaux-de-Fonds and Le Locle.

Swiss Federal Railway to ($18^1/_2$ M.) *La Chaux-de-Fonds* in $1^1/_4$-$1^1/_2$ hr. (fares 4 fr. 60 c., 3 fr.); to (23 M.) *Le Locle* in $1^3/_4$-2 hrs. (6 fr., 3 fr. 90 c.). This route as far as Les Hauts-Geneveys is, in clear weather, one of the most attractive in Switzerland; views to the left, beyond Chambrelien to the right.

Neuchâtel, see p. 233. The train skirts the hillside and crosses the *Seyon* just above the rectification works at its mouth, which were constructed in 1844 to free Neuchâtel from the danger of floods (comp. p. 236). — 1 M. *Vauseyon*. Beyond a short tunnel the line affords a view (l.) of the lake and the Alps. — $2^1/_2$ M. *Les Deurres*; 3 M. *Corcelles-Cormondrèche-Peseux* (1750′; Hôt. de la Poste, at Peseux). The train ascends through wood; two short tunnels.

7 M. **Chambrelien** (2255′; buffet).

From the station a path (blue marks) descends to (50 min.) the *Champ-du-Moulin* in the gorge of the Areuse (p. 239). — To the N.W. of Chambrelien is (25 min.) the village of *Rochefort* (2500′), whence a footpath (green marks) ascends through beech-forest to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) ***Rocher des Tablettes** (4110′), a rocky plateau commanding a magnificent view of the lakes of Neuchâtel, Morat, and Bienne, and the Alps from the Sentis to Mont Blanc. — To the N., $^1/_4$ hr. below the top, is the *Hôt.-Pens. de la Tourne* (3710′), pleasantly situated.

The train backs out towards the N.E. and skirts the wooded hillside. — $8^1/_2$ M. *Montmollin-Montezillon* (2460′). — $10^1/_2$ M. *Les Geneveys-sur-Coffrane* (2790′; Hôt. Bellevue, by the station; Hôt.-Brasserie du Jura).

13 M. **Les Hauts-Geneveys** (3135′; Buffet; Pens. Beau-Regard, 40 beds; de la Commune; du Jura), the highest point on the line, is a frequented summer-resort.

The ***Tête de Rang** (4675′), $1^1/_2$ hr. N.W., commands a superb distant view of the Jura and the Vosges, and of the Alps from the Sentis to Mont Blanc and the mountains of Savoy. On the saddle, $^1/_4$ hr. from the top, is the *Auberge de la Tête de Rang* (4340′). — Hence to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) **La Chaux-de-Fonds**, see p. 238.

Digitized by Google

The train passes through a tunnel (2 M. long) under the *Col des Loges* to (16 M.) *Convers* (3444′), in a rock-girt valley. Then a tunnel (3/4 M.) under *Mont Sagne*, and a shorter one.

18 1/2 M. **La Chaux-de-Fonds.**—*Rail. Restaurant.*—HOTELS. **Hôt.-Pens. de la Fleur-de-Lys*, 85 beds from 6, B. 2, L. or D. 5, P. from 16 fr.; *Hôtel de Paris*, 60 beds; *Hôtel de France*, 40 beds; *Croix d'Or, de la Poste*, by the station.—TRAMWAY from the station to the town, 20 c.—ENQUIRY OFFICE at the station.

La Chaux-de-Fonds (3270′), a modern town (37,708 inhab.) with regular streets and handsome public buildings, is the centre of the watch-making industry, which dates from c. 1700. The monuments to the politician *Numa Droz* (1844-99), in the Square de la Gare (1917), and to the *Swiss Republic*, in the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville (1912), are both by Charles L'Eplattenier. A fountain in the Place de la Fleur-de-Lys commemorates the supplying of the town with drinking water from the Areuse (1887; comp. p. 239). The *Gymnase*, in the Rue Numa Droz, contains the municipal picture-gallery, the museum, and a collection of coins. Nearly opposite is the *Ecole d'Horlogerie et de Mécanique*. To the N.W. of the town is the *Parc du Petit-Château*, to the S. the *Parc des Crêtets*.

A road (diligence) leads viâ (3 M.) *Les Brenetés* (3110′; restaurant), then along the *Côtes du Doubs* and down in windings to the *Doubs*, which here marks the French frontier; 6 M. *Maison-Monsieur* (2164′; hotel); 7 M. *La Rasse* (2067′); 7 1/2 M. *Biaufond* (2005′), on the Doubs.

Narrow-gauge railways run from La Chaux-de-Fonds S.W. viâ *La Sagne* to (10 1/2 M.) the industrial village of *Les Ponts-de-Martel;* and N.E. viâ *La Ferrière* to (17 M.) *Saignelégier*, whence it goes on to (15 1/2 M.) *Glovelier* (p. 3).

FROM LA CHAUX-DE-FONDS TO BIENNE, 28 M., railway in 1 1/4-1 3/4 hr. (5 fr. 20, 3 fr. 40 c.). The line passes the (2 1/2 M.) *Halte du Creux* (3330′) and enters the wooded VAL DE ST. IMIER, watered by the *Suze* or *Schüss*. 5 M. *Renan* (2985′); 7 1/2 M. *Sonvilier* (2750′), with the picturesque ruins of the castle of *Erguel* 1/4 hr. N.E. — 8 1/2 M. **St. Imier** (2670′; 7000 inhab.; Rail. Restaurant; Maison de Ville; Hôt. des Treize-Cantons, 35 beds from 4, P. from 12 fr), with watch factories. Cable railway (8 min.; fare 70 c., return-ticket 1 fr.) up the **Mont Soleil** or *Sonnenberg* (4230′; buffet; Gr.-Hôt. Mont-Soleil, 45 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 12 fr.), a grassy plateau facing S. and dotted with pine-trees, frequented for winter-sports; fine view. — 10 M. *Villeret;* 12 M. *Cormoret;* 15 M. *Cortébert;* 17 M. *Corgémont.* — 17 1/2 M. *Sonceboz*, and thence to *Bienne*, see pp. 225, 226.

20 M. *Eplatures-Bonne-Fontaine;* 20 1/2 M. *Eplatures-Temple;* 21 M. *Eplatures-Crêt.*

23 M. **Le Locle** (3040′; pop. 12,463; Hôt. des Trois-Rois; du Jura; de la Poste), noted for its chronometers. Opposite the post office is a statue (1888) of *D. J. Richard* (1665-1741), founder of the watch-making industry. Le Locle has a technical school for watch-makers, a museum, and a picture gallery.

A railway runs from Le Locle to (8 M. in 1/2 hr.) *Morteau* (Besançon), on the French frontier. — Also a narrow-gauge line viâ *Les Frêtes* to (2 1/2 M.) **Les Brenets** (2802′; Château des Frêtes, 30 beds from 3, B. 1 1/2, *L. 3 1/2, D. 4, P. from 8 1/2 fr.*; Couronne, 25 beds from 3, B. 1 1/2, L. 4, D. 5, *P. from 8 fr.*), a considerable village visited as a summer-resort and for *winter-sports*, beautifully situated above the **Lac des Brenets** or Lac

Digitized by Google

de Chaillexon (2470′), a lake 3 M. long and 219 yds. wide formed by the Doubs, which here divides Switzerland from France. A pretty trip may be made by motor-boat (1/4 hr., 1 fr.) or rowing-boat on the dark-green lake, enclosed by wooded sandstone rocks, to the *Hôtel du Saut-du-Doubs*, on the right bank. On the French bank, opposite, is the *Hôtel de la Chute*. About 6 min. from the French inn we obtain a fine view of the picturesque **Saut du Doubs** (3414′; not at its best in summer), a fall 88′ in height. From the Hôtel du Saut we may follow the right bank through the woods, with charming views, back to (3/4 hr.) Les Brenets.

60. From Neuchâtel to Pontarlier.

33 M. Swiss Federal Railway in 1 1/2-2 1/2 hrs., a picturesque and interesting route. Views to the left. — Express from Pontarlier to Paris viâ Dijon, 283 M. in 9 3/4 hrs.; from Berne to Paris, 352 M. in 12 3/4 hrs. — Western European time at Pontarlier.

Neuchâtel, see p. 233. The train passes under the La Chaux-de-Fonds line (p. 237), skirts vine-clad slopes (beautiful view), and traverses the gorge of (1 3/4 M.) *Serrières* by a bold viaduct. Below lies Suchard's chocolate factory, founded in 1826. Above rises the small château of *Beauregard*.

3 M. **Auvernier** (1624′; Hôt. Bellevue, 15 beds from 3, B. 1 3/4, L. 4 1/2, D. 5, P. from 8 fr.); the village lies below, to the left (1480′; Hôt. du Poisson; du Lac). The train diverges to the right from the Lausanne line (p. 243) and ascends, affording a continuous view of the lake and the Alps. — 5 1/4 M. *Bôle* (1790′). Entering the rocky and wooded ravine of the *Areuse* or *Reuse*, we observe the viaduct of the Lausanne line far below, to the left. We run high on the N. slope of the valley, through eight tunnels, beyond the fourth of which is —

8 1/2 M. **Champ-du-Moulin** (2139′; Hôt.-Pens. du Sentier des Gorges, 45 beds; Truite), situated in an expansion of the Gorges de l'Areuse, on both sides of the torrent. A memorial tablet commemorates Rousseau's stay here in 1764. To the W. is (1/2 M.) the *Usine des Molliats*, an electric pumping station which raises water from a number of springs to a height of 1640′ and conveys it by a pipe-line to (8 1/2 M.) La Chaux-de-Fonds (p. 238).

The path through the *Gorges de l'Areuse is marked in red. Above Champ-du-Moulin it follows the left bank past the Usine des Molliats, and then the right bank (path to the left by the bridge to the Ferme Robert, see p. 240) past the *Saut de Brot*, a picturesque waterfall, the *Usine du Plan de l'Eau*, and a cement-factory, to (1 hr.) Noiraigue. — The finest part of the gorge is below Champ-du-Moulin; the path, hewn in the rock at many points, crosses from one bank to the other by the *Pont de Vert*, *Pont du Gor*, and *Pont des Clées*, and beyond the hamlet of *Troisrods* reaches (1 1/2 hr.) Boudry station (p. 243).

11 1/4 M. **Noiraigue** (2395′; Croix Blanche) lies at the upper end of the Gorges de l'Areuse and at the foot of the cliffs of the *Clusette*.

The ***Creux du Van** or **du Vent** (4807′) is best visited from here (2 1/4 hrs.). It is a horseshoe-shaped basin open to the N.E., the rocky sides of which, nearly 3 M. in circumference, are 918′ in height. In stormy weather this 'hollow of the wind' is filled with surging white mist. We cross the Areuse, behind the last houses ascend to the right through wood

Digitized by Google

to (50 min.) *Les Oeuillons* (3336'; rfmts.), and follow the *Chemin des Oeuillons* or *des Quatorze Contours* to the (1 hr.) chalet of *Le Soliat* (4546'; rfmts.). Hence to the S. across pastures to the (20 min.) *Signal* on the *Soliat* (4806'), commanding a magnificent view, from the Pilatus to Mont Blanc. We now bear E. along the edge of the Creux (carefully following the red way-marks), and, after about 20 min., cross a low wall to the left, and descend the steep *Sentier du Single* to the (20 min.) *Fontaine Froide* (3766'), an excellent spring at the bottom of the Creux du Van. Hence a road leads past a deer-park to the (20 min.) *Ferme Robert* (3218'; restaurant), at the entrance of the Creux, and to (1/2 hr.) Noiraigue, or to the right to the *Saut de Brot* and *Champ-du-Moulin* (50 min.; p. 239). — The Creux du Van may be ascended also from Gorgier-St-Aubin and from Boudry (p. 243) in 3-3 1/2 hrs.

The valley of the Areuse is known above Noiraigue as the Val de Travers and the scenery is completely altered. Pine-clad hills enclose gently sloping meadows. The important asphalte deposits extending from (14 M.) *Travers* (2464'; pop. 1997) to Couvet are exploited by a British company. — The railway runs along the N. side of the valley viâ (16 M.) *Couvet* (2549'; upper station, comp. below) and (18 1/2 M.) *Boveresse* (2746').

A local railway from Travers, serving the villages in the valley, runs to (2 1/2 M.) **Couvet** (2418'; Hôt. de l'Aigle), with 3305 inhab., manufacturing absinthe and machinery.

A motor-car runs (1 1/4 hr.; 3 fr.) from Couvet past the upper station to (8 M.) **La Brévine** (3430'; Hôt. de la Ville), a health-resort with a chalybeate spring. About 1/2 hr. S.W. is the pretty *Lac des Taillères* (3400'), embosomed in wood. Fine view from the *Crêt du Cervelet* (4230'), 1 hr. S.E.

4 M. **Môtiers** (2420'; Maison de Ville), the chief place in the Val de Travers, has 1093 inhab. and an old priory, now used as a sparkling wine factory. Rousseau lived here in 1762-65 after his expulsion from Yverdon, and wrote his 'Lettres de la Montagne'.

The Ravine of the Pouetta-Raisse (an affluent of the Areuse), with its picturesque rocks and waterfalls, deserves a visit. We pass (without crossing) a bridge, 1/2 M. to the S. of Môtiers, and follow the brook to the right, ascending a pretty wooded gorge. In 1 hr. we reach a new path to the (35 min.) alpine pastures of *La Vaux*. From this point, with a guide or a good map, we may ascend the *Chasseron* (p. 244).

5 1/2 M. **Fleurier** (2440'; Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Site, 1/2 M. from the village, 40 beds; Poste; Fleur-de-Lis; Victoria; Couronne; Croix Bleue), a watch-making place with 4100 inhab., prettily situated at the junction of the Fleurier and Buttes streams with the Areuse, is frequented as a summer-resort. — The local railway now forks: N.W. to *St. Sulpice* (2474'), with a large cement and wood-pulp factory; and S.W. up the valley of the Buttes to (7 1/2 M.) *Buttes* (2539'), with watch and other factories.

Diligence from Buttes in 1 1/2 hr. (1 fr. 30 c.) to (4 M.) *La Côte aux Fées* (3415'), a popular summer-resort amid woods and meadows.

Beyond Boveresse the main line passes through several tunnels *and over two viaducts.* Scenery again very picturesque.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

From Vallorbe to Le Brassus, 15½ M., railway in 1¼ hr. (2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 50 c.). To (2 M.) *Le Day*, see p. 241. Our line ascends along the slopes of the Dent de Vaulion and skirts the **Lac Brenet.** On the N. side of the lake its water disappears in apertures ('entonnoirs') in the rocks, and after a subterranean course of 3 M. reappears as the *Source of the Orbe*, 750′ lower.

7½ M. **Le Pont** (3310′; *Grand-Hôtel du Lac de Joux, ½ M. to the E. above the village, 120 beds from 4½, B. 2½, L. 5½, D. 6½, P. from 15 fr., Anglican services from Dec. to Feb.; Hôtel de la Truite; Hôt.-Pens. Mon-Désir, 65 beds, P. from 9 fr.), a health-resort and winter-sport centre at the N. end of the Lac de Joux (see below), which is separated from Lac Brenet by an embankment with a bridge (railway, see below). It lies at the S. foot of the ***Dent de Vaulion** (4880′), ascended hence in 1½ hr., which presents a precipice, 1500′ high, on its N. side, while the S. side is a gentle, grassy slope. From the Vallorbe road, ascending to the left at the church (short-cuts), a mountain-road diverges to the right and ascends viâ (¾ hr.) a chalet and (½ hr.) the *Chalet-Restaurant de la Dent* (with bedrooms) to the (10 min.) summit. View of the Lac de Joux, the Lac des Rousses, the Noirmont, and the Dôle; to the S.E., part of the Lake of Geneva, and beyond it Mont Blanc and the Bernese and Valais Alps; to the N.E., the lakes of Neuchâtel, Bienne, and Morat. — From Le Pont to the ***Mont Tendre** (5510′), 2¼ hrs., easy and interesting. Ascending the highroad to Vaulion for ½ hr., we diverge to the right at a guide-post and proceed, for the most part through wood (keeping straight on at the next fork, ½ hr.), in a wide bend towards the W. to the (¾ hr.) chalet of *La Racine* (4957′), at the N. foot of the mountain, whence the summit is reached in 25 minutes. The view is magnificent. Descent to (1¼ hr.) *Le Sentier* (see below).

A motor-boat plies on the pretty **Lac de Joux** (3295′; 5½ M. long, ½-1 M. broad) to (¾ hr.) *Rocheray* (Hôt. Bellevue), at the S. end of the lake (see below). It calls near the (5 min.) Grand-Hôtel (see above) and at *L'Abbaye* (Pens. Reymond), a hamlet on the E. bank, whence the *Mont Tendre* (see above) may be ascended in 2 hrs., and at *Bas-des-Bioux*, on the W. bank.

Beyond Le Pont the railway runs between the Lac de Joux and the Lac Brenet to (8 M.) *Les Charbonnières* (Hôt.-Pens. Terminus), and then along the W. bank of the Lac de Joux viâ *Séchey*, *Le Lieu*, *Rocheray*, and *Solliat-Golisse* to *Le Sentier* (3340′; Hôt.-Pens. Reymond; Pens. Guignard) and (15½ M.) **Le Brassus** (3359′; Hôt. de la Lande; de France), a large village on the *Orbe*, frequented (like Le Sentier and the Col du Marchairuz) for winter-sports. Hence over the *Col du Marchairuz* to *Begnin* and *Gland*, on the Lake of Geneva, see p. 269.

From Vallorbe station a motor-car runs to (3¾ M., in ½ hr.; 90 c.) **Ballaigues** (2950′; *Grand-Hôtel Aubépine, 95 beds from 5, B. 2½, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 13 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. de la Sapinière, 100 beds, P. from 8 fr.; Pens. Maillefer, ¼ hr. E., plainer), a health-resort frequented in summer, charmingly situated above the valley of the Orbe. Walks may be taken through the adjacent *Bois de Ban* (old Roman road) to the *Saut du Day* (p. 241) and other points. About 2 M. above Ballaigues is the *Hôt.-Pens. Bessonaz* (3770′; 65 beds), whence *Mont Suchet* (5220′; fine view) is easily ascended in 1½ hr. (see p. 244). — Motor-cars ply from Ballaigues to (7½ M.; 2 fr. 10 c.) *Orbe* (p. 244) and (9½ M.; 2 fr. 70 c.) *Arnex* (p. 241).

The train backs out from Vallorbe station and ascends the wooded valley of the *Jougnenaz*, where it soon enters French territory. Cuttings and two tunnels carry us to (35 M.) *Les Hôpitaux-Neufs-Jougne* (3258′). We then cross the ridge of the Jura and descend through wooded and rocky valleys to (42 M.) *Le Frambourg* (2830′).

Le Pontarlier, see p. 241.

Digitized by Google

62. From Neuchâtel to Lausanne *(Geneva).*

46½ M. Railway in 1½-2½ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 65, 5 fr. 65 c.); to Geneva in 2¾-4½ hrs. (15 fr. 65, 10 fr. 20 c.). Best views to the left.

To (3 M.) *Auvernier*, see p. 239. — 5 M. **Colombier** (1614′; 1882 inhab.; Hôt. de la Couronne), a garrison-town with an old château, now a barrack. Excellent wine is grown in the environs.

5½ M. **Boudry** (1693′); the little town (1542′; 2261 inhab.; Lion d'Or), the birthplace of Marat (1743-93), lies on the *Areuse*, 1 M. from the station. The little museum contains objects found in lake-dwellings.

To the *Gorges de l'Areuse* (p. 239). Leaving Boudry station we either descend by the road to the left, which skirts the right bank of the Areuse, passing under the railway viaduct, to the (25 min.) Neuchâtel electricity works near the Pont des Clées. Or turning to the right from the station we cross the railway (leaving the viaduct on the left) and traverse the village of Troisrods. Before the last house we turn to the left, between walls, and descend in 20 min. to Pont des Clées (p. 239).

From Boudry to the *Creux du Van* (p. 239), 3-3½ hrs.

Beyond Boudry the train is carried by a great viaduct over the deep valley of the Areuse, and beyond (8 M.) *Bevaix* it returns to the lake. — 10½ M. *Gorgier-St-Aubin-Sauges.* About 1 M. to the N.E., near the village of Gorgier, is the handsome *Château de Gorgier* (1700′), erected in the 16th cent. and largely restored early in the 19th century. — 12½ M. *Vaumarcus-Vernéaz*, with a castle of the 13th cent., restored since 1889. The *Mont Aubert* (4265′; fine view) may be ascended hence in 2 hrs. — Near (15½ M.) *Concise* (1453′) many relics of ancient lake-villages have been found. — 17½ M. *Onnens-Bonvillars.*

20½ M. **Grandson** (1436′; Lion-d'Or; de la Gare), a picturesque little town (1605 inhab.), is noted as the scene of the first victory of the Confederates over Charles the Bold of Burgundy (March 2nd, 1476; comp. p. xxxiii). The castle, with its four towers, dating from the 11th cent. but repeatedly remodelled and recently restored, is now private property. The parish church, at the S. end of the upper town, is Romanesque, with a Gothic choir; the shafts of the columns inside were brought from the Roman Aventicum (p. 246).

Diligence in summer in 3 hrs. (3 fr. 10 c.) from Grandson viâ *Fiez*, *Fontaines*, and *Villars-Burquin* to (7¾ M.) **Mauborget** (3860′; Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue), a summer-resort and winter-sport centre in a sheltered situation, commanding a splendid view of the Lake of Neuchâtel and the Alps as far as Mont Blanc. About ½ M. to the E. is the finely situated *Métairie de la Pédouse* (erratic boulders; fine beeches). — From Mauborget to the top of the *Chasseron* (p. 244), 2 hrs.; to *Ste. Croix* (7 M.; p. 244).

The train skirts the S.W. end of the lake and crosses the Thièle.

22½ M. **Yverdon.** — *Rail. Restaurant.* — Hotels. Hôt. de Londres, 40 beds; *du Paon*, P. from 10 fr.; *du Faucon.* Outside the town, to the S.E.: *Hôt. de la Prairie*, 80 beds from 3½, P. from 11 fr., with mineral

Digitized by Google

spring; *Pens. de la Maison Blanche*, 25 beds; farther on, *Grand-Hôtel des Bains d'Yverdon*, 100 beds from 4, P. from 13 fr., a hydropathic (sulphur spring) with a park.—RAILWAY to Payerne and Fribourg, see p. 251.

Yverdon (1433′), the Roman *Eburodunum*, is a thriving town with 8865 inhab., on the Thièle, which before the rectification (p. 233) extended as far as the town. In the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville is the *Castle* (with four towers) of the Dukes of Savoy, conquered by the Bernese in 1536, the seat of Pestalozzi's famous school in 1805-25 (comp. p. 14), and now a primary school. In front of it is a monument to Pestalozzi (d. 1827), by A. Lanz (1890). On the W. side of the square is the principal church, erected in 1557; on the S. side, the *Hôtel de Ville*, containing some Roman antiquities. The Ecole Supérieure near the railway station contains a collection of coins and lake-dwelling antiquities.

FROM YVERDON TO STE. CROIX, 15½ M., narrow-gauge railway in 1¼ hr. (5 fr. 90, 3 fr. 85 c.). The line diverges to the left from the Neuchâtel line and ascends the wooded valley of the *Brinaz* viâ (2 M.) *Valleyres-sous-Montagny* and (3½ M.) *Essert* (station for *Champvent*, with its conspicuous 13th cent. castle) to (5½ M.) *Vuiteboeuf* (1942′). It then skirts, in a S.W. direction, the Mont de Baulmes to (7½ M.) *Baulmes* and (9 M.) *Six-Fontaines* (2330′), whence it bends back in a long curve and ascends the wooded slope of Mont Suchet. Beyond (12 M.) *Trois Villes* (2980′) we pass through several tunnels, alternating with viaducts, where we enjoy picturesque views of deep gorges, the Lake of Neuchâtel, and the High Alps with Mont Blanc.

15 M. **Ste. Croix** (3510′; pop. 5332; *Hôt. d'Espagne, 70 beds from 3½, D. 4½, P. from 9 fr., with Anglican services in Jan.; Hôt. de France; Hôt. du Jura, 25 beds; du Mont-Blanc; Suisse, ½ M. to the E., 50 beds; several pensions), a large village in a depression between the spurs of the Chasseron and the Aiguilles de Baulmes, noted for its musical-box, gramophone, and watch manufactories, and visited as a summer-resort and winter-sport centre.—A road (diligence) leads hence to the E. past *La Grange-Junod* (Hôt.-Pens. du Mont-Blanc) and (¼ M.) *Le Crêt-Junod* (Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Regard & Mont-Fleury, 100 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4½, P. from 10 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. des Alpes) to (2½ M.) **Les Rasses** (3850′; *Gr.-Hôt. des Rasses, 140 beds from 5, B. 2, L. or D. 5, P. from 14 fr.), a summer and winter resort, finely situated by the woods, with a view of the Alps and a golf-course (9 holes; June-Sept.; per day 3, week 15, season 40 fr.).

Excursions from Ste. Croix: N.E. to (1 hr.) *Mont Cochet* (4885′) and the (1½ hr., from Les Rasses 1-1¼ hr.) ***Chasseron** (5285′; inn 2 min. below the top), with a splendid view of the whole range of the Alps extending to the mountains of Dauphiny (good panorama by Jaccard-Lenoir, 3½ fr.; descent viâ *Les Preisettes* and *La Raisse* to Fleurier, p. 240); W. to the (½ hr.) *Mont des Cerfs* (4175′); S. to (1 hr.) *Mont de Baulmes* (4180′; hôtel-restaurant; view-indicator), the (2 hrs.) *Aiguille de Baulmes* (4986′), and the (2½ hrs.) *Mont Suchet* (5220′; comp. p. 242).

Diligence from Ste. Croix to (6 M.) *Buttes* (p. 240), through the beautiful ravine of *Noirvaux*, past the *Grotte aux Fées*.—From Ste. Croix to (11½ M.) *Les Verrières-Suisse* (p. 241), diligence on weekdays in 4¾ hrs. viâ (5½ M.) *La Côte aux Fées* (p. 241).—An interesting walk from Ste. Croix to Vuiteboeuf station (see above) leads through the picturesque gorge of *Covatannaz*.

The train quits the lake and enters the broad valley of the *Thièle*. To the W. rises the long chain of the Jura.—26 M. *Ependes*.—*29 M. Chavornay* (1476′).

An electric tramway (2½ M. in 17 min.; 45 c.) runs hence to Orbe (1552′; Hôt. des Deux-Poissons), a little town of 2400 inhab. on a hill

Digitized by Google

skirted by the River Orbe. This was the Roman *Urba*, in the 10th cent. the capital of New Burgundy; $1^1/_4$ M. to the N., on the road to Yverdon, are three Roman mosaic pavements (adm. 50 c.). — Motor-car to Baulmes (p. 244) and to Ballaigues (p. 242).

Two tunnels. — 33 M. *Eclépens*, a village $1^1/_4$ M. to the W., at the foot of the *Mormont*. The train enters the valley of the *Venoge*.

$37^1/_2$ M. **Cossonay** (1410′), junction for the Vallorbe line (p. 241). A cable railway connects the station with the little town (1860′), which lies on a wooded hill 1 M. to the W. and has a church of the 14-15th centuries.

39 M. *Vufflens-la-Ville*. Beyond ($41^1/_2$ M.) *Bussigny*, to the S., appear the mountains of Savoy. — $43^1/_2$ M. *Renens* (p. 269).

$46^1/_2$ M. *Lausanne*, see p. 275.

63. From Bienne or Soleure to Lausanne viâ Lyss.

Swiss Federal Railway from Bienne to (6 M.) *Lyss* in 20 min. (fares 1 fr. 15, 75 c.); from Soleure to ($15^1/_2$ M.) *Lyss* in 50 min. (2 fr. 80, 1 fr. 80 c.). — From Lyss to (63 M.) *Lausanne* in 4 hrs. (11 fr. 65, 7 fr. 60 c.).

From Bienne (p. 226) the railway (Berne line; see p. 227) crosses the broad Aare canal beyond (2 M.) *Brügg* and then the former bed of the Aare; 5 M. *Busswil*, station for the mineral baths of *Lütterswil* (2100′; 6 M. to the N.E., diligence in $1^3/_4$ hr.); 6 M. *Lyss*.

From Soleure (p. 229) the railway ascends on the right bank of the Aare viâ (10 M.) *Büren* (Pens. Victoria), an old-fashioned little town of 2252 inhab., and ($13^1/_2$ M.) *Busswil* (see above) to ($15^1/_2$ M.) —

Lyss (1466′; Weisses Kreuz, 30 beds from $3^1/_2$, D. 5, P. from 8 fr.), a village of 3417 inhab., at the confluence of the Lyssbach with the Old Aare. Omnibus to ($1^1/_2$ M.) the small chalybeate baths of *Worb* (1453′; May-Oct.; 50 beds from $3^1/_2$, P. from $8^1/_2$ fr.).

The Lausanne railway skirts the Old Aare as far as ($3^1/_2$ M.) *Aarberg* (1506′; Krone), a little town of 1580 inhab., with an old castle. Here it crosses the river-bed and the *Hagneck Canal*, by which the Aare is diverted into the Lake of Bienne W. e then skirt the E. edge of the *Grand Marais (Grosse Moos)*, a peat moor 24 sq. M. in area, passing (6 M.) *Kallnach*, (8 M.) *Frasses*, Ger. *Fräschels*, and (10 M.) *Chiètres*, Ger. *Kerzers*, junction for the Berne-Nenchâtel line (p. 232).

Beyond ($12^1/_2$ M.) *Charmey*, Ger. *Galmiz*, the line skirts the **Lake of Morat** (1420′; $5^1/_2$ M. long, $10^1/_2$ sq. M. in area; maximum depth *151′*), Ger. *Murten-See*, in the middle ages Uecht-See, *separated from the Lake* of Neuchâtel by the Mont Vuilly (Wistenlacher Berg; *2155′*) but connected with it by the river Broye.

Digitized by Google

15½ M. **Morat.** — Hotels. *Couronne*, 20 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; *Croix*, 20 beds; *Vaisseau; Lion; de la Gare; Pens. Marguerite*, on the lake; *Pens. Villa Monbijou*, at Meyriez (see below). — Lake Baths, near the station.

Morat (1479′), Ger. *Murten*, an ancient little town of 2175 inhab., with well-preserved old walls and towers, is famous as the scene of a battle (June 22nd, 1476) in which 24,000 Swiss defeated 36,000 Burgundians under Charles the Bold. At the entrance of the town (l.) is the *Castle* built by Duke Peter of Savoy in the 13th cent., which, with a garrison of 1500 Bernese under Adrian von Bubenberg (p. 155), resisted the Burgundians for ten days before the battle of Morat. Most of the streets have ground-floor arcades like those of Berne. The school-house contains a museum of natural history and antiquities (lake-dwelling relics, etc.). — On the lake, 10 min. S.W., is the village of *Meyriez*, Ger. *Merlach*, and 10 min. farther on is an obelisk erected in 1822 to commemorate the battle.

Steamers ply on the Lake of Morat and through the Broye to Neuchâtel (p. 233; 2¼ hrs.; 3 fr. 40, 2 fr. 30 c.). From the pier of *Môtier*, on the W. bank, opposite Morat, we may ascend the (¾ hr.) *Mont Vuilly*, (p. 245), which commands a view of the lakes of Neuchâtel, Morat, and Bienne, the Jura Mts., and the Alps.

Electric railway to *Fribourg* (50 min.) and to *Ins* (20 min.), see p. 250.

At (17½ M.) *Faoug* (pron. Foo), the railway quits the lake.

20 M. **Avenches** (1337′; Couronne; de la Ville), a little town of 1724 inhab., the Roman *Aventicum*, was the ancient capital of the Helvetii, and, judging from the space enclosed by its walls (3½ M. long), counted over 30,000 inhab. in its heyday (1st-2nd cent. A.D.). The present town, with its mediæval castle, occupies merely the hillock (1575′) on which the Roman castrum stood. Keeping straight on from the station we pass the *Roman Theatre*, a semicircle with a diameter of 347′. The *Cigognier*, a Corinthian column 36′ in height, called after a stork's nest which long occupied it, was perhaps a part of the forum (comp. 'Childe Harold', iii. 65). The antiquities found since 1885 are kept in the *Museum* of the archæological society (the custodian lives near the church). In the garden are the remains of an amphitheatre. The sole surviving tower of the Roman enceinte is the *Tornallaz* (altered in the 18th cent.), 10 min. N.E., on the way to Combes.

On the right is the broad valley of the Broye. — 21¾ M. *Domdidier*, a village with a new church and an old chapel, once a Roman temple; 23 M. *Dompierre;* 25 M. *Corcelles*, a large village near the remains of the Aventicum aqueduct.

26½ M. **Payerne** (1492′; Ours & Poste; Hôt. de la Gare), a thriving town of 5305 inhab., on the right bank of the Broye, was *in the 10th cent.* frequently the seat of the kings of New Burgundy. *Of the Benedictine* abbey founded here by Bertha of Swabia, wife of *Rudolph II. (912-37)*, the church (with rude Romanesque capitals)

Digitized by Google

is now used for military stores. The royal tombs were transferred in 1864 to the town church.

From Payerne to *Fribourg* and *Yverdon,* see p. 251.

We ascend the gently sloping valley of the Broye. — 30 M. *Trey;* 31½ M. *Granges-Marnand.* — 33½ M. *Henniez* (1571′), station for *Henniez-les-Bains* (1968′; Hôt.-Pens. des Bains, P. from 7 fr.), 2¼ M. to the E., with sulphur-baths. On the hill to the right is the village of *Surpierre* (2044′), with its 16th cent. castle. — The railway crosses to the left bank. 36 M. *Lucens* has a 16-17th cent. château, with a tower of earlier date.

39 M. **Moudon** (1683′; Hôt. du Pont; Fleur-de-Lis; Gare), the Roman *Minodunum,* a quaint old town of 2652 inhab., situated on both sides of the Broye, has a Gothic parish church and the three châteaux of Carouge, Rochefort, and Estavayer. Electric railway to Lausanne, see p. 279. — We cross the Broye, returning to the right bank at (40½ M. *Bressonaz* (1758′). — 44 M. *Ecublens-Rue* (1922′). On the hill to the left is the little town of *Rue* (2318′), with an old castle. — 46½ M. *Châtillens.* Crossing the Broye twice more, we pass (48½ M.) *Palézieux-Village,* (50½ M.) *Palézieux-Gare* (2205′), and (55½ M.) *Puidoux-Chexbres.*

63 M. *Lausanne,* see p. 275.

64. From Berne to Lausanne *(Geneva)* viâ Fribourg.

61 M. Railway to (19½ M.) *Fribourg* in 40 min.-1¼ hr. (3 fr. 70, 2 fr. 40 c.); to (61 M.) *Lausanne* in 2-4 hrs. (11 fr. 30, 7 fr. 35 c.); to (97½ M.) *Geneva* in 3¼-6 hrs. (26 fr. 25, 18 fr. 30, 11 fr. 95 c.). — Views on the left.

Berne (1788′), see p. 152. To the left, a glimpse of the Bernese Alps and the mountains of the Simme and Saane valleys. — 2½ M. *Bümplitz* (p. 232); 5½ M. *Thörishaus.* We cross the *Sense* (Fr. *Singine*), the boundary between Cantons Berne and Fribourg. — 8 M. *Flamatt* (1820′; rail. restaurant).

From Flamatt to Gümmenen, 7½ M., railway down the Sense valley to (4½ M.) **Laupen** (Bär), a small town with old walls and a picturesque 11th cent. castle, at the confluence of the Sense and the Saane. Laupen is famed in Swiss annals for the victory gained on June 22nd, 1339, by the Bernese under Rudolph von Erlach (p. 156) over the army of Fribourg and the allied nobility of the Uechtland, Aargau, Savoy, and Burgundy (comp. p. xxxiii). A monument crowns the *Bramberg* (2043′), ¾ hr. E. — We next follow the Saane to (7½ M.) *Gümmenen* (p. 232).

Between two tunnels we cross the green valley of the *Tafferna.* — 12 M. *Schmitten;* 13½ M. *Fillistorf.* — 15½ M *Düdingen,* Fr. *Guin* (2393′), station for the sulphur-baths of *Bonn* (1703′; 1¼ M. to the N.W.) and *Garmiswil* (1979′; 1¼ M. to the S.W.). From the latter a footpath leads viâ *Räsch* to (¾ hr.) St. Magdalena, a hermit's cave excavated in the sandstone at the end of the 17th cent., 197′ above the Saane. — We cross a viaduct 98′ high, then the Viaduc de Granfey, 249′ above the deep valley of the Saane (Fr. Sarine).

Digitized by Google

19½ M. **Fribourg.** — *Rail. Restaurant.* — HOTELS. ***Terminus & Zähringer Hof*, near the station, 80 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 5½, P. from 13½ fr.; *Hôt. de Rome*, Boulevard de Pérolles 30, 50 beds, similar prices; *Suisse*, 40 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 3¾, D. 4½, P. from 12 fr.; *Faucon*, 35 beds; *Tête Noire*, 25 beds from 3, D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Autruche*, with café-restaurant. — CAFÉS-RESTAURANTS. *Continental*, near the station; *des Charmettes*, Boul. de Pérolles.

TRAMWAYS (20-40 c.) from the station to the suspension bridge (p. 249); to Pérolles (p. 250); to the Viaduc de Grandfey (p. 247); and to the cemetery and Beauregard, W. of the town (comp. the Map). — CABLE RAILWAY (*Funiculaire;* 15 c.) from the lower town (Neuveville) to the upper town (St. Pierre).

ENQUIRY OFFICE, Place de la Gare 38.

A visit to the town and its immediate environs can be accomplished in 3-4 hrs.

Fribourg, Ger. *Freiburg* (1940′; pop. 20,649), capital of Canton Fribourg, the ancient *Uechtland*, is most picturesquely situated on a peninsula formed by the *Sarine*. Founded c. 1178 by Duke Berthold IV. of Zähringen, and a Habsburg possession from 1277 to 1447, it joined the Confederation in 1481. Fribourg is the seat of the bishop of Lausanne (since 1536; comp. p. 278) and of a Roman Catholic university, opened in 1889. Apart from the modern quarter around the railway station, the town has retained its mediæval features to a remarkable degree: walls and towers, churches and convents, gabled and turreted houses with wrought-iron lattices of the 17-18th cent., and numerous fountains of the 16-17th centuries. The inhabitants number 23,000, nearly nine-tenths of whom are Roman Catholics, two-thirds speaking French and one-third German.

From the station (tramway, see above) we proceed to the left through the Avenue de la Gare to the GRAND' PLACES, a large open space, with a fine view from the E. side. Passing the *Protestant Church* (Pl. P), built in 1875, we follow the Rue de Romont to the PLACE ST. PIERRE, embellished with gardens, the *Fontaine de St. Pierre* (1592), and a meteorological column; to the right is the handsome *Post Office* (Pl. A), which accommodates also an industrial and an educational museum (upper floor); to the left, the large *Pensionnat des Dames Ursulines*. (At the S.E. corner of the Place is a cable tramway to the lower town, see above.)

We descend from the Place St. Pierre by the Route des Alpes (fine views) to the PLACE DU TILLEUL, with a venerable but decaying lime-tree. According to tradition, it grew out of the twig with which, on the evening after the battle of Morat (p. 246), a runner brought the news of the Confederates' victory. Close by is the PLACE DE L'HÔTEL-DE-VILLE (1939′), with the *Fontaine de St. Georges* (1524) and the old *Hôtel Cantonal* (Pl. H), erected in 1500-22, with a later covered outside-staircase and an octagonal clock-tower of 1642; inside are a crucifix, table, and stoves of the 16th cent., and *wall-paintings of the 17th.* To the left is the *Maison de Ville*, of *1730.* — *From the old* lime-tree we follow the tramway-lines past *a bronze statue of Father Grégoire* Girard, an educationalist

Digitized by Google

(1765-1850), the *Fontaine de Samson* (by Hans Geiler, 1551), and the *Cantonal Bank* (left; 1907) to the —

*Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas (Pl. N), which was begun in 1283, the Gothic nave being completed 1343, the choir in 1640. The handsome tower (250′ high) dates from 1500. The portal has curious reliefs of the Last Judgment.

Interior. The pulpit (1516), the carved stalls (1462-64), the font (1499), and the Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre (r.; 1433) deserve notice. The choir has stained-glass windows from the Abbey of Hauterive (p. 250; 14th cent.), the nave modern stained glass by J. Mehoffer. A tablet on the S. pillar at the entrance to the choir commemorates *Canisius* (*Peter de Hondt*, d. 1597), the Jesuit.—The *Organ*, with 90 stops and 5478 pipes, was built in 1824-34 by A. Mooser (d. 1839) and is played daily in summer (adm. 1 fr.).

Behind the choir of the church is the *Fontaine de la Vaillance*, by Hans Geiler (1550).

The tramway proceeds to the great ***Suspension Bridge**, or *Grand Pont Suspendu* (1916′), 270 yds. long and 168′ above the Sarine, constructed in 1832-35. It is supported by six wire-cables 410 yds. long, the ends of which are secured to blocks of stone 45′ below the surface of the earth.

Ascending the right bank to the right, we pass under the *Tour Rouge* (1250) and reach the ***Pont du Gotteron** (2008′; 165 yds. long, 245′ high), a still bolder bridge, constructed in 1840 over the *Vallée du Gotteron*, a ravine descending to the Sarine. We cross this bridge and follow the road on the other side, leaving to the left the *Dürrenbühl Tower*, to the village of *Bourguillon* or *Bürglen* (2160′), whence a road (which may be reached by a short-cut before we arrive at Bourguillon) leads back to the town, viâ *Lorette*.

From the *Tour de Bourgillon* (1392) the road descends past the *Loretto Chapel* (1648), the little *Chapel of St. Jost*, and the convent of *Montorge* (Bisenberg), founded in 1626 (a little to the W. is the convent of Maigrauge, p. 250), and then in a curve (short-cut near the chapel of St. Jost) to the lower town of La Planche (Ger. *Matte*; 1785′). In the market-place is the *Fountain of St. John*, by Geiler (1547), and nearly opposite is the church of *St. John*, built in 1259 by the knights of St. John. A stone bridge (1553) brings us back to the —

La Neuveville quarter, on the left bank of the Sarine. The main street curves past the *Fontaine de la Prudence*, by Geiler (1547), and a number of 16th cent. houses to the cable railway (p. 248), which will take us back to the Place St. Pierre. Or we turn to the left and return direct to (12 min.) the station.

Ascending N. from the Place St. Pierre (p. 248), we reach the **Lycée** (Pl. L), where the University lectures on theology, law, and philosophy are given. The building houses also the Cantonal Museum (free on Sun., Thurs., and Sat. 1-5; at other times 50 c.).

Digitized by Google

In two rooms on the ground-floor is the *Musée Marcello*, given by Duchess Adela Colonna (née D'Affry of Fribourg; d. 1879), a sculptress who took the name of Marcello. It includes sculptures (Abyssinian chief; Pythia, from the Opera House at Paris) and paintings by Marcello; pictures by Regnault, Hébert, Delacroix, Fortuny, and Courbet; also the *Cantonal Picture Gallery* of ancient and modern works. — On the first floor (five rooms) is a collection of relics from lake-dwellings, Roman, Burgundian, and Swiss antiquities, weapons and armour, coins, etc.

Opposite are the church and buildings of the *Collège St. Michel*, founded by Canisius (p. 249) in 1585. — The N. part of the old town-walls is well-preserved and includes the *Porte de Morat* (1414; 111′ high), which has recently been widened. Higher up are the *Tour des Rasoirs* (1410) and the *Grand-Boulevard* (1490).

The wide Boulevard de Pérolles (tramway), with views of the old town on the left, leads to the industrial quarter of Pérolles. Here is the *Faculté des Sciences* of the University, with laboratories and natural science collections. Adjacent are the *Technicum* and the *Agricultural Institute*. The **Pont de Pérolles**, a huge concrete structure 607 yds. long and 184′ high, begun in 1920, leads hence to Marly (see below).

From the *Scierie* (saw-mill) in Pérolles (comp. the Plan) a walk may be taken down the picturesque gorge of the Sarine. On the right is the *Barrage*, constructed in 1872 to supply the electricity works. We cross the river and pass the convent of *Maigrauge* (Magerau; 1255), with an early-Gothic church containing good 13th cent. choir-stalls. We return to the station by the left bank.

A road (electric motorbus to Farvagny) leads S.W. from the station across the (2 M.) lofty *Glâne Bridge* to (3¾ M.) the former Cistercian abbey of **Hauterive**, Ger. *Altenryf*, on the left bank of the Sarine, founded in 1137, now a training school for teachers. The fine Gothic church, with stalls of the 15th cent., the chapel of St. Nicholas, and the cloisters are all worth a visit. A little lower down, on the right bank, is a large electric power station.

From Fribourg to Bad Schwefelberg, 28½ M., motor-omnibus in 2¾ hrs. (10 fr.). Beyond (12 M.) *Plaffeien* or *Planfayon* (2792′), in the valley of the *Sense (Singine)*, we ascend the left bank to *Zollhaus*, at the confluence of the Kalte and the Warme Sense; then on the bank of the former viâ *Sangerenboden* (3281′; footpath to Ottenleue-Bad, p. 161, 1 hr.) to (20 M.) **Bad Schwefelberg** (4586′; 80 beds from 3, P. from 9½ fr.), with springs containing lime, situated amid pine-woods at the foot of the *Ochsen* (7185′; 2½ hrs.; fine views). — From Plaffeien a motor omnibus runs viâ Zollhaus and the valley of the Warme Sense to (5 M., in 35 min.; 3 fr. 50 c.) **Schwarzsee-Bad** (3415′), with springs containing lime and sulphur, on the *Schwarzsee* (*Lac Noir* or *Lac Domène*; 3438′), surrounded by high mountains and well stocked with fish.

From Fribourg to Bulle (p. 252), 17½ M., motor-omnibus in 1¾ hr. (5 fr. 50 c.), viâ (3½ M.) *Marly-le-Grand* (2034′; Croix-Blanche, 50 beds), on the *Gérine* (Aergerenbach), (6 M.) *Le Mouret* (2464′), and (10½ M.) *La Roche* (2516′), with a ruined castle, on the right bank of the Sarine. — From Le Mouret a bridle-path viâ *Montévraz* and the *Käsenberg (Cousimbert)* ascends the (3 hrs.) **Berra** (5653′; comprehensive view of the hill-*country and the Alps*). Descent to (3 hrs.) Schwarzsee (see above).

From Fribourg to Ins viâ Morat, 20 M., electric railway in 1¼-1½ hr. *(fares 4 fr. 50, 2 fr. 95 c.)*. At (3¾ M.) *Belfaux* - Village (1940′) the train turns *to the right into the* valley of the *Sonnaz* and follows that stream to (5¾ M.

Digitized by Google

Montreux railway on the lake below. We descend through two short tunnels and past (55½ M.) *Grandvaux* (1860′) and (58 M.) *La Conversion* (1653′), and cross the valley of the *Paudèze* (p. 271) by a viaduct of eleven arches.

61 M. *Lausanne* (1476′), see p. 275.

From Romont to Bulle and Montbovon.

22 M. From Romont to *Bulle*, 11½ M., Swiss Federal Railway in ¾ hr. (2 fr. 85, 2 fr. 5 c.); thence to *Montbovon*, 10½ M., Electric Railway (Chemin de fer électrique de la Gruyère; continuing the line from Palézieux, p. 253) in 50 min. (2 fr. 45, 1 fr. 75 c.).

Romont (2329′), see p. 251. Beyond (4¼ M.) *Vuisternens* the railway skirts the S. foot of the long ridge of *Mont Gibloux* (3976′). 6½ M. *Sâles;* 8 M. *Vaulruz*, with an old castle.

11½ M. Bulle. — Hotels. *Moderne*, 55 beds; *des Alpes-Terminus*, 35 beds from 4, B. 2, L. or D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; *Union*, 40 beds; *de la Ville*, 20 beds; *Lion d'Or*.

Bulle (2503′), an ancient little town of 4373 inhab., on the left bank of the *Trême*, is the chief place in the *Gruyère*, a famous cattle-breeding and cheese-making district. The natives speak a Romanic dialect known as 'Gruérien'. The well-preserved castle, with its tower and thick walls, dating from the 13th cent., is now used as local offices.

The ***Moléson** (6581′), a bold rock, precipitous on every side, ascended from Bulle in 4 hrs. (guide unnecessary), commands a famous panorama of the Jura, on the extreme right, the Lake of Geneva, the Dent du Midi, the Mont Blanc chain, the Diablerets, and the Titlis. We follow the left bank of the Trême, crossing the stream after ½ hr., and pass the (½ hr.) former convent of *Part Dieu* (3149′), with its red roofs, and the huts of (½ hr.) *Gros Chalet Neuf* and (1 hr.) *Le Gros Plané* (4855′; rfmts.); then to the left viâ *Le Petit Plané* and (1 hr.) *Bonne Fontaine* (5945′) to the summit. A somewhat shorter ascent (3½ hrs.) is from Mont-Barry (p. 253) through the *Albeuve Valley*, viâ *Les Clefs* and Le Petit Plané.

An electric railway from Bulle (3 M. in ¼ hr.), runs viâ *La Tour de Trême* (p. 253) and *Epagny* to **Broc** (2378′; Hôt. de la Ville), at the confluence of the Trême with the Sarine and at the foot of the *Dent de Broc* (6004′; 3 hrs.; view). To the W. of the village is Cailler's chocolate factory. — A motor-car (to Jaun in 1 hr. 10 min.; fare 5 fr. 20 c.) ascends the Jauntal *(Vallée de Bellegarde)* from Broc, crossing the *Jaunbach (Jogne)* and ascending in curves. 2½ M. *Châtel-sur-Montsalvens*, with a castle-ruin. At (3 M.) *Crésuz* a road diverges through the *Javroz* valley on the left for the Carthusian monastery of *Valsainte*. The Jauntal road crosses the gorge of the Javroz by an iron bridge.

4½ M. **Charmey** (2936′; Hôt. du Sapin, 100 beds; du Maréchal-Ferrant, 30 beds), with an 18th cent. church, is a popular summer-resort. At *La Tzintre* we cross the Jaunbach, returning to the right bank beyond *(9 M.) Im Fang*, Fr. *La Villette*. 11 M. **Jaun**, Fr. Bellegarde (3363′; Hôt. *de la Cascade*), a village with a ruined castle. Thence over the Jaun Pass to *Boltigen*, see p. 217

Digitized by Google

FROM BULLE TO PALÉZIEUX (pp. 247, 251), 17 M., electric railway in $1^1/_2$ hr. viâ *Vuadens*, the baths of *Colombettes*, *Vaulruz* (p. 252), *Semsales*, ($12^1/_2$ M.) *Châtel-St. Denis* (p. 281), and *Remaufens*.

The Montbovon railway crosses the Trême.—1 M. *La Tour-de-Trême* (p. 252), with its picturesque tower.—$1^3/_4$ M. *Le Pâquier*, station for the sulphur-baths of *Montbarry* (2602′; Gr.-Hôt. des Bains, 74 beds from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr., open June Sept.), $^2/_3$ M. to the S., at the foot of the Moléson (p. 252).

3 M. *Gruyères* (2457′; rail. restaurant).

On a steep rocky hill to the left lies ($^1/_2$ M.) the picturesque old town of **Gruyères** (2327′; pop. 1711; Fleur-de-Lys; Hôt. de la Ville), with a well-preserved **Castle* of the 10th cent., once belonging to the Counts of Gruyères, who became extinct in the 16th century. The castle, with its towers, ramparts, and thick walls, has been restored by its present owner and contains a fine hall and armoury (apply to the steward).

We enter the valley of the *Sarine* or *Saane*. 4 M. *Estavannens*. At ($4^1/_4$ M.) *Enney* (2410′) the tooth-like *Dent de Corjon* (p. 286) appears in the background, to the S. — $6^1/_4$ M. *Grandvillard* (2433′; Hôt. de la Gare); on the right bank is the large village (Hôt. du Vanil Noir), at the foot of the Vanil Noir (p. 254), with a waterfall (65′) in a picturesque ravine. — We continue to ascend the left bank. $7^1/_2$ M. *Neirivue;* 8 M. *Albeuve* (2487′; Ange; Pens. Musy). — Beyond (9 M.) *Lessoc* we cross the *Hongrin*. — $10^3/_4$ M. *Montbovon*, junction for the Montreux-Bernese Oberland Railway, see p. 254.

65. From Zweisimmen to Montreux. Château-d'Oex.

39 M. MONTREUX-BERNESE OBERLAND RAILWAY (electric) in 3-$3^1/_2$ hrs. (fares 21 fr. 10, 12 fr. 65 c.). Comp. p. 216.

From Zweisimmen to (12 M.) *Saanen* (3326′), see pp. 219, 218. The railway descends the right bank of the *Saane* (Fr. *Sarine*). — $14^1/_2$ M. *Rougemont* (3264′; Hôt. du Rubli; Valrose, 25 beds from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 9 fr.; Gare), a village with many old farm-houses and an old castle. — $15^1/_2$ M. *Flendruz* (3248′), near the mouth of the Flendruz torrent. — $17^1/_2$ M. *Les Granges*.

$16^3/_4$ M. **Château-d'Oex.** — *Rail. Restaurant*, 6 beds from $3^1/_2$, L. $4^1/_2$, D. 5 fr. — HOTELS. **Grand-Hôtel*, in an open situation (3609′), 100 beds from 7, B. 2, L. 6, D. 8, P. from 16 fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. Alexandra* (3350′), $^3/_4$ hr. above the village (omn. 2 fr.), 60 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 15 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour*, 60 beds from $4^1/_2$, L. $4^1/_2$, D. $5^1/_2$, P. from $13^1/_2$ fr.; **Rosat*, 90 beds from 6, B. 2, L. $5^1/_2$, D. 6, P. from $13^1/_2$ fr.; *Berthod*, 80 beds from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 5, D. 6, P. from $12^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. du Torrent*, 30 beds, *Hôt.-Pens. Victoria*, 32 beds, at both R. from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $4^1/_2$, D. 5, P. from 12 fr. — PENSIONS. Court-Malherbe, 18 beds, Richemont, 18 beds, *at both* P. from 12 fr.; *de la Bruyère*, 24 beds, Morier, *20 beds, de la Cheneau*, 25 beds, at these three P. from 10 fr. — ENGLISH CHURCH *(St. Peter's)*; services all the year round. — ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.

Digitized by Google

Château-d'Oex (pron. 'd'Eu'; 3180′), a scattered village situated in a verdant valley, the chief place of the Vaudois *Pays d'Enhaut*, is frequented as a health-resort both in summer and in winter. The church, situated on a hill, commands a good view. To the E. rise the jagged Rüblihorn and the Gummfluh. The district is noted for its rich flora.

Pleasant walk through the valley of the *Gérine* to the *Chalets de la Pierreuse* (4986′), 2½ hrs. S.E., at the foot of the Gummfluh.—*Laitemaire* (5512′), 2¼ hrs. N.E.—*Forest* and *Cascade of Ramaclez*, to the S., viâ the *Pont Turrian*, returning viâ *Gérignoz* and the valley road (1¾ hr.).—To *Rossinière* (see below) viâ *Les Chenolettes* (fine view), a pleasant morning's walk (2 hrs.).—To *Montchalon*, to the E., viâ the *Mont*, 1½ hr. (views). — ***Mont Cray** (6805′), 3 hrs. N.W. (guide 8 fr., not indispensable for experts with the Siegfried Map), not difficult. The view embraces the Alps from the Wetterhorn to Mont Blanc, and the lakes of Bienne and Neuchâtel to the N. In the same chain, to the N., is the **Vanil Noir** (7855′), 6 hrs., with guide (14 fr.), viâ *Paray;* descent through the wild *Vallon des Morteys* and the valley of the *Sierne*. Farther N.E. rise the *Dent de Folliéran* (7690′; 7 hrs.) and the *Dent de Brenlaire* (7765′; 6 hrs.), which should not be ascended without a guide (16 and 14 fr.). — **Hochmatt** (*Omatta*, 7080′), viâ the *Verdaz* and the high-lying valley of *Vert-Champ*, 7 hrs., laborious but interesting (16 fr.).—In the chain of the *Gastlosen* (viâ *Flendruz* and the valley of the *Manche*), the *Pointe de Savigny* (7390′; 7 hrs., 16 fr.) and the *Dent de Ruth* (7345′; 8 hrs., 18 fr.), both for experts only.—On the S. side of the Sarine, through the valley of the Gérine: **Rüblihorn** (7500′), 4 hrs., a scramble over rocks, for experts only (10 fr.).—***Gummfluh** (8074′), viâ *La Pierreuse* (see above) in 6 hrs., with guide (14 fr.), not difficult; splendid view.

From Château-d'Oex to Le Sépey, 15¾ M., diligence daily in 4½ hrs. (8 fr. 65 c.). The road crosses the Sarine at *Le Pré* to (1½ M.) *Les Moulins* (2930′), ascends in a wide bend (5 min., short-cut to the right), and enters the rocky and wooded valley of the *Tourneresse*. At (3 M.) *Au-Devant* (3605′) the road enters a more open tract, and its continuation is seen on the hill to the right, but it remains in the valley for ¾ hr. more as far as (6 M.) **L'Etivaz** (3865′; Chamois, 50 beds), where it doubles back, crosses the Tourneresse, and quits the ravine. About ¼ hr. above L'Etivaz are the *Bains de l'Etivaz* (4100′; hôtel-pension, 40 beds from 3½, P. from 10 fr.), with cold springs containing sulphur and lime. The road ascends for ¾ hr. more and then passes S.W. into the valley of the *Hongrin*, which it crosses above (8½ M.) *La Lécherette* (4530′). It then ascends again over the **Col des Mosses** (4750′; La Preisaz Inn) to (10½ M.) *Les Mosses* (4715′; Hôt. des Alpes, plain but good), where we gain a sudden view of the Dent du Midi. From this point the *Pointe de Chaussy* (see p. 294) may be easily ascended in 3 hrs. past the beautiful *Lac Lioson*. The road now descends the valley of the *Raverette* viâ (12 M.) *La Comballaz* to (14¾ M.) *Le Sépey* (p. 293).

20½ M. *Chaudanne-les-Moulins*. — 21½ M. *Rossinière* (2930′; Grand-Chalet, 80 beds; Pens. Bon Accueil, 25 beds), a village and summer-resort at the foot of Mont Cray (see above). — We cross the Sarine to (23½ M.) *La Tine* (2792′). The valley contracts to a wooded gorge, in which the river is nearly invisible.

25 M. **Montbovon** (2625′; Hôt. de la Gare, good; du Jaman), *Ger. Bubenberg*, a village with beautiful old wooden houses and *the large electric* power-station for the railway, is the junction *for Bulle (p. 253)*.

Digitized by Google

The railway quits the Sarine and curves round through two tunnels into the wooded valley of the *Hongrin*, which it then ascends. — 26 M. *Sciernes* (2897′). — From (28 M.) *Allières* (3323′) a footpath crosses the *Col de Jaman* (4974′; famous view) to (3 hrs.) Les Avants. The railway penetrates the Jaman by a tunnel, 1½ M. long, and descends through six shorter tunnels, beyond which we obtain a glorious view of the Lake of Geneva. — 32 M. *Les Avants* (3194′), and thence to (39 M.) *Montreux*, see p. 281.

66. Geneva and its Environs.

Railway Stations. *Gare de Cornavin* (Pl. E, 2; restaurant), for the Swiss Federal Railways and the French Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranean or P.L.M. line (hotel-omnibuses meet the trains); *Gare des Eaux-Vives* (Pl. K, 5; also known as 'Gare des Vollandes'), for Annemasse, Chamonix, Annecy, and Bouveret. Omnibuses ply between the two stations; tramway No. 5, see p. 256. — **Steamer Piers.** On the S. bank, by the Jardin Anglais (Pl. G, 4); on the N. bank, the Pâquis (Pl. G, 2, 3) for most of the steamers, but the express steamers berth nearer the Pont du Mont-Blanc (Pl. F, 3). — Porter 1 fr. up to 50 kg. (110 lbs.), 1½ fr. up to 100 kg. There are also several companies of commissionaires (charges according to arrangement).

Hotels. On the Right Bank, with views of the lake and the Alps: **Beau-Rivage* (Pl. br; F, G, 2), Quai du Mont-Blanc, 180 beds from 8½, B. 2½, L. 9, D. 10, P. from 23½ fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. de la Paix* (Pl. p; F, 3), Quai du Mont-Blanc, 150 beds from 6, B. 2½, L. 7½, D. 8½, P. from 18½ fr.; **Hôt. des Bergues* (Pl. bc; F, 3), Quai des Bergues 33, 160 beds from 10, B. 2½, L. 10, D. 12, P. from 25 fr.; **Hôt. de Russie & Continental* (Pl. rc; F, 3), Rue du Mont-Blanc 2, 100 beds from 6, B. 2½, L. 7, D. 8, P. from 17½ fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. Bellevue* (Pl. bv; G, 1), Quai du Mont-Blanc, 98 beds from 6, B. 2½, L. 7, D. 8, P. from 16½ fr.; **Hôt. d'Angleterre* (Pl. a; G, 2), Quai du Mont-Blanc, 80 beds from 5, B. 2¼, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 14 fr.; **Richemond* (Pl. ri; F, 2), Place des Alpes, 95 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr. — Near the station: **Hôtel International & Terminus* (Pl. tb; E, 2), Rue des Alpes 20, 70 beds from 4½, B. 2, L. 5½, D. 6½, P. from 14 fr.; *Suisse* (Pl. s; E, 2), Place Cornavin 10, 74 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 13 fr.; *de Genève & du Brésil* (Pl. g; E, 2), Rue du Mont-Blanc 13, 70 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 12½ fr.; *Monopole* (Pl. m; E, 3), Rue de Chantepoulet 11, 100 beds from 4½, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6 fr., good; *Bristol* (Pl. b; F, 3), Rue du Mont-Blanc 10, 60 beds from 5, B. 2, L. or D. 5, P. from 12 fr., good; *Central* (Pl. c; E, 2), Rue des Alpes 27, 70 beds from 4, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. des Familles* (Pl. f; E, 2), Rue de Lausanne 14, a Protestant hostel, 80 beds from 4½, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 12 fr., good; *de Bourgogne* (Pl. q; E, 2), Place Cornavin, 60 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; *de Strasbourg & de l'Univers*, Rue Pradier 10, 2 min. from the station, 60 beds from 3, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt.-Rest. des Voyageurs* (Pl. w; E, 2), Rue du Mont-Blanc 25, 50 beds; *Romand*, Rue de Chantepoulet 21, 22 beds from 3½, L. or D. 4 fr.; *de la Nouvelle Poste* (Pl. u; F, 3), Rue du Cendrier 22, 30 beds from 3½, L. 3½, D. 4 fr.; *Union* (Pl. lu; D, 3), religious and temperance, 70 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. or D. 3 fr., simple. — *Hôt. Meublé du Siècle* (Pl. x; E, 2), Rue de Lausanne 2, opp. the station, 30 beds from 4½, B. 2 fr.

On the Left Bank: **Hôtel Métropole & National* (Pl. me; G, 4), Grand-Quai, facing the Jardin Anglais, 140 beds from 8½, B. 2½, L. 9, D. 10, P. from 23½ fr., **Hôtel de l'Ecu* (Pl. e; F, 4), Place du Rhône 2, 98 beds from 8, B. 2¾, L. 8, D. 9, P. from 20 fr., both with view of the lake; **Hôtel Victoria* (Pl. v; H, 4), Rue Pierre-Fatio 1, 75 beds from 4½, B. 2, L. 6, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; **Touring & Balance* (Pl. t; G, 4), Place de Longemalle

Digitized by Google

malle 13, 95 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5½, D. 6, P. from 15½ fr.; *de l'Europe* (Pl. h; F, 4), Rue Céard 13, 70 beds from 4, B. 2, L. or D. 5½, P. from 12½ fr.; *de Paris* (Pl. re; F, G, 4), Rue du Rhône 39, with view of the lake, 70 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 5, D. 5½, P. from 14 fr.; *des Alpes* (Pl. al; G, 5), Rue de Rive 20, 60 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 10 fr., good. — *Hôt. de l'Ours* (Pl. ou; D, 5), Rue de l'Arquebuse 12, 40 beds from 3, L. or D. 4 fr.; *de la Cigogne*, Place Longemalle 17, 30 beds; *du Grand-St. Bernard*, Rue de la Tour-Maîtresse 8, 30 beds. — *Hôt. du Simplon* (Pl. z; I, 5), at the Eaux-Vives station, 20 beds from 4, L. or D. 4 fr. — At Champel-sur-Arve (tram No. 3, in 10 min.; see below): **Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour*, with gardens and hydropathic, 140 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 6½, D. 7½, P. from 16½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Roseraie*, 30 beds, P. from 15 fr. — At Petit-Lancy (tram No. 2, see below): *Hôt.-Pens. Bon Accueil*, 30 beds, P. from 8½ fr.

Pensions. On the right bank (Pl. F, 2, 3; D, 3): *Regina*, Quai du Mont-Blanc 7, 45 beds, P. from 14 fr.; *Minerva*, Rue du Mont-Blanc 6-8, 45 beds, P. from 12 fr.; *Coupier*, Rue des Alpes 3-5, 35 beds, P. from 12 fr.; *Eden*, Place des Alpes, 30 beds, P. from 11 fr.; *du Léman*, Rue des Alpes 15, 20 beds, P. from 10 fr.; *Huguenin*, Rue Lévrier 15, 32 beds, P. from 11 fr.; *des Tourelles*, Boul. James-Fazy 2, P. from 10 fr. — On the left bank (Pl. D-F, 4-6): *Sutterlin*, Corraterie 15, 25 beds, P. from 12 fr.; *Schumacher-Bobillier*, Rue de la Confédération 5, 12 beds, P. from 11 fr.; *Gerst*, Rond-Point de Plainpalais 2, 16 beds, P. from 11 fr.; *City Hotel Fleischmann*, Rond-Point de Plainpalais 6, 50 beds, P. from 11 fr.; *Louis Frey*, Boul. des Philosophes 16, 30 beds, P. from 11 fr.; *British Pension*, Boul. des Philosophes 26, 45 beds, P. from 12 fr. — Between Plainpalais and Eaux-Vives: *Pens. Mathey & de Florissant*, Route de Florissant 11, 180 beds, P. from 13 fr.

Restaurants. *Kursaal* (Pl. G, 2; p. 257) and *Parc des Eaux-Vives* (Pl. K, 2; p. 264), both very popular (dancing); *Café du Nord*, *Café de la Couronne*, both on the Grand-Quai (Pl. F, 4); *Au Plat-d'Argent*, Place du Grand-Mezel; *Au Coq-d'Or* (Boubier), Rue Pierre-Fatio 19; *Chouard*, Rue Etienne-Dumont 3; *Rest. Italien Bonasso*, Rue Berthelier 3, *Rousseau*, Rue Rousseau 4, these two plainer; *de l'Etoile*, Corraterie 24, first floor, D. 2, S. 1 fr. 80 c. (vegetarian and theosophist). — In the environs: *Park Hotel*, on the lake at Bellerive (p. 272), fashionable ('mouettes', see p. 257); *Pellet*, at Chêne-Bourg (tram No. 12, see p. 257).

Cafés. On the left bank: *Café du Nord*, *Café de la Couronne*, see above; *Café Lyrique*, opp. the theatre; *Beltrami*, Rue de Candolle 4, opp. the University; *Kiosque des Bastions*, a large garden-restaurant in the Promenade des Bastions (p. 262); *Kiosque du Jardin Anglais* (p. 260). — On the right bank: *Café de la Régence*, Quai du Mont-Blanc, under the Kursaal.

Brasseries (beer). On the left bank: *F. Landolt*, Rue du Conseil-Général 1, near the University; *Gay*, Rue du Conseil-Général 10; *de l'Univers*, Rue du Rhône 5; *de Genève*, Grand-Quai 30; *Centrale*, Rue de la Croix d'Or 1; *Nouvelle*, Rue du Rhône 90-92; *Dürr*, Rue du Rhône 62. — On the right bank: *Berger*, Place des Alpes 11; *de Munich*, Boul. James-Fazy 3; *Genevoise*, Rue de Chantepoulet 6; *Bernoise*, Rue du Mont-Blanc 11. Outside the town: *St. Jean* (Pl. C, 3), with a beautiful view; etc.

Post Office (*Hôtel des Postes*; Pl. E, F, 2), Rue du Mont-Blanc. Branch-offices in the Place de la Poste (Pl. E, 4), Rue d'Italie (Pl. G, 4), and Place du Bourg-de-Four (Pl. G, 5). — **Telegraph** (open day and night) & **Telephone Office**, Rue du Stand (Pl. E, 4), and at the post offices.

Tramways (municipal). 1 (Ligne de Ceinture): *Place de Cornavin* (Pl. E, 2), Place du Port (Pl. G, 4), Place des Eaux-Vives (Pl. H, 4, 5), Malagnou (carrefour; Pl. H, 6), *Rond-Point de Plainpalais* (Pl. E, 6), Place du Cirque (Pl. D, E, 5), *Place de Cornavin*. — 2. *Parc des Eaux-Vives* (Pl. K, 2; p. 264), Place des Eaux-Vives (Pl. H, 4, 5), Place Bel-Air (Pl. E, 4), *Jonction* (Pl. A, B, 5), or to *Petit-Lancy* and *St. Georges*. — 3. *Petit-Saconnex* (p. 266), *Gare de Cornavin* (Pl. E, 2), Place Bel-Air (Pl. E, 4), *Place Neuve* (Pl. E, 5), Athénée (Pl. F, 6), Champel. — 4. *Carouge* (p. 266), *Place du Cirque* (Pl. D, E, 5), Theatre, Place Bel-Air (Pl. E, 4),

Digitized by Google

Place des Alpes (Pl. F, 2), Palais des Nations (Pl. n; G, 1), *Parc Mon Repos* (beyond Pl. G, 1). — **5.** *Place de Cornavin* (Pl. E, 2), Place du Port (Pl. G, 4), Place des Eaux-Vives (Pl. H, 4, 5), *Gare des Eaux-Vives* (Pl. K, 5, 25 c.). — **6.** *Rue de Chantepoulet* (Pl. E, 3; opp. the post office), Rue de Lyon (Pl. D, 2), Châtelaine, *Vernier*. — **7.** *Rue de Chantepoulet* (Pl. E, 3; opp. the post office), Rue de Montbrillant (Pl. E, 1), Pregny-Ariana (p. 265), *Ferney* (p. 266), *Gex*. — **8.** *Place du Molard* (Pl. F, 4), Pont du Mont-Blanc, Gare de Cornavin, Ariana (p. 265), Bellevue (p. 270), *Versoix* (pp. 268, 270). — **9.** *Cours de Rive* (Pl. G, 5), Parc des Eaux-Vives (Pl. K, 2; p. 264), La Belotte, Collonge-Bellerive, *Hermance* (p. 272). — **10.** *Cours de Rive* (Pl. G, 5), La Belotte, Corsier, *Douvaine*. — **11.** *Cours de Rive* (Pl. G, 5), *Vandœuvres*, *Jussy* (beyond Pl. K, 4). — **12.** *Carouge* (comp. No. 4, p. 256), *Annemasse*, *Etrembières* (see p. 266). — **13.** *Quai de la Poste* (Pl. D, E, 4), *Carouge*, *St. Julien* (see p. 266). — **14.** *Quai de la Poste* (Pl. D, E, 4), Pont St. Georges (Pl. B, 5, 6), *Lancy*. — **15.** *Quai de la Poste* (Pl. D, E, 4), *Bernex-Chancy* (beyond Pl. B, 6; see p. 266).

Cabs (*Voitures de Place*, with one horse). A previous arrangement is necessary. Per drive 2 fr., at night (9-7) 2½ fr., in the suburbs (banlieue) 3 fr.; per hour 4 fr., at night 5 fr. Trunk 50 c., hand-luggage 25 c. per package. — **Motor Cabs** (*Taxi-Autos*). Up to 300 m. (328 yds.) 2 fr. 5 c., then 10 c. per 100 m. If dismissed outside the town, 10 c. per 100 m. for the return-journey. Fiat taxis 75 c. per km., with an additional charge of 1 fr. 5 c. Luggage as above.

Motor Launches (*Mouettes* or *Mouches*) from the Pâquis (Kursaal) to Eaux-Vives every 6 min., in 3-3½ min. (15 c.), to the Molard every 5-10 min., in 4-5 min. (15 c.), to the Parc des Eaux-Vives in summer every 20 min., in 7 min. (20 c.), to the Parc Mon-Repos (p. 260; 15 c.) and Ariana (p. 265) in summer every ¼ hr. (30 c.).

Rowing Boats (at the Quai du Mont-Blanc and the Jardin Anglais), 1-1½ fr. per hour; each ½ hr. more, 50-75 c. — **Sailing Boats**, 2 fr. per hr.; each ½ hr. more, 1 fr. extra; boatman 1½ fr. for the 1st hour, then 75 c. per ½ hr. A printed tariff is handed to the hirer on embarking; after 6 or 7 p.m. the charges are one-half higher. Rowers are prohibited from approaching the Pont du Mont-Blanc on account of the dangerous current. — **Hydroplanes** (*Hydro-avions*) fly daily in favourable weather from the beach at Eaux-Vives.

Booksellers. *Atar*, Corraterie 12; *A. Eggimann*, Rue du Marché 40 (Molard); *Georg & Co.*, Corraterie 10; *C. Kündig*, Rue du Rhône 35 and Place du Lac 1; *Payot & Co.*, Place du Molard 2; *A. Jullien*, Place du Bourg-de-Four 32. — Reading-room: *Richard*, Rue du Rhône 80.

Theatres. *Municipal Theatre* (Pl. E, 6; p. 262), in winter; *Comédie*, Boulevard des Philosophes; *Casino* (operettas, etc.), Rue de Carouge. — **Kursaal** (Pl. G, 2), Quai du Mont-Blanc, with restaurant, gardens, concert-rooms, etc. — **Music.** Organ-recital in the *Cathedral* (p. 261) on Mon., Wed., and Sat., in Aug. & Sept., at 8.45 p.m. (1 fr.); subscription-concerts fortnightly in the *Theatre* (p. 262) in winter.

Baths. *Bains de Genève*, Rue de Hesse 8; *Bains de Chantepoulet*, Rue Paul-Bouchet 5; etc. — LAKE BATHS. *Swimming* and other baths at the Quai des Eaux-Vives (Pl. I, 3); preferable at the Jetée des Pâquis, on the opposite bank (Pl. G, H, 2); both open for ladies 9-11 o'clock. — BATHS IN THE ARVE (very cold; 50-54° in summer), Rue des Bains 15 (Pl. C, 6).

British Consul, *Hugh S. London*, Rue du Rhône 1 (Pl. E, 4). — **American Consul**, *Lewis W. Haskell*, Rue Petitot 8 (Pl. E, 4).

English Church (*Holy Trinity*; Pl. F, 3), Rue du Mont-Blanc. — PRESBYTERIAN SERVICES in Aug. and Sept. in the Cathedral (Chapel of the Maccabees). — **American Episcopal Church** (Pl. F, G, 2; *Emmanuel Church*), Rue Dr. Alfred-Vincent.

Enquiry Office (*Bureau Officiel de Renseignements*), Place des Bergues 3 (*Pl. F, 3*; weekdays, 9-12 & 2-5); information concerning the *educational facilities* of Geneva supplied. — TOURIST AGENTS: Thos. *Cook & Son*, *Rue du Rhône 90* (excursions by rail, steamer, and motor-car).

Digitized by Google

Times of Admission. *Cathedral* (p. 261), free on weekdays 1-2, Sun. 11-12; at other times 25 c.; ascent of tower 1 fr. for 1-4 pers. — *Ecole d'Horlogerie* (Pl. E, 3; museum of the watch industry), in summer Mon.-Fri. 1-4 and Sun. 9-12. — *Musée Ariana* (p. 265), daily 10-6; adm. 1 fr., free on Sun. and Thurs. — *Musée d'Art et d'Histoire* (p. 263), daily (except Mon.) 10-12 & 2-5, in winter till 4.30; free on Sun. and Thurs., and on Sat. afternoon, 1 fr. on other days. — *Natural History Museum* (p. 263), open free on Mon., Wed., Thurs., and Fri. 2-5, on Sun. 10-12 & 2-5. — *Parc Mon Repos* (p. 260), daily (except Mon.) 10-12 & 2-5; closed in winter. — *University Library* (p. 262), exhibition-room open free on Sun. and Thurs. 1-4, at other times gratuity.

Geneva (1243′; pop. 140,000; many foreigners), Fr. *Genève*, Ger. *Genf*, capital of the small but populous canton of the same name, lies at the S. end of the lake, where the swift blue waters of the *Rhone* emerge from it. The Rhone divides the town into two parts. On the left bank, on a steep hill dominated by the cathedral towers, lies the *Old Town*, the seat of government and centre of traffic, which included the whole of Geneva till the demolition of the fortifications about the middle of the 19th cent., with the suburbs of *Plainpalais*, to the S.W., and *Les Eaux Vives*, to the E. On the right bank is the *Quartier St. Gervais*, with the suburb of *Les Pâquis* and wide belt of villas to the E. Geneva is a highly important commercial and financial centre, and is the seat of the Red Cross and the League of Nations. Watchmaking, introduced by the Frenchman Cusin in 1587, was already a flourishing industry in the 18th century. After Paris Geneva is perhaps the chief centre of French intellectual life.

Geneva appears in the 1st cent. B.C. as a town of the Allobroges (Cæsar de Bell. Gall., i. 6-8), whose territory became a Roman province. In 443 it became the capital of the Burgundian kingdom, with which it came into the possession of the Franks in 534; it was annexed to the new Burgundian kingdom (p. 246) at the end of the 9th cent., and fell to the German Empire in 1033. In 1034 Emp. Conrad II. caused himself to be crowned here as King of Burgundy. In the course of the protracted conflicts between the Bishops of Geneva, the imperial Counts of Geneva, and the Counts (afterwards Dukes) of Savoy, the citizens succeeded in obtaining various privileges. In 1518 they entered into an alliance with Fribourg, and in 1526 with Berne. Two parties were now formed in the town, the Confederates ('Eidgenossen', pronounced by the French 'Higuenos', whence 'Huguenots'), and the 'Mamelukes', partisans of Savoy.

In the midst of these discords dawned the Reformation, which Geneva zealously embraced. In 1535 the Bishop transferred his seat to Gex, and the following year the theologian *John Calvin* (properly Jean Caulvin or Chauvin), a refugee from Paris, who was born at Noyon in Picardy in 1509, sought an asylum at Geneva. He attached himself to *Guillaume Farel* of Dauphiny, who since 1532 had been the chief promoter of the new doctrines at Geneva, and soon obtained great influence in all affairs of church and state. In 1538 he was banished, but on his return three years later he obtained almost sovereign power and established a rigid ecclesiastical discipline. His rhetorical powers were of the highest order, and the austerity which he so eloquently preached he no less faithfully practised. In accordance with the spirit of the age, however, his sway was tyrannical and intolerant. *Castellio*, who rejected the doctrine of predestination, was banished in 1540, and *Michael Servetus*, a Spanish physician who had written against the doctrine of the Trinity ('De Trinitatis erroribus'), and was only a visitor at Geneva, was in 1553 condemned to the stake

Digitized by Google

by the Great Council (p. 263). In 1559 Calvin founded the Geneva Academy, which soon became the leading Protestant school of theology. He died on May 27th, 1564, and was buried in the common cemetery of Plainpalais (Pl. D, 4, 5).

The attempts made by the Dukes of Savoy at the beginning of the 17th cent. to recover Geneva were abortive. An attempt (the 'Escalade') to surprise the town on the night of Dec. 12th, 1602, led to the strengthening of the fortifications, for which contributions were received from the estates of Holland, the Landgrave of Hesse, and others who recognized the town as the bulwark of the Reformed Church.

In the 18th cent. Geneva was weakened by dissensions, often leading to bloodshed, between the privileged old families ('bourgeois'), who enjoyed a monopoly both of power and of trade, and the unprivileged and poorer classes ('natifs', 'habitants', and 'sujets'). Geneva was the birthplace of *Jean Jacques Rousseau* (1712-78), the most influential writer of his time, both before and during the French Revolution; his 'Emile' and 'Contrat Social', though burnt by the common hangman at Paris (1762) and Geneva (1763), were here too of great effect. In 1798 Geneva became the capital of the French *Département du Léman*, and in 1814 it joined the Swiss Confederation as the 22nd Canton. In 1846, under the leadership of *James Fazy*, the canton overthrew the Conservative government and adopted a democratic constitution.

From the Gare de Cornavin (p. 255) the broad Rue du Mont-Blanc leads to the lake. To the left is the handsome *Post Office* (Pl. E, F, 2), opposite which is a bust of Louis Favre (pp. 123, 301), the engineer. Farther on, to the left, is the Gothic *English Church* (Holy Trinity; Pl. F, 3). From the end of the Rue du Mont-Blanc the handsome —

***Pont du Mont-Blanc** (Pl. F, G, 3, 4), built in 1862, the highest of the seven Rhone bridges, leads to the Jardin Anglais (p. 260). Between it and the *Pont des Bergues* is *Rousseau's Island* (Pl. F, 3), with a bronze statue of Jean Jacques Rousseau, by Pradier (1834). By the third bridge, the *Pont de la Machine* (Pl. F, 3, 4), is the central station of the electricity works. The bridge (recently rebuilt) over the island between the Place St. Gervais and Place Bel-Air (Pl. E, 3, 4) was the only bridge at Geneva till the beginning of the 19th cent. and still carries the most traffic. The *Tour de l'Ile* has been preserved as a relic of the mediæval fortifications. — Farther down is the monument *Pont de la Coulouvrenière* (Pl. D, 4), crossing the Rhone from the Promenade St. Jean.

Extending N.E. along the lake from the Pont du Mont-Blanc is the *Quai du Mont-Blanc* (Pl. F, G, 3, 2), which commands a beautiful *View of the Mont Blanc chain, best on clear evenings (view indicator opposite the Rue des Alpes). The difference in height between Mont Blanc and the Aiguille du Midi, hardly perceptible at Chamonix, is well marked from this point.

On the left rises the sumptuous **Brunswick Monument** (Pl. F, 2), the mausoleum of *Duke Charles II. of Brunswick* (d. 1873), who, exiled from the duchy in 1830, spent the last years of his life at Geneva and left his fortune of twenty million francs to the town, on condition that a monument should be erected to him in the style of the Tombs of the Scaligers at Verona. The

Digitized by Google

design is by the architect Franel, the sculptures by Cain, Iguel, and others. There are two representations of the duke: a recumbent effigy on the sarcophagus beneath a marble baldacchino; and a bronze equestrian figure, which was intended to crown the baldacchino but proved too heavy.

Farther on is the *Kursaal* (Pl. G, 2; p. 257), behind which is the *American Church* (p. 257). Beyond the *Jetée des Pâquis* (Pl. G, H, 2), at the end of which is a lighthouse (fine view of the town), the quay passes the **Palais des Nations** (Pl. n; G, 1), formerly the Hôtel National and now the headquarters of the *League of Nations,* founded by the delegates to the Peace Congress at Versailles on June 28th, 1919. The permanent secretary-general is the Hon. Sir Eric Drummond, K.C.M.G., C.B. — The Quai du Mont-Blanc ends at the pretty *Parc Mon Repos,* bequeathed to the town in 1899. The mansion belonging to it contains a small picture gallery and ethnographical collection (adm., see p. 258). Near the house, against the garden wall, is a monument to Genevese soldiers, by Angst (1920).

On the South Bank of the Lake, near the Pont du Mont-Blanc, is the *National Monument* (Pl. G, 4), a bronze group by R. Dover (1869) commemorating the adherence of Geneva to the Confederation (p. 259). — Adjacent is the pleasant **Jardin Anglais** or *Promenade du Lac,* with a café-restaurant (p. 256) and bronze busts of the painters Calame and Diday. The *Grand Quai,* skirting the gardens, contains the most fashionable shops. — To the N.E., the *Quai des Eaux-Vives* (Pl. H, I, 4, 3) extends to the Parc des Eaux-Vives (p. 264).

In the lake opposite rise two huge erratic boulders of granite, the *Pierres du Niton* (Pl. H, 3, 4). A bronze plate on the farther rock is the standard bench-mark (1223′ above sea-level) of the Swiss trigonometrical survey. On the *Jetée des Eaux-Vives* (Pl. H, 3) a fountain with a jet 295′ high plays on Sundays and holidays in summer. — Near the quay is the *Salle de la Réformation* (Pl. H, 4), where the Assembly of Representatives of the League of Nations met in Nov. and Dec. 1920.

Up the hill-slope to the S.W. of the Jardin Anglais extends the Old Town (Pl. E, 4, F, G, 4, 5). Its chief streets are the *Rue du Rhône,* the 'Rues Basses' (i.e. the *Rue de la Confédération, Rue du Marché,* and *Rue de la Croix-d'Or*), and the *Rue de la Corraterie,* marking its W. boundary and leading from de Place Bel-Air to the Place Neuve (p. 261). Near the Corraterie, at the W. end of the Rue de la Confédération, is the *Fontaine de l'Escalade* (Pl. E, 4), in memory of the defeat of the Savoy night-attack in *1602 (p. 259).*

On the highest point of the old town (1325′), where stood a *Roman temple and* (from the 4th cent.) a Christian church, lies the —

Digitized by Google

Cathedral of St. Pierre (Pl. F, 5), a Romanesque building said to have been completed by Emp. Conrad II. (p. 258) in 1034; it was rebuilt in the Gothic style in the 12-13th cent., and was disfigured in 1752 by a Corinthian portico. It has recently been restored. The spire, 223′ high, rising between the two low transeptal towers, dates only from 1899 and contains a peal of bells.

The verger (concierge) lives at Rue Farel 8. Adm. (see p. 258) by the side-door, to the S. of the choir. Organ-recitals, see p. 257.

The INTERIOR, consisting of nave, aisles, choir, and transept, is notable for its beautiful proportions. In a chapel to the right of the choir is the monument of *Duc Henri de Rohan* (leader of the French Protestants under Louis XIII.), who fell at Rheinfelden in 1638, of his wife *Marguerite de Sully*, and of his son *Tancrède;* the black marble sarcophagus rests on two lions; the statue of the duke, in a sitting posture, by Iguel, is modern. Under the pulpit is a chair said to have belonged to Calvin. The beautiful Gothic stalls in the right aisle were executed by Florentine sculptors for the Chapelle des Florentins (now destroyed). Adjacent, near the chief portal, is a tablet in memory of *Agrippa d'Aubigné* (d. 1630 at Geneva, in exile), the confidant of Henri IV. of France. — Adjacent to the S.W. is the tasteful Gothic *Chapelle des Macchabées*, built in 1406 by Card. de Brogny and rebuilt in 1874-78.

Opposite the cathedral on the S. is the disused church of Notre-Dame-la-Neuve, dating from the early 13th cent. and known as the *Auditoire* (Pl. F, 5) since the Reformation. Calvin promulgated his doctrines in this buildings, and John Knox (p. 262) preached here in 1555-57; in 1874, when used as the consistory court, it was partly rebuilt externally. — Farther E. are the *Palais de Justice* (1709), once a hospital, and the *Collège de St. Antoine,* built by Calvin in 1559, which has preserved its original character and is now used as a cantonal school. The Place du Bourg-de-Four, to the S. of the Palais de Justice, is likewise of mediæval aspect. For the Promenade the St. Antoine, close by, see p. 263.

To the W. of the cathedral is the **Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. F, 5), a Renaissance building of the 16th cent., now cantonal offices. Instead of a staircase, an inclined plane ascends to the third floor. The council-hall contains frescoes of the 16th century. — Opposite is the old *Arsenal.* — The Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville and Rue des Granges contains several 18th cent. mansions.

Near by, Grand' Rue, No. 40, is the house in which *Jean Jacques Rousseau*, the son of a watchmaker, was born (1712; d. 1778 at Ermenonville near Paris). The house belonged to his grandfather, to whom Rousseau's mother was paying a visit at the time of her son's birth. His father lived at Rue Rousseau 27 (Pl. E, 3).

An archway adjoining the Hôtel de Ville leads to the terrace of *La Treille,* planted with chestnut-trees, which descends on the left to the Palais Eynard (p. 263) and on the right to the Place Neuve.

In the middle of the large PLACE NEUVE (Pl. E, 5) is an equestrian statue of *General Dufour* (1787-1875), leader of the Confederate troops in the War of the Sonderbund (p. xxxiv), by A. Lanz of Berne. *On the N. side of the* square are the building formerly occupied by

Digitized by Google

the *Musée Rath* (p. 263; the seat of the International Prisoners of War Bureau in 1914-18 and now used for various exhibitions), at the corner of the Rue de la Corraterie, and the **Theatre,** with a handsome façade and foyer, built by Gosse in 1877-79 in the style of the Paris Opera House. On the S.W. side is the *Conservatoire of Music.* — In the vicinity are the *Victoria Hall* (Rue Général-Dufour 14), bequeathed to the town by the late Mr. D. F. Barton, British Consul at Geneva, and built by Marc Camoletti in 1891-93, with a large concert-hall; the Rom. Cath. church of the *Sacré-Cœur,* once a freemasons' lodge; and the *Electoral Building.*

The great gates opposite the theatre open on the Promenade des Bastions (Pl. E, F, 5, 6), laid out as a botanic garden in 1816, with beautiful old trees. On the right is a statue of David by J. Chaponnière, a Genevese sculptor who died young in 1825. Along the main avenue are busts of the natural scientist F. J. Pictet de la Rive (1809-72), the botanists A. P. de Candolle (1778-1841) and Edm. Boissier (1810-85), the engineer J. D. Colladon (1802-93), the statesman A. Carteret (1813-89), and other citizens of Geneva.

On the other side, along the wall beneath the Treille (p. 261), is the ***Reformation Monument,** unveiled in 1917 and over 100 yds. long. In the centre are figures in high-relief of Calvin, Farel, Theodore de Béza, and John Knox. In front of the pilasters on either side are statues of the champions of the Reformation: Admiral Coligny, leader of the Huguenots, William of Orange, Stadtholder of the Netherlands, and the Great Elector of Brandenburg; Roger Williams, defender of the freedom of conscience in America, Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and Prince Stephan Boçskay of Siebenbürgen. Bas-reliefs between the pilasters depict the history of Calvinism. The architects of the monument were Monod, Laverrière, Taillens, and Dubois; the sculptors Landowski and Bouchard.

The **University** (Pl. E, F, 5, 6), which has occupied its present buildings since 1873, developed out of Calvin's academy (p. 259) and since the end of the 18th cent. has been famous also for the teaching of natural science. It has 70 professors and 1500 students (for the most part foreigners). The central block facing the Rue de Candolle, with a bust of the naturalist and biologist Karl Vogt (d. 1895) in front of the entrance, contains the lecture-rooms of the faculties of theology, law, and philosophy and for some of the natural science lectures. In the wings, connected with the main building by glass galleries, are housed the library (E.) and the natural history museum (W.).

The **Library,** founded about the middle of the 16th cent., contains 200,000 vols. and 3000 MSS. The Salle Ami Lullin on the ground-floor, *to the right of the staircase* (adm., see p. 258), contains 250 ancient and

Digitized by Google

modern portraits of reformers, statesmen, and scholars, either Genevese or connected with the history of Geneva, including a portrait of George Eliot at the age of 30, painted at Geneva in 1850. Valuable MSS. are exhibited in glass-cases: homilies of St. Augustine on papyrus (6th cent.); housekeeping accounts of Philip the Fair (1308) on wax tablets; many MSS. with miniatures, some of them captured at Grandson (p. 243); autographs. On an old reading-desk is a French Bible (printed at Geneva in 1588), bound in red morocco, and bearing the arms of France and Navarre, destined by the Council of Geneva as a gift to Henri IV., but never presented owing to his abjuration of Protestantism. — On the first floor is the reading-room.

The **Natural History Museum** (adm., see p. 258) contains Delessert's collection of conchylia; Pictet's collection of fossils; De Saussure's geological collection; Melly's collection of coleoptera; fauna of the environs of Geneva; crystals from the Tiefen Glacier (p. 131), etc.

The *Ecole de Chimie* (Pl. F, 6) and *Ecole de Médecine* (Pl. D, 6) are in the S. quarter of the town. The *Cantonal* and *Maternity Hospitals* are also attached to the faculty of medicine. Near the Cantonal Hospital (comp. Pl. F, 6) is a monument erected in 1903 as an act of reparation to Michael Servetus (p. 258).

The *Palais Eynard* (Pl. F, 5), to the E. of the Bastions, erected in 1817 by Eynard, the Philhellenist, contains a collection of Swiss fauna (open on Sun. & Thurs. 10-12 & 2-5; entrance from the Rue de la Croix-Rouge). Adjoining the house is a monument with a bust of Eynard. The *Athénée* (Pl. F, 6), to the S.E., contains a library of works on art, and a permanent exhibition of art (50 c.).

Close by, in the Rue de la Promenade-du-Pin (Pl. G, 6), are the offices of the *International Committee of the Red Cross* (p. xxxv).

Farther E., below the *Promenade St. Antoine* (Pl. G, 5), on the site of an old bastion, with a memorial fountain for the writers Philippe Monnier and Gaspard Vallette, is the municipal museum of art and history (see below). To the S. of this is the *Ecole des Beaux-Arts* (Pl. G, 6), to the N. the *Observatory* (Pl. G, 5), and to the E. a bronze bust of R. Töpffer (p. 264), the Genevese humorist, and the *Russian Church*, with gilded domes.

The ***Musée d'Art et d'Histoire** (Pl. G, 5), a building in pale sandstone in the style of Louis XVI., erected in 1903-9 by Marc Camoletti, contains the municipal art-collection founded by the Russian general Rath (b. at Geneva in 1766, d. 1819), and the municipal collections of antiquities, weapons, and coins. Entrance in the Rue Charles-Galland. Adm., see p. 258.

Basement (reached from the first landing). Relief-model of the town of Geneva in the year 1850 (scale 1 : 250).

Lower Ground Floor. **Arts & Crafts.** Rooms **1-6**: Lace, embroideries, ornaments, textiles, enamels, ceramics, objects in wrought iron and bronze. — Room **7**: Musical instruments. — Room **8**: Engravings (110,000 prints). — Room **9**: Library.

Upper Ground Floor. **Antiquities.** Room **11**: Prehistoric antiquities; lacustrine objects. — Room **12**: Egyptian, Coptic, Phœnician, and Cyprian antiquities. — Room **13** and the adjacent galleries **13 a** and **13 b**: *Collections of W. Fol, the archæologist (d. 1889): Greek, Roman, and Etruscan antiquities. — Room **14**: Roman and Celto-Germanic antiquities. — Room **15**: Ceiling from the Geneva mansion of the Bishop of Nice (15th cent.) and windows from the choir of the Cathedral (p. 261); in the

Digitized by Google

glass-case, church plate of the 12-15th centuries. — Room **16**: Ceiling from a Geneva private house: furniture, weapons, and various objects of the 16th and 17th centuries. — Room **17**: Panelling (17-18th cent.) from a council-chamber in the Geneva town hall. — Room **18**, a drawing-room from the château of Cartigny (end of 18th cent.). — Room **19**: Jewellery, watches, brass (16-18th cent.); porcelain, faience. — Room **20**: Chinese and Japanese porcelain and bronzes. — Room **21**, with furniture from the castle of Zizers (p. 71; end of 17th cent.). — Room **22**, with a 15th cent. ceiling, contains the collection of weapons, which is closely allied with the history of the town. — Room **24**: Historical mementoes. — Room **25**: Modern sculptures, including *Aug. Rodin*, The thinker, 'The man with the broken nose' (bronze mask). — We ascend to the staircase on the left.

Mezzanine Floor. — Room **33** (gallery of R. 22): Swiss uniforms. — Room **32**: Collection of coins, particularly Genevese coins and medals. — Retracing our steps, we turn to the right into Room **34** (gallery of R. 19): Swiss pewter and ceramics. — Rooms **35-38**: Rooms from the castle of Zizers (see above).

First Floor. **Picture Gallery.** The Genevese School of the 19th cent. deserves special attention. A few sculptures are included. On the upper landing are two bronze groups by *J. J. Pradier*. The ante-room contains a few antique sculptures. — Room **39** (l.): Sculptures by *J. J. Pradier* (of Geneva; 1792-1852); three tapestries from the Fol Collection. — Room **40**: Paintings by the Genevese artists *Jean* and *Jean Daniel Huber* (d. 1786 and 1845), *P. L. de la Rive* (d. 1814), *R. Gardelle* (d. 1766), and *Saint-Ours* (d. 1809). — Room **41**: Works by the three precursors of the modern Genevese school, *A. W. Töpffer* (d. 1847), *F. Massot* (d. 1849), and *J. L. Agasse* (d. 1849). — Cabinet **41 a** (l.): Water-colours and drawings by the Genevese painter and humorous writer *Rudolphe Töpffer* (1799-1846). — Cabinets **41 b**, **42 a**, **42 b**, **43 a**: Miniatures, drawings, plaquettes, water-colours, and pastels. — Room **42**: Works by *François Diday* (of Geneva; 1802-77), founder of the school of Alpine landscape (108. Oak and reed) and by the historical painter *J. L. Lugardon* (d. 1884). — Room **43**: Landscapes by *Alexandre Calame* (of Vevey; 1810-64), Diday's chief pupil (63. Summer; 67. Lake of Lucerne); genre-paintings by *Benjamin Vautier* (1829-99), who worked at Düsseldorf, and a few paintings by *L. Robert* (p. 234). — Room **43 b**: Pastel portraits, mostly by *J. E. Liotard* (of Geneva; 1702-89), including 439. Mme. d'Epinay, Rousseau's patroness; two excellent busts by the French sculptor *J. H. Houdon* (1741-1828). — Rooms **44-48**: Works by Genevese and other Swiss painters, *A. van Muyden* (d. 1898), *Aug. Baud-Bovy* (d. 1899), *E. Duval* (d. 1914), *H. Sandreuter* (d. 1901), *Rud. Koller* (d. 1905), *Barth. Menn* (d. 1893), *Ferd. Hodler* (d. 1918), etc. — Cabinet **49 a** (adjoining R. 47): *Konrad Witz* (p. 7), Two wings of an altar-piece painted on both sides, with a view near Geneva and Mont Blanc (1444). — Room **49**: Netherlandish and Spanish painters of the 17th cent., including *B. van der Helst* (173, 174), *A. van Ostade* (280), *Unknown* (410. Man laughing), and *Velazquez* (?; 386, 387). — Room **50**: Italians of the 16-17th cent. (114. *Domenichino*?, Triumph of David). — Rooms **51** and **52**: French painters of the 17-19th cent., including 212. *Mme. Vigée-Lebrun*, Mme. de Staël as Corinna; 432 a. *Quentin de la Tour*, Portrait; 270 b, c. *Nattier*, Portraits; 78. *Philippe de Champaigne*, Death-bed of a nun; several *Corots* in R. 52. — Cabinet **51 a**: Drawings and water-colours. — Cabinet **51 b**: Medals by *Antoine Bovy* (of Geneva; 1795-1877), who worked at Paris, and *Hugues Bovy* (of Geneva; 1841-1903). — Room **53**: Plaster casts.

A visit to the *Parc La Grange* (Pl. K, 3) or the **Parc des Eaux-Vives** (Pl. K, 2; restaurant, see p. 256), both noted from their groves of old trees, may be made by tram (p. 256; Nos. 2, 9) or by motor-launch (p. 257) from the Quai du Mont-Blanc.

At 'La Jonction' (Pl. A, 5), below the town, the grey glacier-water of the *Arve* joins the blue Rhone. — On the opposite bank

Digitized by Google

lies the *Bois de la Bâtie* (Pl. A, B, 6; restaurants), a tract of woods and meadows affording a pretty view of the town. Tram No. 2, see p. 256.

Even the non-technical visitor will be interested by the **Municipal Power Station** (Forces Motrices; Pl. D, 4), which utilizes the swift current of the Rhone to raise water from the lake to reservoirs in the Bois de la Bâtie and at Bessinge (N.E. of Geneva). The great hall, containing twenty turbines each of 800 h.p., is open to the public. The Bois de la Bâtie reservoir (147′ above the level of the lake) provides the town with drinking water, while the Bessinge reservoir (393′ above the lake) delivers water at high pressure for manufacturing purposes. — The electric lighting and power station (12,000 h.p.) is 3½ M. downstream at Chèvres.

To the Ariana. — Two tramway-routes (Nos. 7, 8; comp. p. 257): either to the *Pregny-Ariana* halt on the Chantepoulet-Ferney line, at the upper entrance to the park (25 c.); or to the *Ariana* halt on the Place du Molard-Versoix line, at the lower entrance, near the motor-boat-pier (p. 257; Restaurant Lacustre, close by).

The ***Ariana,** bequeathed to the town by Gustave Revilliod (d. 1890), the Genevese author and named by him after his mother, is visited not only for its museum and the donor's art-collections, but also for its extensive park (open from 9 a.m. daily) and glorious view of the lake and the Alps.

The *Museum* is a handsome Renaissance building, with beautiful interior decoration. Adm., see p. 258.

On the Ground Floor are marble sculptures, lace, and 17th cent. tapestries; Chinese and Japanese porcelain, inlaid work, wood and ivory carvings, bronzes, European porcelain and faience, antique vases. — First Floor. Old furniture, weapons, stained glass. Four rooms with old and modern paintings: in the 1st room, to the left of the stairs, note the flower and still-life pieces by Netherland masters; in the 2nd room, to the left of the 1st, landscapes by *Diday*, *Calame*, *Duval*, etc., animal pieces by *Humbert* and *Delarive*, genre paintings by *Vautier*, *S. Durand*, *Töpffer*, etc.; in the 3rd room, portraits and an antique head of Venus; in the 4th, Italian, Netherlandish, and Spanish paintings (many copies), including **Raphael's* Madonna of Vallombrosa (repetition of the Madonna del Cardellino at Florence) and *Memling's* Salome with the head of John the Baptist. — On the other side of the large hall: pictures and drawings by *Horace Revilliod;* pastels; engravings (10,000 prints); old printed books and MSS.; glass, Oriental bronzes and earthenware, old Genevese pewter, silver and gold plate, coins, etc. Splendid view from the balcony.

In the park, at the back of the former dwelling-house, is Revilliod's grave, shaded by old trees. Close by is a deer-enclosure. — The lower part of the park is laid out as a *Botanic Garden*, with a section for Alpine plants. The collections of the *Conservatoire Botanique*, by the lake, are open from Mon. to Fri. 2-5. — On the Pregny road, above the Ariana, is the *International Labour Office*, occupying the former Institut Thudichum.

On the hill of **Pregny,** ¼ hr. N. of the Ariana, is the *Château Rothschild*, built for Baroness Adolphe Rothschild (d. 1907) in 1858 by the English architect Stocks. The Versoix tram passes the lower entrance of the beautiful park (tickets of admission issued at the Geneva hotels).

Digitized by Google

From Pregny-Ariana the tram next passes the pretty villages of *Petit-Saconnex* (left) and *Grand-Saconnex*, crosses the French frontier near the *Tuilerie*, and reaches (4 M.) **Ferney**, officially *Ferney-Voltaire* (Hôtel de France; Truite), a village founded by Voltaire in 1758. Opposite the terminus is a bronze statue of Voltaire ('Au Patriarche de Ferney, 1694-1758-1778'), by E. Lambert (1890). The street straight on from the terminus, then to the left, leads to the (1/2 M.) *Château* erected by Voltaire and occupied by him till shortly before his death in 1778, now containing memorials of the founder (open on Wed. afternoons in summer; closed in 1921). Over the former chapel is the inscription: 'Deo erexit Voltaire'. Beautiful view from the garden-terrace. — From Ferney a steam-tram runs in 40 min. to (10 M.) *Gex* (p. 270).

Among the numerous TRAMWAYS serving the environs of Geneva (comp. pp. 256, 257) the following may be mentioned. No. 9, viâ *La Belotte* (3 1/2 M.; pension-restaurant, with garden by the lake) and *Collonge-Bellerive* (p. 272; 60 c.) to *Hermance* (4 1/4 M.; p. 272; 1 fr. 10 c.). — No. 10, viâ La Belotte and *Corsier* to *Douvaine* (7 3/4 M.; 1 fr. 45 c.), a small French town. — No. 12, from **Carouge** (Collonges tramway, see below), an industrial suburb of Geneva, founded by Duke Victor Amadeus III. of Savoy in 1780, viâ the Place du Molard and the Gare des Eaux-Vives to *Chêne-Bourg* (Restaurant Pellet), *Annemasse*, and *Etrembières* (Salève; see below). — No. 13, viâ Carouge to **St. Julien-en-Genevois** (5 3/4 M., 80 c.; Hôtel de France, R. from 5, B. 1 1/2, L. or D. 6 fr.; Cheval Blanc), a small French town, a station on the line from Bellegarde to Le Bouveret, whence the *Pitons* (3 hrs.; see below) may be ascended viâ Beaumont. — No. 15, viâ *Bernex* (4 1/4 M.) to *Chancy* (10 3/4 M.; 1 fr. 40 c.; a station on the P.L.M. from Geneva to Bellegarde), a line serving the Bois de la Bâtie (p. 265).

TO THE SALÈVE. — (1). Tramway (No. 12; p. 257) viâ *Annemasse* to *Etrembières* (5 1/4 M., see above and pp. 257, 301) in 3/4 hr. (80 c.); thence viâ *Mornex* and *Monnetier-Mairie* (junction of the Veyrier line) to *Treize-Arbres* in 1-1 1/4 hr. — (2). Tramway (3 1/2 M., in 25 min.; 65 c., return 1 fr. 10 c.) from the Cours de Rive (Pl. G, 5) viâ *Florissant* to *Veyrier* (Hôt. Beau-Séjour), a village prettily situated at the foot of the Salève (the tramway proceeds viâ *Bossey* to *Collonges*, 2 1/2 M., see p. 267). From Veyrier electric rack-and-pinion railway viâ *Monnetier-Eglise* and *Monnetier-Mairie* to *Treize-Arbres*, 3 3/4 M. in 1 hr.; fare from Veyrier to Treize-Arbres 9 fr. 90 c. (French money), return-ticket, with optional descent to Etrembières, 15 fr. 40 c., half-price on Thursdays.

The **Salève**, a long hill of limestone rock, to the S.E. of Geneva, on French territory, is a favourite resort. It consists of two portions, separated by the valley of Monnetier: N.E. the *Petit-Salève* (2962′), and S.W. the *Grand-Salève* (4290′), adjoined by the *Petit* and *Grand Piton* (4525′). — From ETREMBIÈRES the railway runs past the old ivy-mantled castle and ascends the slope of the Petit Salève, viâ the stations of *Bas-Mornex* (1394′) and *Haut-Mornex* (2230′), to the junction at *Monnetier-Mairie*. **Mornex** (2200′; Hôt. de l'Ecu-de-Savoie; Hôt. Château de Mornex, 45 beds; Hôt. Beau-Site; Pens. des Glycines, with tablet in memory of the visits of Wagner in 1856 and Ruskin in 1863), a charming village on the S. slope of the Petit-Salève, is visited as a health-resort. Anglican services are held from June to August. — *From* VEYRIER *the* tramway crosses the Annemasse and Bellegarde *line, skirts the* extensive limestone-quarries of Veyrier, ascends *above the Pas de l'Echelle* (p. 267), passes through a tunnel

Digitized by Google

(120 yds.), and reaches (2 M.) **Monnetier-Eglise** (2376′; Grand-Hôtel du Parc & Hôtel du Château, 150 beds; Hôt.-Pens. Trottet, 60 beds from 5, B. 1¼, L. or D. 5 fr.; du Belvédère, 30 beds; des Alpes), situated in a depression between the two Salèves. From this point the Petit-Salève is easily ascended in ½ hr., the Grand-Salève in 1½ hr. (see below). — The line then goes on to the (2¾ M.) central station of **Monnetier-Mairie** (2625′; Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue, with full view of the Alps, 120 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 7 fr.), and thence ascends the partly wooded slopes of the Grand-Salève to the (3¾ M.) terminus at *Treize-Arbres* (3750′; Buffet-Restaurant de la Gare; a little higher, Hôt.-Restaurant des Treize-Arbres). The height 5 min. beyond the hotel affords a beautiful survey of the Mont Blanc chain, the Lake of Geneva, the Jura, Cantons Geneva and Vaud, and a part of France (mountain-indicator). About 6 min. farther on, above the Grande Gorge (see below), is an observatory, erected in 1913. We now ascend the ridge, and in ½ hr. reach the *Crêt de Grange Tournier* (4290′), the highest point of the ***Grand-Salève,** whence we survey the Lake of Annecy also. The walk may be extended viâ *La Croisette* (see below) to the (1¼ hr.) *Pitons* (see p. 266). — *Veyrier* (p. 266) is the best starting-point for the ascent of the Salève on foot. We follow the *Pas de l'Echelle,* running below the tramway, then ascend a flight of 101 steps in the rock to (50 min.) *Monnetier-Eglise* (see above), whence a good road, to the right, winds up to (1½ hr.) Treize-Arbres. — A more fatiguing route ascends from *Bossey* (tramway-station, see p. 266), viâ *Crevin,* and through the *Grande Gorge,* by a steep and stony path, to the (2 hrs.) plateau. The route through the *Petite Gorge,* to the left of the Grande Gorge, is dangerous. — From *Collonges* (p. 266) there is a new path viâ *Corbes* and *Le Coin* (Chalet d'Orjobet), which near the plateau passes through the (1¾ hr.) *Grotte d'Orjobet.* Higher up we may turn to the right to (¾ hr.) *La Croisette* (see above), or to the left by a path ('Sentier de la Corraterie'), affording fine views and passing below the *Trou de la Tine,* to the (50 min.) upper end of the Grande Gorge (see above; to Treize-Arbres 3 hrs.).

On the E. Bank of the lake a walk (tramway from Cours de Rive to Vézenaz) may be taken along the Quai des Eaux-Vives, planted with plane-trees, to (1 hr.; 3½ M.) **Vézenaz** (garden-restaurants by the lake, at *La Belotte*); return to Geneva in 1¼ hr. viâ **Cologny** (Chalet-Restaurant des Alpes), with a charming view of the lake and the *Villa Diodati,* where Byron wrote 'Manfred' and Canto III. of 'Childe Harold' in 1816; or farther to the E. viâ *Vandœuvres* (tramway No. 11; p. 257) and (¾ hr.) *Chougny,* with a fine survey of Mont Blanc, to (35 min.) Cologny.

The long range of the ***Voirons** (4875′), to the N.E. of Geneva, commanding a superb view of the Alps of Savoy, the Jura Mts., etc., is another favourite point. Railway (Eaux-Vives Station, p. 255) viâ Annemasse (p. 301) *to (50 min.) Bons-St-Didier* (p. 272); thence a drive of 2½ hrs. *(omnibus in summer)* or a walk of 2 hrs. to the summit. On the E. slope, *190′ below the summit, is the Hôt.-Pens. de l'Ermitage* (June-Oct.; 50 beds).

Digitized by Google

in the midst of pine-woods, and 10 min. below it is the *Hôt. des Chalets*, with baths (80 beds), both well adapted for a stay. Charming walks to the (10 min.) view-tower on the *Calvaire* or *Grand Signal*, the highest point (4875′); to the (20 min.) old monastery (4590′) on the N.W. slope; to the *Crête d'Audoz*, an eminence $^1/_2$ hr. S.W.; and to the (1 hr.) *Pointe de Pralaire* (4630′), the S. peak (p. 305). — On the W. slope of the Voirons, 2 hrs. from Geneva (railway viâ Annemasse to St. Cergues, p. 272; thence bridle-path, 1 hr.), is the *Hôtel de Montauban* (2950′), commanding a charming view.

Motor Cars of the P.L.M. in summer from Geneva to the *Col de la Faucille* (p. 270; $2^1/_4$ hrs.; $15^1/_2$ fr., return 25 fr.) viâ *Divonne-les-Bains* (p. 270; $^3/_4$ hr.); or the cars of the Geneva-Besançon and Circuit of the Ain routes may be used.

From Geneva to *Bellegarde* (Lyons, Paris) and to *Annecy*, see *Baedeker's Southern France.*

67. The Lake of Geneva.

The **Lake of Geneva* (1220′), Fr. *Lac Léman*, the *Lacus Lemanus* of the Romans, is the largest of the Swiss lakes, 45 M. long, $8^1/_2$ M. broad between Morges and Amphion, 1095′ deep in places, and has an area of 224 sq. M., two-fifths of which belong to France. The water is transparent and of a deep blue colour. For centuries it has been a favourite theme with writers of every nationality (Byron, Voltaire, Rousseau, Dumas, etc.). On the N. side it is bounded by gently sloping hills, richly clothed with vineyards and orchards, and enlivened with smiling villages. To the E. and S. a noble background is formed by the long chain of the mountains of Valais and Savoy.

A phenomenon observed on the Lake of Geneva, and on other lakes also, consists in the so-called '*Seiches*', or fluctuations in the level of the water, probably caused by sudden alteration in the atmospheric pressure. The 'seiches longitudinales' run from one end of the lake to the other; the 'seiches transversales' cross from the Swiss to the Savoy side in 10 minutes. The highest longitudinal swell on record was over 6 ft. in height. — The *Temperature* of the lake near the surface varies from 45° in winter to 75° or 80° in summer; in the deeper parts it is uniformly 42-44°.

a. By Railway from Geneva to Lausanne and Villeneuve.

55 M. Swiss Federal Railway (being electrified) in $2^1/_4$-$3^3/_4$ hrs. (to Lausanne 1-2, to Vevey 2-3 hrs.); fares 15 fr. 5, 10 fr. 50, 6 fr. 85 c. (to Lausanne 10 fr. 10, 7 fr. 5, 4 fr. 60 c.; to Vevey 13 fr. 20, 9 fr. 20 c., 6 fr.). — The so-called 'tramway trains' between Geneva, Nyon, and Lausanne stop at a great many wayside stations. — Railway-tickets may be used for the steamers, and vice versâ (comp. p. 269).

Geneva, see p. 255. The train runs high above the lake, overlooking the hills on the E. bank with their numerous villas, above which rises in clear weather Mont Blanc. $2^1/_2$ M. *Chambésy* (station for Pregny, p. 265); $3^3/_4$ M. *Genthod-Bellevue*; 5 M. *Versoix* (p. 270); 8 M. *Coppet* (p. 270). — At ($10^1/_2$ M.) *Céligny* the Dôle (p. 270) becomes visible to the left. — $13^1/_2$ M. **Nyon** (p. 270), junction for Crassier and Divonne (p. 270). — $14^1/_2$ M. *Prangins* (p. 270). *We cross the Promenthouse* (p. 270).

Digitized by Google

16 M. *Gland* (1371′; Sanatorium du Léman). A tramway runs hence viâ ($2^1/_2$ M.) *Vich* to the large village of *Begnins* (1775′; Pens. Château du Martheray, 70 beds), a frequented summer-resort.

A road (motor-car to St. Georges viâ *Marchissy* in 1 hr.) leads N. from Begnins viâ *Burtigny* and *Longirod* to ($6^1/_2$ M.) *St. Georges* (3068′; inn) and thence (charming views) over the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Col du Marchairuz* (4757′; good hotel) to (3 hrs.) *Le Brassus* (p. 242).

19 M. *Gilly-Bursinel.* — 21 M. **Rolle** (rail. rest.; p. 271). On the hill to the left is the Signal de Bougy (p. 271). — $22^1/_2$ M. *Perroy.*

24 M. *Allaman* (1329′), with an old castle. Tramway viâ ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Aubonne* (1647′; Hôt. de la Couronne), an ancient little hill town, and (3 M.) *Montherod* (1952′) to (6 M.) Gimel (p. 271).

The train crosses the *Aubonne* and returns to the lake. 27 M. *St. Prex;* the village lies below, to the right (p. 271). From (30 M.) **Morges** (p. 271; buffet; station 8 min. from the pier) Mont Blanc is seen in all its majesty in clear weather, but it soon disappears. In the distance, to the N.W., is the château of Vufflens (p. 271). The line leaves the lake, crosses the *Venoge,* and joins the Neuchâtel railway (p. 243). — 35 M. *Renens* (Grand-Hôtel, 70 beds; Hôt. de la Gare; du Mont-Blanc).

$37^1/_2$ M. **Lausanne** (1476′; rail. restaurant), see p. 275.

The train crosses the *Paudèze* by an iron bridge (above, on the left, is the stone viaduct of the Fribourg railway, p. 252), threads a short tunnel, and skirts the vine-clad slopes of Lavaux (p. 271). — $39^1/_2$ M. *Pully.* — Beyond ($40^1/_2$ M.) *Lutry* is another short tunnel. — 41 M. *Villette;* $42^1/_2$ M. *Cully;* $43^1/_2$ M. *Epesses;* 46 M. *Rivaz;* 47 M. *St. Saphorin.* The train now quits the lake.

49 M. **Vevey** (buffet; p. 279). — 50 M. *La Tour-de-Peilz* (p. 280); 51 M. *Burier.* Beyond a tunnel is ($51^1/_2$ M.) *Clarens* (p. 282). Fine view of Montreux, Chillon, and the Dent du Midi.

$52^1/_2$ M. **Montreux** (p. 281). — $53^1/_2$ M. *Territet* (p. 283). — 54 M. *Veytaux-Chillon* (p. 284). Continuation of the railway to ($55^1/_2$ M.) *Villeneuve,* and thence to Martigny, see p. 286.

b. By Steamer along the North Bank.

Several steamers daily in summer. The express-steamers call at Thonon and Evian, on the S. bank. To *Nyon* in $1\text{-}1^1/_2$ hr. (3 fr., 1 fr. 50 c.; return-tickets 5 fr. 20, 2 fr. 60 c.); to *Ouchy* (for Lausanne) in $2^3/_4$-$3^1/_4$ hrs. (7 fr. 65, 3 fr. 85 c.; return 13 fr. 25, 6 fr. 65 c.); to *Montreux* in $4\text{-}4^3/_4$ hrs. (10 fr. 75, 5 fr. 40 c.; return 18 fr. 75, 9 fr. 35 c.); to *Villeneuve* in $4^1/_4$-5 hrs. (11 fr. 35, 5 fr. 70 c.). Circular trip 22 fr. 10, 11 fr. 5 c.; shorter trip 6 fr. 95, 3 fr. 50 c. — The steamer-tickets are available also for the railway and vice versâ, 1st class on the steamer corresponding to 2nd class on the railway. Kilometre tickets with 200 coupons are sold for 13 fr. — Restaurants on the steamers.

Geneva, see p. 255. The banks of the lake are clothed with rich vegetation and studded with charming villas. On the left we see the Ariana and the Château Rothschild at Pregny (p. 265). The

Digitized by Google

steamer stops at ($3^3/_4$ M.) *Bellevue*, for *Genthod*, lying to the right on the hillside, and at ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Versoix*.

$8^3/_4$ M. **Coppet** (Hôt.-Pens. du Lac; Café-Restaurant du Port), a little town with a large château, occupied from 1781 to 1804 by Necker, a Genevese who became finance minister to Louis XVI. His daughter, the celebrated Mme. de Staël (d. 1817), also resided here for some years. The château passed by inheritance to its present owner the Comte d'Haussonville. — An omnibus runs hence in 40 min. to *Divonne-les-Bains* (1542′; Grand-Hôtel, 450 beds), a fashionable French watering-place, reached also by railway from Nyon or by motor from Geneva (see p. 268).

11 M. *Céligny* (Hôt.-Pens. des Rives-d'Or) lies prettily on a hill a little inland. Farther on is the handsome château of *Crans*.

$13^3/_4$ M. **Nyon** (pop. 5291; Hôt.-Pens. des Alpes, 50 beds, P. from 10 fr., du Jura, 20 beds, plain, both at the station), a little town with various industries, was the *Noviodunum* of the Romans. It climbs picturesquely up a hill crowned by a 16th cent. castle, with five towers containing the municipal collection of antiquities (free on Sun. & Thurs., 1-3 or 4; at other times 50 c.). The terrace (Roman relics) and the fine Promenade des Marronniers afford a beautiful view of the lake and the Alps, with Mont Blanc.

A narrow-gauge railway (12 M. in 1 hr.; 6 fr. 20, 2 fr. 90 c.) leads from Nyon viâ *Trélex* (1676′), *Givrins* (1860′), and *Arzier* (2897′) to **St. Cergue** (3422′; *Gr.-Hôt. de l'Observatoire, with a splendid view, 190 beds from 6, B. 2, L. or D. 6, P. from 16 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Auberson, 140 beds from 3, D. $4^1/_2$, P. from 10 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Capt, 90 beds), frequented as a summer-resort and for its winter-sports. Thence we may ascend, diverging to the left 20 min. from the village, to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Chalet de Vuarne* (4340′) and viâ the *Col de la Porte* (5127′) to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) top of the ***Dôle** (5505′). The view (best in the afternoon) is picturesque and extensive, and Mont Blanc is seen in all its majesty. — From St. Cergue the railway goes on viâ the *Col de St. Cergue* (3973′) to the French frontier village of *La Cure* and thence to *Morez*.

The best route from Geneva to the Dôle is viâ the ***Col de la Faucille** (4341′; Couronne, 40 beds; Faucille, 45 beds), $7^1/_2$ hrs.' walk, reached by motor-car in summer (see p. 268) or by steam-tram from Ferney (p. 266) to ($6^1/_4$ M. in 40 min.) *Gex* (2126′; Hôt. du Commerce), a small French town at the foot of the Jura. From the col, which commands a superb view, we follow the Morez road to (4 M.) *La Vasserode* and then the tracks on the right to the top of the Dôle in $1^3/_4$ hr.

The express-steamers that call at Thonon and Evian now cross the lake to the Savoy bank (p. 272).

On the Swiss bank, among trees, is the large 18th cent. château of *Prangins*, occupied after 1815 by Joseph Bonaparte and now the property of Count Pourtalès. By the lake lies the village of *Promenthoux*, near the mouth of the *Promenthouse*. Farther on is *La Bergerie*, the property of Prince Napoleon, and the *Villa Prangins*, in 1919-21 the retreat of the ex-Emperor Karl of Austria. The Jura Mts. recede; the conspicuous peaks are the Dôle and (to the right of it) the *Noirmont* (5150′). The lake forms a semicircular bay, the banks of which, called *La Côte*, yield excellent wine.

Digitized by Google

21 M. **Rolle** (Hôt. de la Tête-Noire; Hôt. du Casino, on the lake), with 2079 inhab., has a 14th cent. castle with four towers, now occupied by the district offices and town library.

From Rolle to Gimel, 6½ M., tramway in 40 min. (1 fr. 30 c.; to the Signal de Bougy in 34 min., 85 c., return 1 fr. 30 c.). The tram starts from the harbour *(Rolle-Port)*, passes under the Federal Railway at *Rolle-Gare* (p. 269), and ascends along vine-clad hills, passing the stations of *Mont-Eglise* and *Bugnaux*. From the station of (4 M.) *Signal de Bougy* (2325′) a road leads E. to the (20 min.) *Hôtel du Signal de Bougy* (2493′; 45 beds from 3½, D. 4, P. from 10 fr.). The view from the belvedere, as well as that from the ***Signal de Bougy** proper, which may be reached in 5 min., commands the lake, the Savoy Mts., and Mont Blanc. We may descend in 25 min. to *Montherod* (p. 269). — The tramway goes on viâ (5 M.) *Essertines* to (6½ M.) **Gimel** (2395′; Gr.-Hôt. des Bains, 140 beds; Union), a summer-resort of the Genevese.

On a promontory lies (28 M.) *St. Prex* (Hôt. du Mont-Blanc), with remains of old fortifications.

30½ M. **Morges** (Hôt. du Mont-Blanc, 50 beds from 3½, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 11 fr., good; Couronne; du Port), a town of 4672 inhab., at the mouth of the *Morges* brook. The 13-14th cent. castle, in a park, is used as an arsenal. The Hôtel de Ville, with an old tower, is 17th century. The casino on the quay commands a beautiful view of the Savoy Mts. across the lake. Mont Blanc is seen in its full splendour through a valley on the S. bank and in calm weather is mirrored in the lake.

From Morges to Bière, 11¾ M., railway in 1 hr. (4 fr. 25, 2 fr. 80 c.). — 2 M. *Vufflens-le-Château.* The castle, in the lower part of the village, with five towers, one of which is 164′ high, is said to date in parts from the 10th century. — We next pass (3 M.) *Bussy*, (4½ M.) *Yens* (beyond which, to the left, is the modern château of *Chardonney*), (7 M.) *Apples* (branch-line to *L'Isle* in the Venoge valley), and (9½ M.) *Ballens.* — 11¾ M. **Bière** (2285′; pop. 1200; Hôt. Guillaume Tell), with a large artillery training-camp.

33½ M. *St. Sulpice*, with a Romanesque church (11th cent.).

37¼ M. **Ouchy** (1245′; hotels, see p. 275) is the port of Lausanne, with which it is connected by a cable railway (p. 276; 3 min. from the pier; porter 50-75 c.) and tramway.

The slopes rising to the E. of Lausanne are named *Lavaux*, and yield good wine (Dézaley the best). Beyond (38½ M.) *Pully* opens the valley of the *Paudèze*, with the two railway viaducts mentioned at pp. 252, 269. 39¾ M. *Lutry* (Hôt. de la Ville). The amphitheatre of mountains becomes grander as the steamboat proceeds: the Rochers des Verraux, Dent de Jaman, Rochers de Naye, Tour d'Aï and Tour de Mayen, Grand Muveran, Dent de Morcles, and Dent du Midi; between the last two, to the S.E., the Catogne, and in the background the snowy pyramid of the Grand Combin. — At (43 M.) *Cully* (Hôt. de la Ville), chief village of the Lavaux district, is a monument to Major Davel (p. 278), who was born there. The *Mont de Gourze* (3051′), crowned with a ruined tower (wide panorama), is ascended hence in 1¾ hr. — 45½ M. Rivaz-St-Saphorin.

Digitized by Google

48½ M. **Vevey,** with three piers (see p. 279).

Passing La Tour-de-Peilz, the steamer calls at (52 M.) *Clarens* (p. 282), (53 M.) **Montreux** (p. 281), and (54 M.) *Territet* (p. 283), and then, beyond the castle of Chillon, at (56 M.) *Villeneuve* (p. 286).

The terminus is (50½ M.) *Le Bouveret,* to the W. of the mouth of the Rhone (see p. 274).

c. By Steamer along the South Bank.

STEAMER from Geneva to *Le Bouveret,* several times daily, in 4¾-5 hrs. (fare 12 fr. 20 c. or 6 fr. 10 c.; return-tickets 21 fr. 25, 10 fr. 65 c.). Express-steamers (see p. 269) run also to Thonon and Evian. The steamer tickets are not available for the railway. — RAILWAY (P.L.M.; from the Eaux-Vives station) to (42 M.) *Le Bouveret* in 3¾-4½ hrs. (fares 14 fr. 35, 9 fr. 45 c., 6 fr., French money). Stations: 3½ M. *Annemasse* (p. 301); 7½ M. *St. Cergues;* 10 M. *Machilly;* 12½ M. *Bons-St-Didier* (ascent of the Voirons, see p. 268); 16 M. *Perrignier;* 18 M. *Allinges-Mésinges* (see below); 22½ M. *Thonon-les-Bains* (see below); 26½ M. *Amphion-les-Bains* (p. 273); 28 M. *Evian-les-Bains* (p. 273); 28½ M. *Bains d'Evian;* 31½ M. *Lugrin-Tourronde* (p. 274); 35 M. *Meillerie* (p. 274); 38½ M. *St. Gingolph* (p. 274); 42 M. *Le Bouveret* (p. 274).

On leaving the quay the steamer affords a fine survey of Geneva with its villas. It touches at *Cologny, La Belotte-Vézenaz, Bellerive* (Park Hotel, with restaurant and tea-room, 15 beds, P. from 18 fr.; comp. p. 256), station for *Collonge.* Then *Corsier* and *Anières.* At (8¾ M.) *Hermance* (Pens. Gillet), with a 12th cent. tower, the brook of that name forms the boundary between the Canton of Geneva and Savoy (France).

Then *Tougues,* with the château of *Beauregard,* and *Nernier.* Beyond (15½ M.) *Yvoire,* with its old castle, the lake suddenly expands to its greatest width. Stations: *Sciez* and *Anthy-Séchex. Les Allinges* (2336′) appears on the hill, with its ruined castles (10th cent.) and its pilgrimage-chapel.

25½ M. **Thonon-les-Bains.** — HOTELS. **Gr.-Hôt. du Parc,* 200 beds from 9, B. 3, L. or D. 12 fr., **Gr.-Hôt. des Bains,* 45 beds from 10, B. 3, L. or D. 8, P. from 20 fr., both finely situated above the lake (closed in winter); *de Thonon & Terminus,* B. 2, L. or D. 5 fr., *de France,* R. from 5, B. 1½, L. or D. 5 fr., both at the station; *de Paris,* R. from 6, B. 1¾, L. or D. 7 fr.; *de l'Europe,* Place du Château, 45 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. or D. 5 fr.

Thonon-les-Bains (1400′; pop. 7000), rising picturesquely from the lake, the capital of the ancient province of *Chablais,* possesses handsome new buildings and a lofty terrace in the upper town, the site of a castle of the Dukes of Savoy which was destroyed by the Bernese in 1589. (Cable tramway from *Rives,* the lower town.) The *Etablissement Thermal,* with chalybeate springs and a large park, and the *Casino* lie to the S.W. of the town.

FROM THONON TO TANINGES, 30½ M. The road (motor-cars, see p. 274) ascends the pretty VALLEY OF THE DRANCE to (7 M.) *Pont de Bioge* (1770′), at the mouth of the *Brevon.* It then follows the left bank of the *Drance de Morzine,* here joined by the *Drance d'Abondance* (p. 273), and at the village

Digitized by Google

of *La Baume* crosses by the (11 M.) *Pont de Gys* to the right bank, along which it runs to *Le Biot* and (15½ M.) **St. Jean-d'Aulph** (2595′; Lion d'Or), with the ruins of a Cistercian monastery founded in 1094. At (18½ M.) *Pont des Plagnettes* (inn), near the village of *Montriond* (see below), the road returns to the left bank and ascends in windings (to the left a branch-road to Morzine, see below) to the (23½ M.) hamlet of *Les Gets*, near the **Col des Gets** (3845′). We then descend through the ravines of the *Arpettaz* and *Foron* to (30½ M.) *Taninges* (p. 305).

To Samoëns, an attractive expedition (guide not indispensable). At the fork beyond the bridge of Montriond (see above), we diverge to the left to (21 M.) **Morzine** (3105′; Hôt. de la Poste; des Alpes), a prettily situated village and summer-resort. From Morzine a bridle-path ascends through wood and over meadows to the (3¼ hrs.) **Col de Jouplane** (5635′; view), whence we descend, high above the wooded valley of the *Valentine* and passing several chalets, to (2 hrs.) *Samoëns* (p. 305).

A road leads from Morzine up the Drance valley to (4½ M.) *La Mouillette* (4920′), at its head, whence bridle-paths lead S. over the *Col de la Golèse* (5482′) to (4½ hrs.) *Samoëns*, and E. over the *Col de Coux* (6310′) to (5 hrs.) *Champéry* (p. 292). A somewhat longer, but very attractive route to Champéry ascends to the left near the Montriond bridge (1 hr. from St. Jean-d'Aulph, see above) to the (1 hr.) beautiful blue *Lac de Montriond* (3410′; Hôt. du Lac), whence we proceed past the (2 hrs.) chalets of *Lyndaret* to the (1½ hr.) **Pas de Chésery** (6575′), between the *Pointe de Chésery* (7380′) and the *Pointe de Mossettaz* (7493′; each ascended from the col in 1 hr.). From the col we descend either to the left (N.E.) through the wooded valley of the *Vièze de la Tine* to (1¾ hr.) *Morgins* (p. 291), or to the right (S.E.) viâ the *Lac Vert* and the *Porte du Lac Vert* to *Crosey* and (2½ hrs.) *Champéry* (p. 272).

To Morgins, 26½ M. The road diverges to the left from that to St. Jean-d'Aulph at (7 M.) *Pont de Bioge* (p. 272) and ascends on the right bank of the *Drance d'Abondance* through a romantic gorge. To the left, above, lies (11 M.) *Vacheresse*. Farther on we repeatedly cross the Drance. 17½ M. **Abondance** (3050′; Hôt. des Alpes), a summer-resort, with an old church. The *Pointe de Grange* (7998′; view) is ascended hence in 5 hrs. (guide). The valley now expands. From (21 M.) *La Chapelle-d'Abondance* (3310′; inn) the *Cornettes de Bise* (8000′) are scaled in 5 hrs. Over the *Col de Vernaz* to *Vouvry* (7 hrs.), see p. 289. The road then winds up through wood, passing (23½ M.) *Châtel* (3800′; Hôt. Bellevue) and (24¼ M.) *Vonne*, to the *Pas de Morgins* (4511′; Swiss frontier), whence it descends past the little *Lac de Morgins* (4490′) to (26½ M.) *Morgins* (p. 291).

The steamer passes the castle of *Ripaille*, to the N. of Thonon, where Duke Victor Amadeus VIII. of Savoy lived as a hermit before he became Pope Felix V. (1439-49). The promontory round which we now steer has been formed by the deposits of the *Drance*. In the bay to the E. lie the baths of *Amphion*, with a chalybeate spring, in a chestnut-grove (omnibus from Evian).

32¼ M. **Evian-les-Bains.** — Hotels (comp. p. v). **Royal*, 300 R. (150 with bath-room) from 15, B. 5, L. 20, D. 25 fr., **Splendide*, 200 beds from 10, B. 3, L. 10, D. 12, P. from 30 fr., both belonging to the Ritz-Carlton Co. and finely situated above the town; **Grand-Hôtel d'Evian*, on the lake, 100 beds from 20, B. 4, L. 14, D. 18, P. from 40 fr.; **L'Ermitage* (dietetic), high up, 80 beds from 15, B. 3, L. 10, D. 12 fr.; *du Châtelet*, 100 beds from 15, B. 2½, L. 8, D. 10 fr.—*Hôt. Beau-Site & du Lac*, 50 beds from 8, P. from 30 fr.; *de Paris & Beau-Rivage*, 150 beds from 5, B. 2, L. or D. 6 fr.; *Moderne*, 130 beds; *Continental & de la Paix*, 50 beds; *du Nord*, open all the year, 110 beds from 5, B. 1½, L. or D. 5 fr.

Motor Cars of the P.L.M. ply in summer viâ Thonon (p. 272), the Col des Gets (*p. 273*), Taninges (p. 305), Sallanches (p. 302), and St. Ger-

Digitized by Google

vais (p. 303) to *Chamonix* (p. 313), 71½ M. in 4½ or 8¼ hrs. (fares 60, 45 fr.; one-day return 75 fr.).

ANGLICAN SERVICES in June and September. — GOLF COURSE (9 holes) and tennis courts at the Parc des Sports, ¾ M. to the S.W. of the town.

Evian-les-Bains, a small town (3200 inhab.), picturesquely situated, is frequented mainly by French visitors of the higher class. Along the lake runs the well-shaded *Quai Baron-de-Blonay,* with the *Thermal Establishment* ('Source Cachat', containing bicarbonate of soda) and the *Casino-Theatre.* At the W. end is a statue of Gen. Dupas (1761-1823), a native of Evian, by Noël (1900); at the E. end, near the harbour, is the pretty *Jardin Anglais,* with a monument to the Roumanian prince Brancovan.

Railway to *Le Bouveret* and *Geneva,* see p. 272. Two stations: *Evian-les-Bains* and *Bains d'Evian,* ½ M. to the E. — The **Dent d'Oche** (7300') is often ascended from Evian. Road to (8¾ M.) *Bernex* (2920'), whence a bridle-path ascends to the (3 hrs.) *Chalets d'Oche,* on the S. side of the mountain. From the chalets a steep footpath leads to the (1 hr.) Refuge of the F.A.C. (7054') and the (20 min.) summit. Fine view.

On the lake, near (36 M.) *Lugrin-Tourronde,* is the old castle of *Blonay.* Opposite lies Lausanne (p. 275), picturesquely situated on the hillside. The hills of the S. bank, which the boat now skirts, become steeper and higher. In a romantic situation close to the lake is (38½ M.) *Meillerie* (Hôt.-Rest. Dumont; de la Couronne), with extensive quarries, where the railway is carried through a tunnel. Beautiful view near *Les Vallettes.*

43 M. **St. Gingolph** (Hôt. Suisse, 45 beds, du Lac, 35 beds, both good; de France, 60 beds; Pens. des Tilleuls; Les Serves, with mineral springs, 20 beds; Villa Eugénie, 1¼ M. to the E.), situated on a promontory opposite Vevey (p. 279), belongs half to Savoy and half to Valais, the boundary being the *Morge,* which flows through a deep ravine.

Interesting walk on the left bank of the Morge to (1¾ hr.) *Novel* (3100'; Hôt. du Grammont), whence we may ascend the **Blanchard** (4640'; with guide, 2 hrs.; *View), and descend on the W. side viâ *La Joux* to Meillerie, or return from Novel by the right bank of the Morge mostly through forest to St. Gingolph. — Ascent of the **Dent d'Oche** (see above; 5½ hrs., guide 23 fr.; interesting) from Novel viâ *Les Granges* and the Chalets d'Oche (see above). — The ***Grammont** (7145') is an attractive ascent of 5-5½ hrs. by the chalets of *Fritaz* and *La Chaumény,* then over grassy slopes, and finally over rough rocks. — To the E. of Novel a bridle-path leads round the W. and S. sides of the Grammont, and past the lakes of *Lovenex* and *Tanay,* in 7½ hrs. to *Vouvry* (p. 289).

45½ M. **Le Bouveret** (Rail. Restaurant; Hygiène Palace du Bouveret, P. from 14 fr.; Aiglon, 100 beds; de la Tour; Terminus; Bellevue; de la Forêt, 7 min. W., 75 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 11 fr.), terminus of both steamer lines, lies at the S.E. end of the Lake of Geneva, ¾ M. to the S.W. of the *mouth of the Rhone,* which has converted the adjoining land into a marsh. Its strong current, 'la Bataillère', may be traced for more than a mile in the lake. Railway to St. Maurice, see p. 289.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Cabs. *Motor Cabs* (Auto-Taxis) 1-2 pers. for 500 metres (545 yds.) 75 c., every 166 m. more 10 c.; 3-5 pers. for 375 m. 75 c., every 125 m. more 10 c.; at night (10-7) 1-5 pers. for 300 m. 75 c., every 100 m. more 10 c. — *Ordinary Cabs* (Voitures publiques) 1-2 pers. for 1/2 hr. 1 1/2, first hour 3, every hr. more 2 1/2 fr.

Tramways (fares 20-60 c.). **1.** *Ouchy* (Pl. B, 7; p. 271), Gare Centrale (Pl. B, C, 4), St. François (Pl. C, 4), *Pontaise* (Pl. B, C, 1). — **2.** *Montoie* (beyond Pl. A, 5), Gare Centrale, St. François, Beaulieu (Pl. B, 1), *Bergières* (beyond Pl. A, 1). — **3.** *Gare Centrale*, St. François, Gare d'Echallens (Pl. A, 3), *Prilly* (beyond Pl. A, 2). — **6.** *Gare Centrale*, St. François, Place du Tunnel (Pl. C, 2; cable railway to the Signal, p. 279), Ecole de Médecine (Pl. D, 3), *La Sallaz* (beyond Pl. E, 1). — **7.** *Gare Centrale* (Pl. B, C, 4), St. François, Ecole de Médecine (Pl. D, E, 3), Chailly, *La Rosiaz* (beyond Pl. E, 3). — **10.** *St. François* to *Port de Pully* (p. 271). — **11.** *Renens* (p. 269; beyond Pl. A, 2), St. François, Pully, *Lutry* (p. 271; beyond Pl. E, 5). — **12.** *Place du Tunnel*, Grand-Mont, *Montherond* (beyond Pl. C, 1; 90 c.).

Cable Railways (funiculaires). Between *Ouchy* and Lausanne every 1/4 hr. (fares 60, 30 c.), starting from the harbour at Ouchy (Pl. B, 7), stopping at *Jordils* (Pl. B, 6), *Mont-Riond* (Pl. B, 5), and *Sainte-Luce* (Pl. B, 4), and ending at the *Gare du Flon* (Pl. C, 4), beneath the Grand Pont (lift 5 c.). — To the *Signal de Lausanne* (p. 279), starting from the Rue du Vallon, 5 min. from the Place de la Barre (Pl. D, 2; tram No. 6), every 20 min. (fares 60, 40 c., there and back 80, 50 c.).

Amusements. *Theatre* (Pl. D, 4), Av. du Théâtre, plays in winter, operas and operettas in spring; *Kursaal-Variétés* (Pl. B, 3), Place Bel-Air; *Théâtre Lumen* (cinema), by the Grand Pont (Pl. C, 3). All of these have cafés-restaurants. — *Band* on Sun. at 10.30 a.m. and on Wed. evening (in summer) in the Place de Montbenon (Pl. C, 4). — *Trips on the Lake* from Ouchy harbour (Pl. A, B, 7): rowing-boat 1 fr. per hour, with boatman 2 fr.; sailing-boat with boatman 3 fr.; motor-boat 8 fr. — *Lake Baths* 10 min. N.W. of Ouchy (beyond Pl. A, 6), 50 c. incl. towel.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 4), Place St. François.

Booksellers. *E. Frankfurter*, Rue du Grand-Chêne 12 (Pl. C, 4); *F. Haeschel-Dufey*, Rue Centrale 3; *Payot & Cie*, Rue de Bourg 1; *Roussy* (English library), Rue de Bourg 2; *F. Rouge & Cie*, Rue Haldimand 6.

Enquiry Office, Galeries du Commerce, behind the post office; railway enquiry office at the station; *Office Suisse du Tourisme*, Place St. François 6; *Association Pro Lemano*, Rue du Grand-Chêne. — **Tourist Agents.** *Thomas Cook & Son*, Place St. François 16 (excursions by motor-car, carriage, and steamer).

English Church *(Christ Church)*, Avenue d'Ouchy (Pl. C, 5). — *Presbyterian Church*, Avenue de Rumine (Pl. D, E, 4). — *Wesleyan Church*, Rue du Valentin, Place de la Riponne (Pl. C, 2, 3).

British Consul, *Alfred J. L. Galland*, c/o Messrs. *Galland & Co.* (English-American bank, tourist office, and house agency), Place St. François 3 (Pl. C, 4). — **American Vice-Consul,** *Fletcher Dexter*, Rue du Grand-Chêne 12 (Pl. C, 4). — Anglo-American Club, adjoining the English Church.

Golf Course (9 holes), at En Marin (p. 279; also trams Nos. 13, 14, and 15); per day 5, week 20, month 50, season (Apr.-Nov.) 130 fr.

Times of Admission. *Cathedral* (p. 277), weekdays 9-12 & 1-6, in winter 10-12 & 1-4; organ-recital on Mon. and Thurs., 1 fr. — *Musée des Beaux-Arts* (p. 278), daily (except Mon.) 10-12 & 1.30-4 or 5; *Natural History Museum* (p. 278), Wed., Sat., and Sun. 10-12 & 1.30-4 or 5; exhibition-room of the *Library* (p. 278), Sun. 10-12 & 1.30-4 or 5.

Lausanne (pop. 68,533), the capital of Canton *Vaud (Waadt)*, *seat of the supreme* court of justice, occupies a beautiful situation *on the S.W.* spurs of the Grand Jorat, which descend to the

Digitized by Google

lake in terraces. The old quarters with their narrow streets, viz. the *Cité*, with the cathedral (1735′) and the castle, and the *Bourg*, with the Hôtel de Ville and the church of St. François (1584′), were formerly divided by the valley of the *Flon* torrent, but this has been partly filled up and built over. A circular road marks the limits of the old town, crossing the valley to the S.W. of the Bourg by the *Grand Pont*, a viaduct, 197 yds. long, built by Pichard in 1839-44. A second viaduct, the *Pont Chauderon-Montbenon* (Pl. A, B, 3; p. 279), 224 yds. long, built in 1903-5, unites the W. quarters of the town. The Collège, founded in 1537 by the Bernese, was raised to the dignity of a *University* in 1891 (1100 students); it includes a technical academy. Lausanne is a great educational centre, with excellent communal and private schools.

The Place St. François (Pl. C, 4), in which rise the church of *St. François* (1442), the handsome *Post Office*, and the *Cantonal Bank*, is the chief business, tourist, and tramway centre. In the Rue Benjamin Constant (former Promenade Derrière-Bourg), leading thence to the E., is a marble monument to the Vaudois poet *Juste Olivier* (d. 1876). From the N.E. corner of the square we may descend the steep Rue St. François and then ascend the Rue du Pont to the picturesque Place de la Palud (Pl. C, 3), or market-place, with the *Hôtel de Ville* (1458, rebuilt 1674) and a fountain of 1585. Thence we may ascend the covered *Market Steps* (169 in all) to the cathedral, a preferable route to which from the Place St. François leads by the busy Rue de Bourg, the Rue St. Pierre, and the *Pont Bessières* (Pl. D, 3), the third of the great bridges of Lausanne. The *Terrace* in front of the cathedral commands a view of the town, the lake, and the Alps.

The ***Cathedral** of *Notre-Dame* (Pl. C, D, 3; Protestant), begun in the 11th cent., dedicated by Pope Gregory X. in 1275 in the presence of the Emperor Rudolph of Habsburg, and restored from Viollet-le-Duc's plans since 1873, is an imposing building on massive early-Gothic lines, though the general design with the five towers is reminiscent of Romanesque art. The central tower over the crossing, with its graceful colonnade, is 47′ high. Only one of the W. towers was ever completed; the main portal below is 16th cent., but the statuary is modern.

The *Interior (entrance by the main portal; adm., see p. 276; verger at No. 5), 328′ long and 151′ wide, is distinguished by its noble proportions. The vaulting of the nave, 62′ high, is supported by clustered columns of different designs. Above the graceful triforium is another arcade, which serves as a framework for the windows. The choir, 98′ high, terminates in an apse. In the arcades of the choir-ambulatory appears an ancient form of pilaster-capital, a relic of the Burgundian-Romanesque style. Adjoining the N. aisle is the chapel of St. Maurice, used for service in winter, with modern glass. In the S. aisle are the *Apostle Door, with statues and reliefs, and carved choir-stalls of 1506. Among the monuments may be mentioned those (in the choir, to the left) of Count Otho of Grandson, who fell in 1328 in a judicial duel (hands on the cushion, a symbol of the ban;

Digitized by Google

statue accidentally deprived of its hands) and *Henrietta Stratford-Canning* (d. 1818), first wife of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, then minister to Switzerland (by Bartolini). The great *Rose Window in the S. transept contains 13th cent. glass representing the universe. — In 1536 a famous disputation took place in this church, in which *Calvin*, *Farel*, and *Viret* participated, and which resulted in the separation of Vaud from the Romish Church and the removal of the episcopal see to Fribourg (p. 248).

At the N. end of the Cité is the **Castle** (Pl. D, 2), originally the bishop's palace, built in 1397-1431, from 1536 to 1798 the residence of the Bernese governors, and now occupied by the cantonal government. By the S. wall is a statue, by Reymond de Broutelles (1898), of *Major Davel*, who was executed in 1723 for attempting to free the Vaudois from the Bernese yoke.

Below the Cité to the W., in the Place de la Riponne (Pl. C, 3), is the **Palais de Rumine,** built for the most part in 1898-1904 to house the *University*. Handsome staircase. Below the inclined approach on the left are a rock-drill and an iron shield used in boring the Simplon Tunnel. On the left is the cantonal *Musée des Beaux-Arts*, chiefly devoted to paintings by Vaudois and other French Swiss artists of the 19th century (see below). On the right is the *Cantonal and University Library*, with 320,000 vols. and valuable MSS. The *Natural History and Historical Collections* are on the upper floors. Adm., see p. 276.

Musée des Beaux-Arts. Room I (Salle Arlaud). Old Masters, including portraits of the French School of the 17-18th cent. *(Largillière* and *Rigaud).* — Room II (Salle Moderne). Landscapes by *Fr. Bocion* (1828-90) and *F. Hodler* (pp. 158, 159); animal pieces by *Eug. Burnand* (1850-1921) and *R. Koller;* portraits by *Ch. Giron* and *Ch. Vuillermet;* historical and genre paintings by *Alb. Ankcr* and *Baud-Bovy.* — Room III. Works by the historical painter *Ch. Gleyre* (1806-74); landscapes by *Fr. Diday*, *Al. Calame*, *Alfred Chavannes*, and *Girardet;* genre paintings by *B. Vautier.* — Room IV. Sculptures; also drawings and water-colours by *Gleyre*, landscapes by *P. Ducros* (1748-1810), and a large painting by *Eug. Burnand* (Flight of Charles the Bold after the battle of Morat). — Room V. Landscapes by *Em. David* (1824-91).

The most interesting of the other collections are the *Prehistoric and Archæological Museum* (finds from lake-dwellings at Morges); the *Historical Museum* (2nd floor), with Roman, Burgundian, and later antiquities; and the *Geological and Palæontological Museum*, with relief-models of the Matterhorn, Simplon, etc.

To the S. of the Palais de Rumine is the small Place de la Madeleine, with a statue of *President Ruchonnet* (d. 1893), by R. Lanz. — Several of the University Institutes are housed in separate buildings, e.g. the *Ecole de Chimie* (Pl. D, 2), the *Institut Agricole*, and the *Ecole de Médecine* (Pl. D, E, 3).

In the Promenade de Montbenon (1627′; Pl. B, 3, 4), which commands a charming view, is the **Tribunal Fédéral,** a pleasing building in the French Renaissance style (1886), which is now being *replaced by a new* building in the park of Mon Repos (Pl. F, 4). On *the steps in front is* a statue of William Tell, by A. Mercié, and the *staircase inside is* adorned with frescoes by P. Robert. At the E.

Digitized by Google

end of the promenade is a marble statue of the theologian *Alexandre Vinet* (d. 1847), by Reymond de Broutelles. The W. end is connected by a viaduct (p. 277) with the PLACE DE CHAUDERON (Pl. B, 3). The *Asile des Aveugles* (Pl. A, 2; 1663′), founded in 1843, lies a short distance to the W. — To the E. of the Cité is the *Cantonal Hospital* (Pl. D, 2).

The ***Signal de Lausanne** (2122′; Pl. D, 1), reached by a cable railway (p. 276), commands a famous view of a large part of the Lake of Geneva and of the Diablerets, Grand Muveran, etc. (view-indicator on the terrace; hotels, pensions, and restaurant, see p. 275). On the ridge behind the Signal extends the *Forêt de Sauvabelin*, with a lake used for skating in winter.

An electric railway runs from Lausanne (Place du Tunnel; Pl. C, 2) to *Moudon* (p. 247; 16 M. in 1½ hr., 2 fr. 80 c.), passing *Epalinges*, (4 M.) *En Marin* (golf-course, see p. 276), where a branch diverges for *Savigny*, (5 M.) *Le Chalet-à-Gobet*, (6 M.) *Ste. Catherine* (skating-lake), and (10½ M.) *Mézières*, where peasant-plays are performed in summer.

FROM LAUSANNE TO BERCHER, 14¼ M., narrow-gauge railway in 1½ hr. Near (2 M.) *Jouxtens* is a large lunatic asylum. 8¾ M. *Echallens* (2064′; pop. 1150), a market-town on the *Talent*, with an old castle, now a school. — 14¼ M. *Bercher* (2065′), a village with a large condensed milk factory (Nestlé's), pleasantly situated above the valley of the *Mentue*.

69. Vevey and Montreux and their Environs.

RAILWAY, see p. 268. Besides its own station (Gare, Pl. B, 3) *Vevey* has a secondary station at La Tour-de-Peilz (beyond Pl. D, 4). — STEAMERS, see p. 269. There are three piers at *Vevey:* Grand-Hôtel (Pl. A, 2), Marché (Pl. A, B, 4), and La Tour (Pl. C, 4). — A TRAMWAY skirts the bank of the lake from *Vevey* (Grand-Hôtel; Pl. A, 2) to *Montreux* and *Villeneuve* (1 hr.; cars every 8-16 min.).

Vevey.

Hotels. **Grand-Hôtel de Vevey & Palace* (Pl. a; A, 2), to the N.W. of the town, with grounds on the lake and swimming baths, 180 beds from 7, B. 2¼, L. 6½, D. 7½, P. from 18 fr.; **Hôtel des Trois-Couronnes* (Pl. b; C, 4), Quai Perdonnet, 130 beds from 7, B. 2¼, L. 7, D. 8, P. from 18 fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. du Lac* (Pl. c; C, 4), Quai Sina, 100 beds from 5½, B. 2, L. 5½, D. 7, P. from 16 fr.; **Hôt. d'Angleterre* (Pl. d; C, 4), Rue d'Italie, 120 beds from 4½, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 13½ fr.; **Park-Hotel Mooser* (Pl. e; C, 3), at Chemenin (1640′), 10 min. above Vevey, with grounds and view, 100 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 16 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. du Château* (Pl. g; C, 4), Rue d'Italie, 55 beds, with garden on the lake; *Beau-Séjour* (Pl. h; C, 3, 4), near the English Church, 60 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12 fr., good; *Hôt.-Pens. Nuss*, near the Grand-Hôtel, 48 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 5, D. 5½, P. from 12 fr., good; *Trois-Rois* (Pl. k; B, 3), Rue du Simplon, 20 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. de Famille* (a Protestant hostel), 60 beds; *de la Gare* (Pl. l; B, 3), by the station, 28 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr. — *Pens. L'Arabie* (Pl, q; A, 3), Quai d'Arabie, 35 beds; Pens. *Geymond, Rue des Communaux* 9, 18 beds, P. from 7½ fr.

In the environs of Vevey. AT LA TOUR-DE-PEILZ (p. 280): Hôt.-Pens. *des Alpes (Pl. f; D, 4)*, 80 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.;

Digitized by Google

good; *Hôt.-Pens. Comte* (Pl. m; D, 4), 60 beds, same prices; *Hôt.-Pens. Miremont*, 20 beds from 3, P. from 9 fr. — At CORSEAUX (1407'; p 281): *Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Réveil*, 45 beds; *Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Site*, 32 beds. — At CHARDONNE (1945'; p. 281): *Pens. Bellevue*, 50 beds. — On MONT PÉLERIN (p. 281; all open in winter also): **Hôt.-Pens. des Alpes* (2953'), 60 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 12 fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. du Mont-Pélerin*, 130 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 16 fr.

Restaurants (beer). *Cave du Château*, at the Hôt. du Château; *Café-Rest. du Dix-Août*, near the station. — CONFECTIONERS (with cafés). *Robert*, Rue du Lac 45; *Gehring*, Rue du Lac 37; *Blandin-Caflisch*, Rue d'Italie 54; *Dardel*, near the station; *Indiana* (tea-rooms), Quai Sina; *Mrs. Pinchard* (English tea-rooms), Grande Rue, La Tour-de-Peilz.

Baths, Quai de Plan (Pl. A, 3); hot baths, Quai Sina 5 (Pl. C, 4).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 4), Place de l'Ancien Port. — ENQUIRY OFFICE, Place de la Gare 5 (Pl. B, 3).

Motor Cabs for hire, with taximeter. — **Rowing Boats** for hire.

English Church *(All Saints'*; Pl. C, 4), at the E. end of the town. — ENGLISH PHYSICIAN, Dr. E. P. Hopkins.

Vevey (1220'-1263'; pop. 12,768), the *Viviscus* of the Romans, situated mainly on the left bank of the *Veveyse*, at its influx into the lake, is the second town in the Canton de Vaud, and has factories of cigars, infants' food and condensed milk (Nestlé's), and chocolate (Peter's). It is the scene of Rousseau's famous romance, the 'Nouvelle Héloïse' (1761). Near the pier of Vevey-Marché (Pl. A, 4) are the shady *Jardin du Rivage* (band in summer), the *Château Couvreu* or *de l'Aile*, and the *Casino du Rivage* (concerts). The *Quais Perdonnet* and *Sina*, to the E., with the Vevey-la-Tour pier (Pl. C, 4; p. 279), are sheltered from the N. wind.

Ascending the Grande Place (Pl. B, 4), with the *Grenette* (Corn Exchange) and the *Theatre* to the right, and then the winding Rue de Lausanne or the broad Avenue Ceresole, we reach the *Railway Station*, to the E. of which are the *Russian Church* (Pl. B, 3) and the *Musée Jenisch* (paintings, natural history collection, library, etc.; adm. 9-12 & 1-5, 50 c.). On the hill above the Russian Church is the church of *St. Martin* (Pl. B, 3), built in 1498.

In this church repose the remains of the regicides Ludlow and Broughton who died at Vevey in exile (marble tablet set up in 1693). The latter read the sentence to King Charles I. in 1649. Ludlow's house, which stood at the E. end of the town, was removed to make way for an addition to the Hôtel du Lac. A memorial tablet was erected in 1887 on the Quai Sina.

The terrace on which the church stands commands a beautiful view of the head of the lake, with the mouth of the Rhone and the Alps of the Valais; to the right, the Dent du Midi; to the left, the Dent de Morcles. — The bodies of the 68 British prisoners-of-war who died in Switzerland and are now buried in 11 different cemeteries are to be interred together in the *Cemetery* of Vevey (Pl. B, C, 3).

Adjoining Vevey on the S.E. is the little town of **La Tour-de-Peilz** *(3480 inhab.*; hotels, see p. 279). The old castle on the lake, *dating partly from* the 13-15th cent., is private property. In the *market-place is the* Liberty Fountain, by Courbet.

Digitized by Google

The Hill Resorts in the environs of Vevey are connected with the town by railways and cable tramways.

From the N.W. end of the town (Pl. A 2, 1; comp. the inset on the adjoining Map) a cable railway (nearly 1 M. in 24 min.; every 1/2-1 hr.; fare 1 fr. 10, there and back 1 fr. 65 c.) ascends viâ *Corseaux* (1407'; hotels, see p. 280) and *Chardonne-Jongny* (1945'; pension, see p. 280) to the top of the ***Mont Pélerin** (terminus 2644'; Café-Rest. du Pavillon), with view of the upper part of the Lake of Geneva, the Rhone Valley, the Savoy Mts., and Mont Blanc. The hotels (p. 280) lie above the station. Winter-sports.

From Vevey to Chamby, electric railway in 36 min. (2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 30; return-ticket 3 fr. 40, 1 fr. 95 c.). The trains start near the Federal station (Pl. B, 3) and ascend the hillside in curves. At (2 M.) **Hauteville** (1699') is an 18th. cent. château, with a fine park and views (fee to the gardener). — 2 1/4 M. **St. Légier** (1758'; Hôt.-Pens. du Roc, 45 beds from 4, B. 1 3/4, L. 4, D. 4 1/2, P. from 10 fr.; Pens. Richemont, 40 beds, P. from 9 fr.; Pens. du Chalet, 20 beds), a summer-resort and winter-sport centre, junction for Châtel-St. Denis (see below). Several houses in St. Légier and the adjoining village of (2 1/2 M.) *La Chiésaz* are adorned with humorous paintings by A. Béguin. — Above the railway, on the left, is the old castle of *Blonay* (2119'), dating from the 16-17th cent., with a tower of 1175, still in the possession of the De Blonay family. — 3 1/2 M. **Blonay** (2044'; Hôt.-Pens. de Blonay, 30 beds from 3 1/2, D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; Pens. Mon-Foyer, 20 beds), junction for Clarens (see p. 282). — Our line ascends the picturesque gorge of the *Baye de Clarens*. On the left, *Cornaux* and the *Mont-Riant* sanatorium. — 5 1/2 M. *Chamby* (2467'). Change carriages for Les Avants and Château-d'Oex (p. 285). — From Blonay a rack-and-pinion railway (3 M. in 42 min.; 3 fr. 40, there and back 4 fr. 60 c.) ascends viâ *Les Chevalleyres* (2542'; Hôt.-Pens. des Chevalleyres, 50 beds) and *Lally* (4059'; Pens. les Sapins) to the top of the **Pléiades** (4475'), which command a famous view (restaurant). At the E. base are the sulphur-baths of *L'Alliaz* (3425'; Pens. Cochard; Pens. des Bains, 40 beds), connected by diligence with Chamby.

From Vevey to Châtel-St. Denis, electric railway in 3/4 hr. (2 fr. 75, 1 fr. 60 c.) viâ *St. Légier* (see above), *Fenil* (viaduct over the Veveyse), and *Monts-de-Corsier*. — 7 1/2 M. **Châtel-St. Denis** (2710'; Rail. Restaurant; Hôt. de la Ville; Treize-Cantons; Trois-Rois), a little town on the Veveyse. To the E. (2 1/2 hrs.) is the Ski Club Hut on the *Niremont* (4977'). Electric railways run from Châtel-St. Denis to Bulle (p. 253) and to Palézieux (p. 251).

Above the road between La Tour-de-Peilz and Burier (p. 269) is *Bellaria*, a large park with villas and apartment houses, whose residents are almost entirely English and Americans.

On the railway from Vevey to *Puidoux-Chexbres* (p. 251; 5 M. in 25 min.; 1 fr. 95, 1 fr. 30 c.) is (3 1/2 M.) **Chexbres** (1844'; *Grand-Hôtel, 80 beds, P. from 10 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue, 30 beds; Hôt.-Pens. Victoria, 60 beds; Lion d Or; several pensions), a village of 950 inhab. with an old castle and fine views. A road known as 'La Corniche du Léman' leads hence past the ***Signal de Chexbres** (2149'; *Hôt. du Signal, 95 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5 1/2, D. 7, P. from 15 fr.), a famous view-point, and through the village of *Epesses* (p. 269) to (1 1/4 hr.) *Cully* (p. 269).

Montreux.

Montreux is the general name for that portion of the bank of the Lake of Geneva which extends to the S.E. of Vevey, beyond La Tour-de-Peilz and the houses of Burier (p. 269). Sheltered from N.

Digitized by Google

and E. winds, it enjoys a remarkably mild climate, attracting thousands of visitors in spring and autumn. Besides *Clarens, Vernex, Le Trait, Bonport, Les Planches, Territet,* and *Veytaux,* with hotels and villas extending in unbroken succession for 3 M. along or above the lake, the district includes the numerous villages and health-resorts on the hills, such as *Glion, Caux, Chamby,* and *Les Avants* (p. 285). The total population is 18,240.

Clarens.—Hotels and Pensions. **Gr.-Hôt. de Clarens* (Pl. c1; A, 1), 95 beds from 4½, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 12 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Liliana,* with a French clientèle; *Pens. l'Ermitage,* 25 beds, P. from 8 fr.; to the left, *Hôt.-Pens. Dent du Midi,* 50 beds from 4, D. 4½, P. from 12 fr.; to the right, *Régis,* with garden on the lake, 50 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr.; *Pens. Valaisanne,* P. from 8 fr.; *Pens. Spier,* 15 beds; *Hôt.-Pens. Ketterer,* in the suburb of Le Basset, to the W., 40 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 10 fr. At the station: *Hôt.-Pens. des Crêtes* (Pl. cr; B, 1), 40 beds from 3½, D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. du Châtelard* (Pl. ch; B, 1), 40 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 10 fr.—Between Clarens and Vernex, on the lake: **Royal* (Pl. ro; B, 1), with garden, 60 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Mirabeau* (Pl. mi; B, 1), 70 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr. — Confectioner, *Wiedmer,* near the steamer-pier.

English Church (*Christ Church;* Pl. C, 1). — Chemist, *Bührer.*

Clarens has a railway station (p. 269) and steamer pier (p. 272). Byron lived in 1816 in a house (tablet) in the Rue du Lac, 100 yds. W. of the pier. On the isle of *Salagnon* or *Chartran* is a villa built by Th. Chartran, the painter (d. 1907). On the hill above the *Baye de Clarens* brook is the château of *Les Crêtes.* The adjoining chestnut copse is traditionally identified with the *Bosquet de Julie* in Rousseau's 'La Nouvelle Héloïse' (1761). To the W. of the château is the view-point known as *Aux Crêtes.* Another famous view is that from the cemetery, on the right of the road to *Tavel* and the (¼ hr.) old castle of *Le Châtelard* (1647′).

From Clarens to Blonay, electric narrow-gauge railway from the steamer-pier and the Federal station (Pl. B, 1) in 25-30 min. (1 fr. 20 c.). We cross the Baye de Clarens and ascend round the hill of Châtelard. — ½ M. *Baugy* (1545′; Beau-Site, 70 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; Pens. Mont-Brillant, 50 beds, P. from 10 fr.). — 1 M. **Chailly** (1591′; Hôt.-Pens. Mury, with garden, 50 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; La Prairie; Pens. La Colline). We cross the Baye de Clarens again and ascend in windings to (2 M.) *Fontanivent* (1834′; p. 285). Thence we proceed W. viâ (2½ M.) *Brent* (1903′; Pens. Dufour), crossing the stream again, to (3 M.) *Blonay* (p. 281).

Vernex, Le Trait, Bonport, and **Les Planches** are served by the railway station and steamer-pier of *Montreux* (Pl. D, 2).

Hotels and Pensions. At Vernex: **Montreux Palace* (Pl. mp; C, 1), 200 beds with 150 bath-rooms, R. from 8, B. 2½, L. 7, D. 8, P. from 21 fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. Suisse & Majestic* (Pl. e; D, 2), with garden on the lake, 180 beds from 7, B. 2¼, L. 7, D. 8, P. from 18 fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. Monney & Beau-Séjour au Lac* (Pl. mb; D, 2), 150 beds from 7, B. 2¼, L. 6½, D. 7½, P. from 18 fr., patronized by the French; **Hôt.-Pens. Lorius* (Pl. b; C, 1), two houses, with garden on the lake, 95 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; **Continental* (Pl. a; C, 1), with garden on the lake, 100 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Bon-Accueil, Grand' Rue 80, 32 beds, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Germania & Beaulieu* (Pl. bl; D, 2), 25 beds. —

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

gardens by the lake, and a splendid view; ***Hôt. d'Angleterre*, 48 beds from 4, B. 1³/₄, L. 4¹/₂, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; *Villa L'Abri* (dietetic sanatorium; 1378′), 55 beds; *Hôt.-Pens. Vernet-Les Tourelles*, with garden on the lake, 70 beds; *Pens. Regina*, 25 beds, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt.-Rest. du Lac.*—Above Territet, ***Hôt. Mont-Fleuri*** (see below), with park, 80 beds, P. from 12 fr.—*Sanatorium de Val-Mont* (1165′; dietetic), 65 beds, with dépendance *Sanatorium La Colline* (1034′), 30 beds.—Farther along the bank of the lake, to the right: ***Bristol*, 130 beds from 5, P. from 14 fr.; ***Hôt.-Pens. Richelieu*, with garden, 40 beds, P. from 12 fr.

English Church (*St. John's;* Pl. F, 4).—Chemist, *Engelmann.*

Territet has a railway station (p. 269) and a steamer-pier (p. 272). In front of the cemetery is a marble monument (by Ant. Chiattone of Lugano) of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria who frequently stayed at Territet and was assassinated at Geneva on Sept. 10th, 1898.—A cable railway ascends from Territet station to *Mont-Fleuri* (1968′; see above) in 10 min. (1 fr., down 60 c., return 1 fr. 40 c.).

From Territet to *Glion* and the *Rochers de Naye*, see p. 285.

Veytaux.—Hotels. ***Bonivard*, 110 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Masson*, 40 beds; *Hôt.-Pens. du Château*, near the castle of Chillon, 24 beds, with the *Restaurant de la Réserve.*—Between Chillon and Villeneuve: ***Byron*, with a large park, 140 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 16 fr., omnibus from Villeneuve 1¹/₂ fr.

Veytaux, separated from Territet by the *Veraye*, is the easternmost of the holiday resorts belonging to Montreux.—On a rocky island close to the bank (5 min. from the station, p. 269, and a stopping-place of the tramway, p. 279) lies the—

***Castle of Chillon,** the ancient stronghold of the Counts and Dukes of Savoy, commanding the road from Burgundy to the Great St. Bernard. The present structure, with massive towers and the battlemented wall on the land side, dates from the 13th century.

The Interior (open from 9 or 10 till 4, 5, 6, or 7 according to the season; adm. 1 fr., Sun. morning 50 c.) has recently been restored. Visitors are shown the dwelling-rooms, the court-room, and the great vaulted dungeons in which many Genevese paid the penalty of free speech. The last victim was *Bonivard*, prior of St. Victor at Geneva, cast into prison by the Duke of Savoy in 1530. The iron ring to which he is said to have been fettered is still in existence. He was released in 1536 when the Bernese conquered the Vaud and took the castle with the help of Genevese vessels. *Byron's* famous poem 'The Prisoner of Chillon' was composed in the Anchor Inn at Ouchy in 1817; the poet's name was chiselled in the third pillar at a later date.

A pretty forest-path ascends from opposite Chillon to (³/₄ hr.) Mont-Fleuri (see above).

The nearest of the Hill Resorts in the Montreux district is Glion, connected with *Montreux* station (p. 269) by an electric railway (2 M. in 20 min.; 1 fr. 30, there and back 1 fr. 95 c.; rack-and-pinion sections) viâ Les Planches (p. 283), and with *Territet* (see above) by a cable railway (743 yds. in 8 min.; 1 fr. 30, there and back 1 fr. 95 c.; gradient 57:100).

Glion.—Hotels. ***Gr.-Hôt. du Rigi-Vaudois*** (Pl. rv; F, 3), 145 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr., *Hôt.-Pens. Victoria (Pl. vi; F, 3), 5 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 14 fr., Hôt.-Pens. de Glion (Pl. gl; F, 3), 40 beds, P. from 10 fr., ***Gr.-Hôt. Bellevue & Belvédère** (Pl. bb; F, 3),

Digitized by Google

with a large terrace, 130 beds from 5 or $4^1/_2$, B. 2, L. 6 or 5, D. 7 or 6, P. from 14 or 12 fr., **Park Hotel*, 80 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr., all with gardens; *Hôt.-Pens. Champ-Fleuri* (Pl. cf; F, 2), 80 beds, P. from 10 fr.; *Placida*, 48 beds, P. from 10 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. des Alpes Vaudoises* (Pl. av; F, 3), 70 beds from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $4^1/_2$, D. $5^1/_2$, P. from 12 fr.

English Church (Pl. F, 3); services in July and August.

Glion (2270′), reached from Montreux in $^3/_4$-1 hr. on foot, is a summer and winter-sport resort. The season lasts from May till Sept. or October. View of the lake and the Alps of Valais and Savoy.

From Glion to the Rochers de Naye, $4^1/_2$ M., rack-and-pinion railway in 1 hr. 7 min. (up 9 fr. 20, down 6 fr. 90, return-ticket 16 fr. 10 c.; there and back from Montreux, incl. S., R., and B. at the Rochers de Naye, 25 fr.).

$1^1/_4$ M. **Caux** (3458′), a summer-resort and winter-sport centre commanding fine views.

Hotels. **Caux Palace*, of the highest class, below the station, 180 beds from 8, B. $2^1/_2$, L. 7, D. 8, P. from 21 fr., **Grand-Hôtel de Caux*, open the whole year round, 150 beds from 7, B. $2^1/_4$, L. $6^1/_2$, D. $7^1/_2$, P. from 18 fr., both with large terraces and restaurants; *Hôtel Pavillon des Fougères*, 6 min. above the station, 30 beds from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $4^1/_2$, D. $5^1/_2$, P. from 12 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Maria*, 45 beds, P. from 12 fr. — English Church.

3 M. *Jaman* (5715′), on the E. slopes of the *Dent de Jaman* (6161′), ascended hence in $^1/_2$ hr. (descent to Les Avants, see p. 286).

The terminus at the **Rochers de Naye** (6473′; Grand-Hôtel, open July-Sept., 35 beds from 5, B. 2, L. or D. 6, P. from $13^1/_2$ fr.) lies 10 min. below the summit (6709′), which commands a superb view of the Bernese and Vaudois Alps, a part of the Valais and Savoy Alps, and the whole of the Lake of Geneva. The Rochers de Naye may be climbed on foot from Montreux in 5-6 hrs. — To the N.E. of the hotel is (10 min.) an *Alpine Garden* (adm. 50 c.). A visit to the *Grottes de Naye*, with ice formations (adm. 1 fr.; guide and lantern necessary), takes $1^1/_2$ hr. there and back.

From Montreux to Les Avants (Château-d'Oex), $6^1/_2$ M., Montreux-Bernese Oberland Railway (electric) in 40 min. (fares 4 fr. 35, 2 fr. 55 c., there and back 6 fr. 10, 3 fr. 60 c.).—Pleasant roads and footpaths ascend from Montreux and Glion to Les Avants ($1^1/_2$-2 hrs.).

The railway (comp. the Map, p. 280) ascends the hillside in long curves through fields of narcissus (in flower in May). $^1/_2$ M. *Vuarennes* (1456′); $1^1/_2$ M. *Châtelard* (1653′; p. 282); $1^1/_2$ M. *Planchamp* (1739′); 2 M. *Fontanivent* (1834′; p. 282). — $2^1/_2$ M. *Chernex* (1978′; Hôt.-Pens. Windsor; Hôt.-Pens. Les Iris, P. from 12 fr.). — $3^1/_2$ M. *Sonzier* (2178′).

$4^1/_2$ M. *Chamby* (2467′; *Gr.-Hôt. des Narcisses, 145 beds from 5, with bath-room from 10, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 14 fr.; Pens. Chalet de Chamby), junction for Blonay and Vevey (see p. 281). Anglican *services (Dec.-April).*

$6^1/_2$ M. **Les Avants** (3195′; *Grand-Hôtel, 105 beds from 7, B. $2^1/_4$, L. $6^1/_2$, D. $7^1/_2$, P. from 18 fr.; **Hôt. de Jaman*, 70 beds

Digitized by Google

from 4, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 12 fr.; *Hôtel des Sports, 67 beds from 4, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.), much frequented by English visitors as a summer-resort and for winter-sports, lies in a sheltered situation in an upland valley. English Church.

A cable railway (6 min.; fare 90, there and back 1 fr. 20 c.) ascends the ***Col de Sonloup** (3799′; Hôt. de Sonloup, 24 beds, P. from 14 fr.), a splendid point of view, from which a path leads to (¾ hr.) the *Mont Cubli* (3909′; from Montreux direct in 2½-3 hrs.). — Other excursions are made to the *Mont Folly* (5689′) and *Crêt du Mollard* (5757′), 2 hrs. each; *Col de Jaman* (p. 285; 1½ hr.); *Dent de Jaman* (6161′), viâ the col in 3 hrs.; *Les Verraux* and *Cape au Moine* (6381′), viâ *En Jor* and *Au Bévieux* in 2½ hrs., difficult; *Rochers de Naye* (p. 285; 3½ hrs.); *Dent de Corjon* (6463′; 4 hrs.); *Dent de Lys* (6611′; 5 hrs.).

From Les Avants to *Château-d'Oex*, see pp. 255, 254.

70. From Lausanne to Martigny.

41½ M. Railway (being electrified) in 1½-2¾ hrs. (fares 11 fr. 5, 7 fr. 70, 5 fr. 5 c.).

From Lausanne to (17 M.) *Veytaux-Chillon*, see p. 269. Between Chillon and Villeneuve is the handsome Hôtel Byron (p. 284) and the small *Ile de la Paix*. — 18 M. **Villeneuve** (Hôt. du Port, 45 beds; de la Ville), a quaint little harbour-town at the E. end of the Lake of Geneva, on the site of Celtic and Roman settlements.

The railway enters the broad valley of the Rhone (reclamation works). — 21 M. *Roche*. Near (23½ M.) *Yvorne* (1560′) excellent wine is grown. To the right, the Dent du Midi (p. 292).

24½ M. **Aigle.** — Near the Federal Station are the stations for the electric railways to *Leysin* (see below), *Champéry* (R. 71), and *Les Ormonts-Diablerets* (R. 72).

Hotels. **Grand-Hôtel d'Aigle* (1585′), ½ hr. higher up (tram from the station in 12 min.), with hydropathic and large park, 130 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 14 fr., open April-Oct. — *Hôt.-Pens. Victoria*, 3 min. from the station, near the post office, 35 beds from 4, P. from 10 fr.; *du Nord*. — Restaurant and tea-rooms opposite the station. — English Church *(St. John the Evangelist)*; services from April to September. — Golf Course of the Montreux Golf Club (p. 283), ½ M. from the station.

Aigle (1368′; pop. 3840), a small town with an old castle and a parquet-flooring factory, is prettily situated on the turbulent *Grande-Eau* and is visited in spring as a transition station to and from the Alps and in autumn for the grape-cure. Near St. Triphon (p. 287), ¾ hr. S., is the wooded *Plantour* (1916′; view).

A forest-path ascends from the Grand-Hôtel viâ *Panex* and *Les Ecovets* to (2½ hrs.) *Chesières* (p. 296).

From Aigle to Leysin, 3¾ M., electric rack-and pinion railway in 1 hr. 10 min. (up 6 fr. 40, down 5 fr., return-ticket 9 fr. 10 c.). Starting from the railway station, the line intersects the town, crosses the Grande-Eau, and ascends through vineyards and wood. Tunnels and viaducts. — 3 M. *Leysin Village* (4150′; Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue, 40 beds from 4½, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 13 fr.; Pens. du Chalet, 25 beds; Pens. Beau-Séjour, 14 beds; Dr. Rollier's Clinic for osteo-tuberculosis). — 3½ M. *Leysin-Feydey* (4586′). — The terminus is (3¾ M.) **Leysin** - *Grand-Hôtel* (4757′), with frequented sanatoria for consumptives (**Grand-Hôtel*, 150 beds, P. from 23 fr.; **Hôt. du Mont-Blanc*, 120 beds, P. from 16 fr.; **Beau-Site*, 100 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; **Hôt. du Chamossaire*, 145 beds from 6, B. 2, L. or D. 6, P. from 15 fr.;

Digitized by Google

Hôt. Belvédère, 200 beds, closed at present), numerous pensions and furnished chalets, and sanatoria for poor patients and for children. English Church. Information is supplied by the Société Climatérique. At *Praz-Réax*, above Leysin, is the Sanatorium Les Chamois (95 beds, P. from 20 fr.). Longer walks may be taken to *Prafandaz* (5203′; 3/4 hr. W.), with view of the Lake of Geneva; to the *Lac de Mayen* (5991′; 1 1/2 hr.), at the foot of the Tour de Mayen; to the *Pierre du Moëllé* (5512′; 2 hrs. N.E.), attractive; and up the *Tour de Mayen* (7628′; 3 hrs., with guide), interesting and not difficult.

From Aigle a road (5 3/4 M.; diligence in 2 hrs., 3 fr. 30 c.; footpath 1 1/2 hr.) ascends viâ *Yvorne* (p. 286) and then in windings to (6 1/2 M.) **Corbeyrier** (3235′; Hôt.-Pens. Victoria, above the village, 60 beds from 3 1/2, B. 1 3/4, L. 4, D. 4 1/2, P. from 9 fr., good; Pens. Dubuis, 60 beds; Pens. Dent du Midi, 16 beds; at Boveau, higher up, Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue, 130 beds, P. from 8 fr.), a summer and winter resort with fine views. English Church (services June-Sept. and Dec.-March). The signal on *Mont Champillon* (3020′; 1/4 hr.) overlooks the Rhone valley from St. Maurice to the Lake of Geneva; more extensive view from *Les Agites* (4997′; road, 1 3/4 hr.).

At (27 M.) *St. Triphon* we cross the railway to Monthey (p. 291). To the left are the Grand Muveran and the Dent de Morcles.

29 1/2 M. **Bex.** — Railway Station (restaurant), 1/2 M. from the village. Hotel omnibuses meet the trains. — Tramway (blue cars, see p. 295) to the market-place 10 c., to (1 3/4 M.) the Gr.-Hôt. des Salines 25 c., to (2 M.) Bévieux 30 c.; to Chesières viâ Gryon and Villars, see R. 73.

Hotels (mostly open April-Oct. only). **Gr.-Hôt. des Salines*, with brine-baths and hydropathic, in a sheltered situation, 180 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 15 fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. de Bex*, with baths and view, 130 beds from 4, B. 2, L. or D. 5, P. from 11 fr.; **Hôtel & Bains de Crochet*, 70 beds, same prices; **Hôt.-Pens. Villa des Bains*, 90 beds from 4, P. from 11 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Dent du Midi*, 45 beds from 3 1/2, P. from 9 1/2 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. des Alpes*, open the whole year, 40 beds from 3 1/2, B. 2, L. or D. 4 1/2, P. from 9 1/2 fr.; *Pens. Chalet Rose*, 35 beds; *Pens. La Colline*, 18 beds. At Chièbres (1/2 hr.): *Pens. Mösching*, with view. — Confectioner, *Vernet*, in the market-place. — Guides. Phil. Allamand, at Bex; César Martin, at Chièbres. — English Church (no services in 1921).

Motor Omnibus to *Les Plans* (p. 288) in 3/4 hr. (3 fr. 50 c.).

Bex-les-Bains (1410′; pron. 'Bay'; pop. 4609), pleasantly situated on the *Avançon*, with brine-baths and sulphur-springs, is a favourite resort in spring, and is frequented in autumn for the grape-cure. The Protestant church is embellished with stained glass by C. Heaton (1911). Fine views from *Le Montet* (2195′), a hill to the N. (1/2 hr.), from the *Tour de Duin* (1880′), a ruin on a wooded hill (1/2 hr. S.), and from the *Buet*, farther off.

Up the valley of the Avançon, 1 1/4 M. from Bex, are the salt-works of *Bévieux* or *Bex-Vieux* (1591′), which are connected by a conduit with the mine of *Le Bouillet*, where the brine is obtained by washing the rock-salt. A visit, by permission of the manager, takes 2-3 hrs. (guide 4-5 fr.). — On the other side of the Avançon, 1/4 hr. W. of the salt-works, are two huge erratic boulders (Pierra bessa).

From Bex to Les Plans, 5 1/2 M., by road (see above) up the left bank of the Avançon, leaving the Bévieux road on the left. Then *through the forest*, past the chalets of Véneresse (2552′) and *En-les-Outraz* (2857′). On the right bank is the village of *Frenières (2515′)*.

Digitized by Google

Les Plans.—Hotels. *Hôt.-Pens. Tanner*, 70 beds; *Pens. Marlétaz*, 70 beds; *Pens. Bauverd*, 40 beds; *Pens. des Muverans*, 60 beds; *Pens. Edelweiss.*—Guides. Jean Louis and Pierre David Marlétaz; H. F. Moreillon; Charles, Félix, and Adrien Veillon; Phil. Bernard.—Anglican Services in July and August at the Hôt.-Pens. Tanner.

Les Plans (3612′), a summer-resort and winter-sport centre in a sheltered situation, with excellent spring-water, is a head-quarters for climbing among the Vaudois Alps. A road on the left bank and a good footpath on the right lead through a wooded gorge to (1/2 hr.) the **Pont de Nant* (4111′; inn), amid magnificent scenery. Close by is an Alpine garden made by the University of Lausanne.

Excursions. To the **Glacier de Plan-Névé** (8090′), 3 1/2 hrs. from Pont de Nant (guide advisable, 10 fr.); the imposing amphitheatre is surrounded by the *Sex Percia* (8260′), the *Grand Muveran* (see below), the *Tête aux Veillon* (6735′), *Le Pascheu* (9195′), and the **Tête à Pierre Grept** (9545′). The last, which commands a splendid view, may be ascended hence by experts over the *Col des Chamois* (8745′; a pass to the Glacier de Paneyrossaz) in 2 1/2 hrs. (guide 25 fr.).—To the ***Croix de Javernaz** (6909′), 3 1/2 hrs., interesting (guide 8 fr., needless). Diverging to the left from the Bex road, we ascend by a road through the forest to the (1 3/4 hr.) chalets of *Javernaz* (5515′), and thence by a bridle-path to the (1 1/2 hr.) Croix (no cross), where we enjoy a view of the Lake of Geneva and Mont Blanc. Steep descent (guide advisable) to (1 1/2 hr.) *Morcles* (see p. 289).—***Grande Dent de Morcles** (9775′), 7 1/2 hrs., with guide (20 fr.), not difficult for experts. From Pont de Nant we ascend the desolate *Vallée de Nant* S. to the (50 min.) chalets of *Nant* (4960′); then, to the right, we mount steep grassy slopes and débris, skirting the *Glacier des Martinets*, to the (2 1/4 hrs.) *Col des Martinets* (8015′), between the *Pointe des Martinets* (8694′), on the right, and the *Roc Champion* (9050′), on the left. Fine view of the Lake of Geneva and Mont Blanc. Thence round the *Petite Dent de Morcles* (9642′; a difficult climb, guide 20 fr.), over the *Grand' Vire* ledge and through the *Nant Rouge* couloir, to the (2 1/2 hrs.) top, which commands a most imposing panorama. The descent may be made to (4 hrs.) *Morcles* (p. 289).—***Grand Muveran** (10,043′), 7-7 1/2 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), toilsome. From (1/2 hr.) Pont de Nant we ascend by a somewhat giddy path, to the left, past *La Larze* and the *Roc du Chasseur*, to the (4 hrs.) *Cabane Rambert* of the S.A.C. (8366′; keeper; accommodation for 20) on the *Frête de Sailles* (8530′), between the Petit and Grand Muveran (a pass to the Rhone valley; descent to Riddes 3 hrs.), whence the top is reached by the S.E. flank in 2 1/2-3 hrs. Splendid and extensive view.—The Cabane Rambert is the starting-point also for the *Petit Muveran* (9250′; 1 hr.; 20 fr.), the *Pointe d'Aufallaz* (8973′; 1 1/2 hr.; 15 fr.), the *Dent aux Favres* (9600′; 3 1/2 hrs.; 20 fr.), the *Tour St. Martin* ('*Quille du Diable*', 9556′; 9 hrs.; 30 fr.; very difficult), etc.

From Les Plans to Anzeindaz, 4 hrs.; guide (8 fr.) unnecessary, but advisable in the reverse direction. From (1/2 hr.) Pont de Nant a bridle-path ascends N.E., past the chalets of (50 min.) *Le Richard* and (40 min.) *La Varraz*, and along the E. base of the Argentine, to the (3/4 hr.) *Col des Essets* (6690′), with view of the Diablerets; descent to (1 1/4 hr.) *Anzeindaz* (p. 296). From Le Richard the *Lion d'Argentine* (7485′) may be ascended in 2 hrs. (not difficult; guide 8 fr.), and the *Pointe d'Argentine* (7980′) in 3 hrs. (fatiguing; 10 fr.). Comp. p. 295.

The Rhone Valley Railway beyond Bex crosses the Avançon and *then the Rhone, joins* the line from Le Bouveret and passes through *a curved tunnel* to the station of St. Maurice (p. 289).

Digitized by Google

The RAILWAY FROM LE BOUVERET (p. 274) TO ST. MAURICE ascends on the left bank of the Rhone. At the foot of a rocky hill to the right lies *Port Valais*, with the parish church of Le Bouveret. The *Porte du Sex* (1290′), a defile between the cliff and the Rhone, was formerly fortified.

$3^3/_4$ M. *Vouvry* (1280′; Hôt. de la Poste), a large village, lies on the drainage canal begun in 1651-59 by Kaspar Stockalper (p. 349) but not carried as far as the lake until 1871.

The ascent of the ***Grammont** (7145′; 5-$5^1/_2$ hrs.; guide 8 fr.) is made by bridle-path viâ *Miex* (3210′) to ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) *Tanay* (4660′; Hôt. du Lac Tanay, 50 beds), on the charming *Lac Tanay;* thence in $1^1/_2$-2 hrs. to the summit, which commands a magnificent view. Descent to *St. Gingolph*, see p. 274.—The ***Cornettes de Bise** (7995′) may be ascended from Vouvry in 6-$6^1/_2$ hrs. (guide advisable, 10 fr.). The route ascends viâ Miex to the ($4^1/_2$ hrs.) *Col de Vernaz* (5970′), then crosses the ridge to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) chalet of *La Callaz*, $1^1/_2$ hr. below the top, which affords a superb panorama. Descent (with guide) to *Lovenex* or *Tanay* (see above).

To the right are the villages of *Vionnaz* and *Muraz*. We next pass *Collombey*. — 10 M. *Monthey*, see p. 291. — The train crosses the *Vièze*, which descends from the Val d'Illiez, and at *Massongex* approaches the Rhone. — $14^1/_4$ M. *St. Maurice*

---

32 M. **St. Maurice** (1377′; pop. 2539; Rail. Restaurant; Hôt. du Simplon & Terminus, 30 beds; des Alpes, 25 beds from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. $4^1/_2$, P. from 9 fr.), the Celtic *Acaunum*, derives its name from St. Maurice, commander of the Thebaic legion, who according to the legend suffered martyrdom here with his companions in 302. The *Augustinian Abbey* was established in 515, though its church was founded as early as the 4th century. It has a fine Romanesque bell-tower, but the abbey-buildings date for the most part from 1707-13. In the courtyard are the results of excavations. The treasury is important, including a Roman sardonyx vase, a golden crosier, a ewer said to have been presented by Charlemagne, and Merovingian and Romanesque reliquaries. The *Parish Church*, near the station, possesses the reliquary-shrine (14-15th cent.) of St. Sigismund, King of Burgundy (d. 523).

On the rocky slope, W. of the station, is perched the hermitage of *Notre-Dame-du-Sex*, to which a narrow path has been hewn. Farther N. is the *Grotte des Fées*, a stalactite cavern (from the station and back 1 hr.; adm., incl. Bengal fire, 1 fr. 20 c.; guide at the railway restaurant).—About 1 hr. farther up (bridle-path), to the S.W., is *Vérossaz* (2673′; Hôt.-Pens. de Vérossaz), a summer-resort commanding a fine view.

The **Baths of Lavey** (1377′; *Hôtel des Bains, 125 beds) lie 2 M. above St. Maurice (diligence in $^1/_2$ hr.). The warm spring (93° Fahr.), impregnated with sulphur and common salt, rises on the bank of the Rhone, 8 min. from the hotel.—A narrow road ascends through wood in zigzags, to the E. of the baths, to ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) **Morcles** (3822′; Hôt. de Morcles, 45 beds), an excellent climbing-centre. Ascents: Croix de Javernaz (6910′), viâ *Planhaut in 3 hrs.* (guide 8, with descent to Les Plans 12 fr.); *Pointe des Martinets (8660′)*, $4^1/_2$ hrs. (12 fr.); *Grande Dent de Morcles *(9775′), $6^1/_2$ hrs. (guide 20, to* Les Plans 23 fr.; bed of hay if required at

Digitized by Google

Haut de Morcles, 5740′, 1½ hr. from Morcles; comp. p. 288); *Petite Dent de Morcles* (9642′), 6½ hrs. (27 fr.), not difficult for experts.

Beyond St. Maurice, on the right, is the chapel of *Véroilley*, with an orphanage for girls. To the left, on the opposite bank of the Rhone, are the Baths of Lavey (p. 289). 36 M. *Evionnaz-Collonges*. Before us rises the pointed Catogne and the mountains near the Great St. Bernard. Beyond *La Balmaz* we see on the right the **Pissevache*, a beautiful cascade of the *Salanfe*, 215′ in height (¼ hr. from Vernayaz, but sufficiently well seen from the railway; best in the forenoon).

38 M. **Vernayaz.** — Hotels. *Gr.-Hôt. des Gorges du Trient*, ¼ hr. from the station, 100 beds; *Victoria & des Alpes; du Simplon*, 20 beds; *de la Gare*.

Vernayaz (1490′; pop. 992), a station of the electric tramway from Martigny to Chamonix viâ Salvan (R. 76), is situated at the foot of bare rocks, from which the *Trient* bursts forth in a torrent. Tickets (1 fr.) for the superb *Gorges du Trient* are obtained at the Grand-Hôtel.

Near Martigny, at the right angle which the Rhône valley here forms, on a hill to the right, stands *La Bâtiaz* (1985′; adm. 50 c.), a castle of the bishops of Sion, dismantled in 1518. — The train crosses the *Drance*.

41½ M. **Martigny.** — Hotels. Near the station: *Hôt. du Grand-St. Bernard*, 50 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4½, P. from 9 fr. — In the town: *Hôt. du Mont-Blanc*, 90 beds, closed in 1921; *Kluser & Poste*, 50 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 9 fr. — At Martigny-Bourg: *Trois Couronnes*, 22 beds.

Tramway from the station to the town 15 c.; to Martigny-Bourg in 10 min., 25 c.

Martigny-Ville (1542′; pop. 2705), the Roman *Octodurum*, is a busy little town in summer, being the starting-point of the electric railways to Chamonix (R. 76) and to Orsières (Great St. Bernard, Val de Bagnes, R. 80, 81). — The tramway (see above) runs S., passing near the remains of a Roman amphitheatre, to (1 M.) the little town of *Martigny-Bourg* (hotel, see above; pop. 1585), in the Drance valley, the vineyards of which yield excellent wine (Coquempey and Lamarque).

Near *Branson*, on the right bank of the Rhone, 1 hr. N.E. of Martigny, is the rocky hill of *Les Follaterres*, famed for its flora. — ***Pointe d'Arpille** (6853′; 4½ hrs.; guide 10 fr.), easy. The path ascends beyond La Bâtiaz (see above) through vineyards to the hamlet of *Sommet des Vignes*; then past the hamlet of *Ravoire*, through wood, to the chalets of *Arpille* (5965′) and the top. Superb view. Descent in 1 hr. to the *Col de la Forclaz* (p. 309).

From Martigny-Bourg a road ascends through forest viâ *Chemin* (2539′; Hôt.-Pens. Belvédère, 45 beds, P. from 6½ fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Site, P. from 7 fr.) to (3 hrs.) the **Col des Planches** (4593′; Hôt.-Pens. du Mont Velan, 74 beds from 4, B. 2½, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.), with a glorious view. Then down viâ *Vence* to (1½ hr.) *Sembrancher* (p. 330). — From the col a road leads viâ *Levron* to (½ hr.) the *Grand-Hôtel de la Pierre-à-Voir* (5446′; burned down), in a commanding position on the *Col de Lein*. *Thence footpaths* through the woods ascend viâ the *Maupas* (guide advis-

Digitized by Google

able for those liable to dizziness) to (3 hrs.) the top of the ***Pierre-à-Voir** (8123′), the highest point of the ridge between the Rhone and the Drance (comp. the Map, p. 348). Grand view of the Grand Combin, the Alps of Savoy, Valais, and the Bernese Oberland, and the valleys of the Rhone, Entremont, and Bagnes. Comp. pp. 330, 338, 342.

From Martigny to the *Gorges du Durnant* and to *Champex*, see p. 297

From Martigny to *Brigue* (Simplon Railway), see pp. 341-349; railway and road to the *Great St. Bernard*, see p. 330.

71. From Aigle to Champéry. Val d'Illiez.

16 M. Electric Railway to *Monthey*, $7^1/_2$ M., in $^3/_4$ hr. (3 fr. 85, 1 fr. 95 c.); from Monthey to *Champéry*, 8 M., in $1^1/_4$ hr. (7 fr. 80, 4 fr. 95 c.).

The **Val d'Illiez** is a beautiful valley, well watered and wooded, dominated on the S. by the grand snow-clad range of the Dent du Midi. The road to ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) Champéry is recommended for pedestrians (shortcuts by the old bridle-path).

Aigle (1335′), see p. 286. The railway follows the highroad to ($2^1/_2$ M.) *Ollon* (1575′), a straggling village surrounded by vineyards and orchards. A road (fine views) leads hence viâ *Huémoz* to Villars (p. 296; 2 hrs.). — The line turns S.W. through the valley of the Rhone and crosses the Federal railway near ($4^1/_4$ M.) *St. Triphon* (p. 287). We then cross the Rhone. — $6^1/_4$ M. *Collombey-Muraz.*

$7^1/_2$ M. **Monthey** (Hôt. du Cerf, 30 beds, des Postes, 20 beds, at both R. from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. $4^1/_2$, P. from 9 fr.), a town of 4695 inhab. with an old castle and a glass factory, has a station on the Bouveret-St. Maurice railway p. 289). The electric railway has two stations; change at the first (Monthey-Ville) for Champéry.

The railway to Champéry starts from the main station at Monthey and stops at ($^1/_4$ M.) Monthey-Ville. It then ascends in a curve (rack-and-pinion section of $1^1/_2$ M.) to the W. slope of the Val d'Illiez, through which flows the *Vièze*, far below. Among the vineyards and chestnut-woods are a number of erratic boulders, particularly (r.) the *Pierre à Dzo*, balanced on a space of a few square inches, and (l.) the *Pierre des Marmettes*, with a little house on its top. Beautiful view, looking back, of the valley of the Rhone, the Diablerets, and the Grand Muveran; to the left, far below, the narrow bed of the Vièze. — $2^1/_2$ M. *Chemex* (2250′); $3^1/_4$ M. *Route de Morgins* (2487′; see below). We cross the *Vièze de la Tine.*

$3^3/_4$ M. **Troistorrents** (2526′; Hôt.-Pens. Troistorrents, 20 beds from $3^1/_2$, P. from 9 fr.; Pens. Dent du Midi), a village with 1700 inhab at the mouth of the *Val de Morgins*, up which a diligence runs to (7 M.) *Morgins.*

A carriage-road (diligence in summer in $2^3/_4$ hrs., 3 fr. 80 c.) leads W., ascending in great curves, to (7 M.) **Morgins** (4511′; *Grand-Hôtel, 200 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 13 fr.; *Victoria, 70 beds from $4^1/_2$, P. from 12 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. du Géant, 40 beds, Beau-Site, 25 beds, at both R. from 3 B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, P. from 8 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. du Chalet; de la Forêt, 90 beds; Pens. de Morgins), a watering-place with a chalybeate spring, frequented as a summer-resort and for winter-sports. Anglican services in Jan. and August.

Digitized by Google

The railway ascends, in full view of the Dent du Midi, viâ (5 M.) *Fayot*, with its pretty waterfall, to (5½ M.) **Val d'Illiez** (3120′; Hôt.-Pens. des Narcisses, 45 beds from 3½, P. from 9 fr.; du Repos, 60 beds; Dent du Midi, 22 beds, P. from 9 fr.), a summer-resort with 1000 inhabitants. We cross the *Pont de Chavalet* to (6¾ M.) *La Cour*.

8 M. **Champéry.**—Hotels. **Gr.-Hôt. de la Dent du Midi*, 300 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; **Hôt. Suisse*, 80 beds, **Hôt. du Parc & Victoria*, 130 beds, at both R. from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 11 fr.; **Hôt. de Champéry*, 60 beds, P. from 10 fr.; *Beau-Séjour*, 50 beds, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. des Alpes*, near the station, 40 beds, P. from 8 fr.—Numerous pensions and private apartments.—Guides. Victor and Henri Gex-Collet; Charles and Isaac Clément; Ed. Defago; J. J. Durier, at Val d'Illiez.—English Church (services from June to Aug.).

Champéry (3450′), a village with 756 inhab., at the upper end of the Val d'Illiez, is much frequented as a health-resort in summer and for winter-sports. Walks (guide-posts and way-marks) may be taken to the (10 min.) *Calvaire*, with view towards the Dent du Midi; to the (½ hr.) *Galerie Défago*, with view of the Val d'Illiez; to the (1¾ hr.) *Chalets de Bonaveau* (5105′); to the (1¾ hr.) *Chalet de Barmaz* (4908′); and to the (2½-3 hrs.) *Croix de Culet* (6450′), a splendid view-point.

***Dent du Midi** (W. peak or *Haute Cime*, 10,695′; 7-8 hrs.; guide 30, with descent to Vernayaz 40 fr.), fatiguing but repaying. The previous night is usually spent at (1¾ hr.) *Bonaveau* (see above); thence by the *Pas d'Encel* (6105′), the (3 hrs.) *Col de Susanfe* (8202′), and the *Col des Paresseux* (10,043′) to the (2-2½ hrs.) summit. [An alternative route ascends through forest from Champéry to the (2 hrs.) chalets of *Anthémoz* (5685′), whence the summit is reached in 4½-5 hrs., past the (1 hr.) little *Lakes of Anthémoz* (6745′) and by the N.W. flank viâ the *Col des Paresseux* (see above).] The view of Mont Blanc and the Valais and Bernese Alps is imposing; the background to the S. is formed by the Alps of Dauphiny and Piedmont; the Lake of Geneva is visible from Villeneuve to Vevey.—The other peaks of the Dent du Midi are more difficult: *Dent Noire* or E. peak (10,434′; guide 52 fr.), *Forteresse* (10,380′; guide 45 fr.), *Cathédrale* (10,386′; guide 52 fr.), *Dent Jaune* (10,457′; guide 65 fr.; very difficult), and *Doigt* (10,539′; guide 80 fr.; dangerous).

From Champéry viâ the *Col de Susanfe* (see above), between the Dent du Midi and the Tour Sallières, to the *Alp Salanfe* and *Salvan* (p. 307), 9 hrs., toilsome (guide 23 fr.).—From the Alp Salanfe viâ the *Col d'Emaney* and *Emaney* to *Tretien*, 5-6 hrs., comp. p. 307; viâ the *Col du Jorat* or *de Salanfe* (7293′) to *Evionnaz* (p. 290), 3½ hrs.

From Champéry to *Samoëns*, see p. 305; to *Sixt*, p. 306

72. From Aigle to Les Diablerets and over the Col de Pillon to Gstaad.

From Aigle to *Les Diablerets*, electric railway (Chemin de Fer des Ormonts), 14¼ M. in 1½ hr. (11 fr. 35, 7 fr. 90 c.).—From Les Diablerets over the Col de Pillon to *Gsteig*, diligence in mid-summer, 7½ M. in 2 hrs. (4 fr. 30 c.); thence to *Gstaad*, 7 M. in 1¼ hr. (3 fr. 65 c. in summer, 2 fr. 10 c. in winter).

Aigle (1358′), see p. 286. The train skirts the S. side of the town, *stopping* at the market-place, passes the castle and the parquet

Digitized by Google

factory to the ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Grand-Hôtel* (p. 286), and then curves to the right (tunnel) into the valley to the N. of the Plantour (p. 286), at the head of which is the station of ($2^1/_4$ M.) *Verchiez* (1853′). We return, past the *Belvédère* (1975′) above the Grand-Hôtel, and ascend the S. side of the *Grande Eau*, for the most part through wood, passing the stations of (5 M.) *Plambuit* (2618′), ($6^1/_4$ M.) *Exergillod* (2838′), and ($6^3/_4$ M.) *Fontanelles* (2949′). From (8 M.) *Les Planches* (3094′) a long viaduct of reinforced concrete, with a central span of 240′, crosses the Grande Eau to —

$8^1/_2$ M. **Le Sépey** (3208′; Hôt.-Pens. du Mont-d'Or, 30 beds from 3, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, P. from 8 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. du Cerf, 30 beds; des Alpes), the chief village of the extensive mountain parish of *Ormont-Dessous*, frequented as a summer-resort.

Excursions. *Mont-d'Or* (7145′), over the *Col de la Pierre du Moëllé* in $3^1/_2$ hrs. (guide 10 fr.), easy and interesting.—Ascent of the **Chamossaire* ($3^1/_2$-4 hrs.) viâ *La Forclaz* (inn), and descent to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Villars*, see p. 297. — A road, with fine views, leads from Le Sépey viâ *Le Verney* and the parish church of Ormont-Dessous to ($4^1/_4$ M.) *Leysin* (p. 286). — To the N.E. of Le Sépey, on the road to Château-d'Oex (p. 254; diligence), lies ($3^1/_2$ M.) **La Comballaz** (4432′), a group of chalets with the Hôt.-Pens. de la Couronne (48 beds), a summer and winter resort with a cold sulphur spring.

The line runs back to ($9^1/_4$ M.) Les Planches, having described an acute angle, and continues to ascend on the left bank of the Grande Eau, through woods and across several torrents. — 11 M. *Les Echenards* (3714′); $11^3/_4$ M. *Les Aviolats*. — 13 M. **Vers l'Eglise** (3694′; Pens. Mon-Séjour, Pens. Pernet, Hôt. de l'Ours, all plain), the chief village of the parish of *Ormont-Dessus*, with the parish church, the parish hall, and the school. — The line now crosses the Grande Eau and, passing the station of *Pillon* (3796′; Hôt. du Pillon) and the *Plan des Isles*, reaches its terminus at —

$14^1/_4$ M. **Les Diablerets.** — Hotels. **Gr.-Hôt. des Diablerets*, with baths, 198 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from $13^1/_2$ fr., visitors' tax 3 fr. per week; *Pens. Bellevue*, 35 beds; *Pens. Beau-Séjour; Pens. du Chamois*. — Guides. H. Jordan, Franç. Moillen, Ernest Reber, Armand Pernet. — English Church (no services in 1921).

Les Diablerets (3822′), in the upper Ormont valley, which is bounded by wooded mountains, is a favourite health-resort, frequented in summer and for winter-sports. To the S., dominated by the Diablerets group, opens the *Creux de Champ*, a superb rocky amphitheatre, with waterfalls descending on every side to unite with the Grande Eau; a good survey is obtained from *La Layaz* (5331′; $1^1/_2$hr.).

Ascents. ***La Palette** (7130′; guide 7 fr., not indispensable), easy as far as the ($2^1/_4$ hrs.) chalets of *Isenau;* thence, rather rough, $^3/_4$ hr. more to the top; view of the Bernese Alps and of the Dent du Midi to the S.W. We may descend to the *Col de Pillon* (p. 294). — **Tête de Meilleret** (6404′), $2^1/_2$ hrs. from Vers l'Eglise, easy and interesting. We may descend to (40 min.) the *Col de la Croix* (p. 294). — **La Paraz**, or **Tornettaz** (8343′; 4 hrs.; guide 10 fr., not indispensable for experts), not difficult, viâ *Lavanchy* and the pastures of *Marnex*. — The **Cape au Moine** (7730′; 4 hrs.; 10 fr.) gives more trouble and less satisfaction. — **Pointe de Chaussy** (7725′), 3 hrs. (guide 8 fr., not required by experts provided with the Siegfried Map).

Digitized by Google

see p. 254. The descent may be made past the pretty *Lac Lioson* (6073′) to *Les Mosses* (p. 254).—The **Oldenhorn** (10,250′), or *Becca d'Audon*, is a fatiguing but attractive ascent (7 hrs.; 24 fr.): by the *Alpe de Pillon* (4563′) to the (4 hrs.) *Cabane des Diablerets* (8160′; keeper; accommodation for 60) and thence by the *Glacier du Sex-Rouge* and the S.E. arête to the (3 hrs.) top (see below).—The **Diableret** (10,650′) is ascended from the Hôtel des Diablerets viâ the Creux de Champ and the ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) *Refuge de Pierredar* (7380′; partly destroyed), whence the summit is gained by the *Glacier* and *Col de Prapioz* (9270′) in $3^1/_2$-4 hrs.; or better from the (4 hrs.) *Cabane des Diablerets* (see above) by the *Glacier du Sex Rouge* and the *Zanfleuron* and *Diableret Glaciers* in $3^1/_2$ hrs. (guide 24 fr.). Descent to *Anzeindaz* (p. 296) steep and difficult (guide 30 fr.); over the *Zanfleuron Glacier* to *Sanetsch* and *Sion*, not difficult (guide 35 fr.; comp. below and p. 295).

To VILLARS (4-$4^1/_2$ hrs.); guide, 10 fr., advisable, particularly in the reverse direction (path sometimes marshy). From the Hôt. des Diablerets we ascend the valley of the Grande Eau for $^1/_2$ hr., and then enter a lateral valley by a bridle-path to the right (S.W.). After a somewhat steep ascent of $1^3/_4$ hr. partly through woods, we reach the **Col de la Croix** (5690′), whence we have a view of the Dent du Midi; at *Encex* (5965′), 25 min. W., Mont Blanc also is visible (travellers may descend straight down into the valley). Beyond the pass is the hamlet of *La Croix;* on the right, pyramids of gypsum. The path descends on the right bank of the *Gryonne* and after $1^1/_4$ hr. divides: to the right to (20 min.) *Villars* (p. 296), to the left to (10 min.) *Arveyes* (p. 296) and *Gryon* (p. 295).

From the Hôt. des Diablerets the ROAD TO GSTEIG ascends in long windings, with the precipices of the Creux de Champ to the right, and farther on the *Cascade du Dard*, to the ($3^1/_2$ M.; $1^1/_2$ hr.) **Col de Pillon** (5085′), at the S. foot of the *Palette* (p. 293), which may be ascended hence without difficulty in $1^1/_2$-2 hrs., past the little *Lac Retaud*. We descend, with a view of the Sex Rouge and Oldenhorn to the right, through the valley of the *Reuschbach*. On the left are the *Seeberghorn* (6804′) and the *Blattihorn* (6630′); beautifully situated on the right is the *Reusch Alp* (4350′). Walkers take $1^1/_2$ hr. from the pass to—

$7^3/_4$ M. **Gsteig.**—HOTELS. *Sanetsch*, 50 beds, *Hôt.-Pens. Victoria*, 45 beds, *Bär*, 30 beds, *Pens. Oldenhorn*, 35 beds, at all these R. from $3^1/_2$, P. from 10 hr.—GUIDES. Ernst Marti, Gottl. Schopfer.

Gsteig (3911′), Fr. *Le Châtelet*, with an old parish church and pretty old wooden houses, at the confluence of the Reuschbach with the *Sarine*, lies at the S.W. extremity of the Bernese Oberland. To the N.W. towers the *Wallegg* (see below); to the S., the *Schlauchhorn* (8487′) and *Karrhorn* (7496′); to the E., the *Spitzhorn* (9209′).

The **Wallegg** (6732′; $2^1/_2$ hrs., with guide), an attractive ascent, commands a view of the Alps from the Eiger to the Dent du Midi. The descent may be made to the solitary *Lake of Arnen* (5045′) and thence through the *Tscherzis Valley* to *Feutersoey* and Gsteig (6 hrs. in all; comp. p. 219).—The **Oldenhorn** (10,250′; $6^1/_2$-$7^1/_2$ hrs.; guide 25 fr.), viâ the *Olden Alp* (6148′; night-quarters), comp. above.

To SAANEN (p. 219), 9-10 hrs. (guide 20 fr.). We follow the Pillon road to the S.W. for $^1/_2$ hr., then ascend to the right between the *Seeberghorn and the* Blattihorn, with views of the Oldenhorn and Diablerets *massif, passing* the alps of *Arnen* (5836′), above the lake of Arnen (see *above), Witenberg* (6148′), and *Gummberg* (5905′-5577′); finally we descend *the Kalberhöni-Tal.*

Digitized by Google

To SION, 9-10 hrs., interesting (guide 18 fr., not indispensable in fine weather; see p. 343). The path ascends the left bank of the Sarine, crossing the stream after 25 min.; then a steep ascent in zigzags, below the precipice of the Spitzhorn and through the *Rotengraben*, to the (2½ hrs.) dreary plateau of *Kreuzboden* (6620′), which we cross in ¾ hr.; a gradual ascent thence past a cross (*La Grande Croix*, 7329′) brings us to (½ hr.) the **Sanetsch Pass** (7330′). To the left is the *Arpelistock* (9970′), to the right the *Sanetschhorn* (*Montbrun;* 9665′) and the large *Zanfleuron Glacier*, from which the Sarine issues. Descent to the (½ hr.) *Hôtel du Sanetsch* (6770′; 18 beds), on the *Zanfleuron*, with a view of the Valais Alps. From this point the *Sublage* (8973′) may be ascended in 2½ hrs. (guide 10 fr.), the *Oldenhorn* (p. 294) in 4 hrs. (13 fr.), the *Diableret* (p. 294) in 5 hrs. (ascent over the Zanfleuron Glacier not very difficult; guide 20 fr.), and the *Wildhorn* (p. 221) in 5½ hrs. (difficult; guide 25, with descent to Iffigen or Lauenen 35 fr.).—Then by a winding path down to the *Alp Glary* (4920′) and through the wild ravine of the *Morge* over the bold *Pont Neuf* to (3 hrs.) *Chandolin*, whence a road leads to (1¾ hr.) *Sion* (p. 342).

From Gsteig the road follows the broad valley of the Sarine via (9¾ M.) *Feutersoey* (3707′) and (11¾ M.) *Grund* (3609′) to (14 M.) *Gstaad* (p. 218).

73. From Bex to Gryon, Villars, and Chesières.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY, starting from Bex station, with brown cars (the blue cars run only as far as Bévieux): to (5 M.) *Gryon* in 1 hr. (fare 5 fr. 40 c.); to (7¾ M.) *Villars* in 1 hr. 25 min. (7 fr. 15 c.); to (8¾ M.) *Chesières* in 1½ hr. (7 fr. 50 c.).—Pedestrians from Bex reach Gryon by the road in 2½ hrs., or by the old road in 2 hrs. (from Gryon to Villars 1 hr.).

Bex (1410′), see p. 287. The electric railway, starting from the Federal station, traverses the town viâ the (¾ M.) market-place, crosses the Avançon, and ascends to (2 M.) *Bévieux* (1590′; p. 287), where the toothed rail begins. The line ascends first on the left and then on the right side of the valley, partly through forest. Near (3½ M.) *Fontannaz-Seulaz* (2660′) we obtain a view of the valley of Les Plans and of the Grand Muveran (p. 288). The line next passes by a tunnel to the N. side of the ridge; fine views of the Rhone Valley and the Dent du Midi, and for a short time of Mont Blanc. 4¼ M. *Les Posses* (3230′).

5 M. **Gryon.**—*Railway Restaurant.*—HOTELS. **Hôt.-Pens. Gryon-Bellevue*, 70 beds from 4, B. 2, L. or D. 4, P. from 12 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour*, 60 beds from 3, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. de la Poste*, 60 beds; *Pens. Bois-Gentil*, 20 beds.—GUIDE, Gérald Lecoultre.

Gryon (3717′), a village of 548 inhab. at the foot of the *Plan Sépey* (4117′), is a favourite summer and winter-sport resort of the French Swiss. View of the Diablerets, Grand Muveran, Dent de Morcles, and (r.) the Dent du Midi.

EXCURSIONS. The road to Villars affords an almost level walk (1 hr.).—To *Les Plans* and the (2 hrs.) *Pont de Nant*, see p. 288.—To (2¼ hrs.) *Bovonnaz (5505′)*, and thence to the (20 min.) Tête à Bosset (5805′) or the (2 hrs.; with guide) *Lion d'Argentine* (7485′; see p. 288).—To the (3 hrs.)

Digitized by Google

Roches du Vent (6860′) viâ *Taveyannaz.*—From Gryon to *Ormont-Dessus* by the *Col de la Croix* (4½ hrs.), see p. 294.

To Sion viâ the Pas de Cheville, 10 hrs. (guide 25 fr.). The road ascends the valley of the Avançon to the (1¼ hr.) chalets of *Sergnement* (4245′). Here we cross to the left bank, but we return to the right before reaching (¾ hr.) *Solalex* (4810′). A bridle-path now ascends to (1¼ hr.) **Anzeindaz** (6210′; Auberge Moreillon, 9 beds, plain), whence experts may ascend the *Diableret* (10,650′; p. 294) in 4½ hrs., with guide. Our path next reaches the (¾ hr.) **Pas de Cheville** (6720′), where we obtain a view of the Alps of Valais. We now descend rapidly to the (25 min.) chalets of *Cheville* (5710′) and traverse a rocky wilderness, passing the chalets of *Derborence* (5213′), to (½ hr.) the *Lac de Derborence* (4698′), formed by a fall of rocks in 1714. The path now traverses the débris on the right bank of its outflow, the *Lizerne*, to the (¾ hr.) bridge (4140′), where we cross to the left bank. We then pass the chalets of *Besson* and descend the Val De Triqueut, high above the gorge of the Lizerne. The path leads to the (1¾ hr.) *Chapelle St. Bernard* (3530′), at the end of the gorge, where an extensive view of the Rhone Valley is disclosed. We now descend viâ *Aven*, *Erde*, and *Conthey*, and finally follow the highroad to (2¼ hrs.) *Sion* (p. 342); or we may descend from Aven to the right to (1¼ hr.) *Ardon* (p. 342).

Beyond Gryon the railway, dispensing with the rack-and-pinion system, crosses the picturesque wooded valley of the *Gryonne* by an iron bridge 165′ above the torrent and ascends N.W. viâ (6¾ M.) **Arveyes** (4040′; Hôt.-Pens. des Sapins; Pens. Pierrette, 28 beds; Montesano, a dietetic sanatorium), where a view of Mont Blanc is disclosed, to—

7¾ M. **Villars.**—Hotels. **Villars Palace*, 220 beds from 7, B. 2¼, L. 6⅓, D. 8, P. from 18 fr., **Hôt. du Grand-Muveran*, 160 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 6½, D. 8, P. from 15 fr., both under the same management and open in winter also; *Grand-Hôtel*, burned down in Aug., 1921; **Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue*, 100 beds; **Hôt. du Parc*, 115 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 15 fr.; *Victoria*, 40 beds.—Pensions. *Chalet Rosemont*, *Old India*, *de la Poste*, etc.—Visitors' Tax 2 fr. per week.—Guides. Alph. Luisier, at Villars; Alb. Borlot, at Forchet.—English Church (services in July and August).

Villars-sur-Ollon (4120′), splendidly situated high above the Rhone Valley, is much frequented as a summer-resort and for its winter-sports. The environs are park-like, with benches at the best points of view and shady spots. The air is mild but bracing, and there is no N. or E. wind. Magnificent view (famous 'Alpine Glow', comp. p. xv) of part of the Diablerets, the Grand and Petit Muveran, the Dent de Morcles, the N. peaks of the Mont Blanc group with the Glacier du Trient, the Dent du Midi, etc. A pretty walk leads S.E. to (½ hr.) *Joux des Theys* (view of Mont Blanc).

The line descends and crosses the broad ravine of the *Petite Gryonne* by a stone bridge, 105′ high.

8½ M. **Chesières.**—Hotels. **Gr.-Hôt. du Chamossaire*, 140 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Belvédère*, 60 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 12 fr.; *Pens. Gentiana*, 35 beds; *Pens.-Rest. du Soleil.*

Chesières (4000′), on the edge of a plateau below the *Montagne des Tailles*, practically adjoins Villars and is likewise a summer

Digitized by Google

and winter resort. A walk may be taken W. to *Les Ecovets* (4301′), at the foot of *La Truche,* with a view of the Lake of Geneva.

From Villars a rack-and-pinion railway (2½ M. in ½ hr.; 5 fr. 20, there and back 6 fr. 50 c.) runs over the *Col du Soud* (4997′) to the chalets of *Bretaye* (5938′; Pens. Bretaye-Chamossaire, 18 beds from 3½, P. from 11 fr.), the starting-point for the ascent of the ***Chamossaire** (6949′; bridle-path, ¾ hr.), which commands a celebrated and picturesque panorama (Ormont valley, Bernese Alps, Diablerets, Weisshorn, Grand Muveran, Dent de Morcles, Mont Blanc chain, Dent du Midi, Rhone Valley, and Lake of Geneva).

From Bretaye a somewhat rough path (guide desirable) leads past the small *Lac Noir* (5640′) and the charming *Lac des Chavonnes* (5560′; inn) to (1½ hr.) *La Forclaz* (4134′; small inn) and to (20 min.) *Les Planches* (p. 293).

From Villars to *Les Diablerets* over the *Col de la Croix*, 4½ hrs (guide 8 fr., advisable; horse to the pass 15 fr.), see p. 294.

74. From Martigny to Champex.

8½ M. Railway to *Les Valettes* (4½ M.) in 22 min. (2 fr. 60, 1 fr. 70 c.); from Les Valettes to *Champex*, by road (3 hrs. walk). — Carriage from Martigny to the Gorges du Durnant and back, 4 hrs.

Martigny (1565′), see p. 290. The railway leaves the Federal station, curves round the town to the E., and ascends the valley of the Drance. — 1½ M. *Martigny-Ville;* 2. M. *Martigny-Bourg* (p. 290); 2½ M. *Martigny-Croix.* The village of *La Croix* is on the left bank, along which runs the St. Bernard road (R. 80). The valley contracts and opposite Le Brocard (p. 309) turns suddenly to the W. The railway crosses the Drance and then the *Durnant* torrent, near the mouth of its gorge.

4½ M. *Les Valettes* (2024′), station for Champex. Continuation of the railway, see p. 330.

From Les Valettes it is 20 min. walk to the mouth of the **Gorges du Durnant** (tickets 1 fr., at the restaurant). A wooden path with steps runs between the sheer cliffs and above the foaming cascades of the torrent to (¼ hr.) the upper end of the gorge, whence we may ascend by a winding path to (½ hr.) Les Grangettes.

The Champex road ascends to the W. of the Durnant gorge viâ *Lombard* (2913′), *Crettet,* and *Les Grangettes* (3684′), and then up a tributary of the Durnant, the Drance de Champex, viâ *Mariotty* to (2½ hrs.) the chalets of *Champex-d'en-bas* (4485′; two inns). Then viâ *Champex-d'en-haut* (4691′) and the wall of the moraine (4901′) by which the former Arpette glacier has shut off the highest part of the valley, to (½ hr.) the —

Lac de Champex. — Hotels. **Gr.-Hôt. des Alpes & du Lac,* 150 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 12 fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. d'Orny,* 80 beds, **Hôt.-Pens. du Glacier,* 95 beds, at both R. from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 11 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens.* de Champex, 50 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 10 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Marty; *Hôt.-

Digitized by Google

Pens. Crettex, 120 beds from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Site*, 70 beds; *Hôt. du Grand-Combin*, 30 beds from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. $4^1/_2$, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Biselx; Hôt.-Pens. de la Poste*, plain but good. — A luggage-cart goes thrice daily to ($1\text{-}1^1/_4$ hr.) *Orsières* (p. 330). — ANGLICAN SERVICES in August.

GUIDES. Adr. and Cyrille Biselx; Maurice Chers; Emile, Etienne, Jules, and Maurice Crettex; Henry Joseph Duay; Alfred and Joseph L. Joris; L. Murisier; Joseph Pellouchoud. The guides of the Orsières district have established a tariff of their own, which is higher than that of the S.A.C. (comp. p. xxvi).

Lac de Champex (4823′), a favourite summer-resort on the bank of a small moraine-lake, lies amid flowery pastures surrounded by dark pine woods, in an Alpine valley dominated by the Mont Catogne on the N.E., the Clochers d'Arpette on the W., and the Breyaz on the S.W. Superb view of the Combin group, which is mirrored in the transparent lake.

EXCURSIONS. Up the *Grand Plan* (6561′; 2 hrs.), the *Breyaz* (7802′; 3 hrs.), the *Mont Catogne* (8530′; $3^1/_2$-4 hrs., guide 12 fr.), the *Clocher d'Arpette* (9248′; 5 hrs., guide 12 fr.), and the *Six Carro* (9278′; 4 hrs., guide 15 fr.); the *Pointe du Zennepi* (9468′; 5 hrs., guide 15 fr.) and *Pointe des Ecandies* (9442′; 5 hrs., guide 23 fr.) are more difficult. — A bridle-path leads through the *Vallée d'Arpette* to ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) the *Fenêtre d'Arpette* (8793′), N. of the Pointe des Ecandies, with an excellent view of the Trient Glacier (p. 309). Descent either to ($3^1/_2$ hr.) the *Col de la Forclaz* (p. 309; guide 12 fr.), or, more fatiguing, viâ the *Col des Ecandies* (9183′) to (6 hrs.) *Trient* (guide 15 fr.). — For ascents in the E. part of the Mont Blanc group, from the *Cabane d'Orny*, *Cabane Julien-Dupuis*, and *Cabane de Saleinaz*, see pp. 330, 331.

Digitized by Google

V. CHAMONIX, THE VALAIS, AND THE ADJACENT ITALIAN ALPS.

Route — Page

75. From Geneva to Chamonix 301
   a. Viâ Sallanches 301
      Môle, 302. — St. Gervais-les-Bains. Mont Blanc Tramway, 303. — Gorges de la Diosaz, 304.
   b. Viâ Sixt and the Col d'Anterne 304
      Fer à Cheval; Tête Pelouse; Buet, 306.
76. From Martigny to Chamonix 307
      Excursions from Salvan. Dent du Midi, 307. — Excursions from Finhaut, 308. From Martigny to Le Châtelard over the Col de la Forclaz, 309. Col de Balme, 310. — Buet, 311. — Argentière, 311.
77. Chamonix and Mont Blanc 313
      Montanvert, 315. — From Chamonix to Courmayeur over the Col du Géant. Mer de Glace, 317. — Chapeau, 318. — Brévent 318. — Flégère, 319. — Glacier des Bossons, 319. — Plan de l'Aiguille. Pierre Pointue, 320. — Mont Blanc, 321.
78. From Chamonix to Courmayeur over the Cols du Bonhomme and de la Seigne. Tour du Mont Blanc . . 322
      Mont Joly, 323. — Mont de la Saxe, 326; Grande Rochère, 327. — Grandes Jorasses. Col du Géant. Aiguille du Géant. To Orsières over the Col du Grand-Ferret, 327.
79. From Courmayeur to Aosta 328
      Tête de Crammont, 328. — Little St. Bernard, 329.
80. From Martigny to Aosta over the Great St. Bernard 330
      Val Ferret, Cabanes d'Orny and Julien-Dupuis, 330. — Cabane de Saleinaz, Tour Noir, Aig. d'Argentière, Aig. du Chardonnet, 331. — Mont Brûlé. Valsorey. Mont Velan. Grand Combin, 332. — From St. Bernard's Hospice over the Col de Fenêtre to Martigny, 334. — Excursions from Aosta: Becca di Nona. Mont Fallère. Valpelline, 337.
81. From Sembrancher (Martigny) to Aosta through the Val de Bagnes 338
      Excursions from Chable; passes to Liddes and Sion, 338. — Excursions from Fionnay: Panossière Hut, Grand Combin; passes to the Val d'Hérémence, 339. — Excursions from Mauvoisin: Glacier de Giétroz, 339; Mont Pleureur, Col de Vasevay, 340. — Excursions from Chanrion: Mont Avril, Ruinette; passes to the Valsorey, Arolla, and Valpelline (Aosta), 340, 341.
82. From Martigny to Brigue 341
      From Sion to the Val de Nendaz, 342; to the Mayens de Sion, 343. — From Sierre to Montana, 344. — From Leuk to the Baths of Leuk, 345. — Torrenthorn, Majinghorn, 346. — From Gampel to the Lötschen-Tal, 346. — Hohgleifen, Bietschhorn, 347; passes to Kandersteg and *and the Baths of* Leuk; from the Faffer Alp over the *Lötschen-Lücke* to the Eggishorn Hotel, 347, 348.

Digitized by Google

Route Page

83. The Southern Valleys of the Valais between Martigny and Visp 349

1. From Sion through the Val d'Hérens to Evolena, Arolla, and Ferpècle 349

Val d'Hérémence. Prazlong. Val des Dix, 350. — Ascents from Evolena. Pic d'Arzinol, 351. — Ascents from Arolla: Mont Dolin; La Roussette; Pigne d'Arolla; Mont Blanc de Seilon; Aig. de la Za; Dents de Veisivi; Mont Collon; Evêque; Dent de Perroc, etc., 352. — Passes to the Val d'Hérémence, Val de Bagnes, and Zermatt, 352, 353. — Ascents from Ferpècle: Dents de Veisivi, 353. — Pointe de Bricolla, Grand Cornier, 354; passes to Zinal and Zermatt, 354. — From Evolena over the Col de Torrent to the Val d'Anniviers, 354.

2. From Sierre through the Val d'Anniviers to Vissoye, Zinal, and St. Luc 355

Excursions from Vissoye; Hôtel Weisshorn, 356. — Excursions from Zinal. Glacier de Durand; Alpe de la Lex; Alpe d'Arpitetta; Roc de la Vache; Corne des Sorebois; Diablons; Grand Cornier; Zinal-Rothorn, etc.; Passes to Evolena, Zermatt, and Randa, 357, 358. — From St. Luc over the Bella Tola to Gruben, 359.

3. From Turtmann to the Turtmann Valley . . . 360

Passes to Zinal, 360. — From Gruben to St. Niklaus over the Augstbord Pass (Schwarzhorn), 360.

84. From Visp to Zermatt 361

From Visp to the Simplon over the Bistenen Pass, 362. — Ascents from Randa: Dom; Täschhorn; Weisshorn, 363. — Excursions from Zermatt. Gorner-Grat, 365. — Findelen Glacier, 366. — Fluh-Alp; Höhbalm; Trift Hotel; Gorner Gorges; Staffel Alp, 367. — Schwarzsee Hotel. Matterhorn Hut, 368. — Theodule Pass; Breithorn; Little Matterhorn; Theodulhorn; Riffelhorn; Cima di Jazzi, 369. — Mettelhorn; Unter-Gabelhorn; Wellenkuppe; Ober-Rothorn; Strahlhorn; Rimpfischhorn; Lyskamm; Monte Rosa; Signalkuppe; Matterhorn, 370. — Ober-Gabelhorn; Zinal-Rothorn; Dent Blanche; Dent d'Hérens, 371. — Glacier Passes from Zermatt: Theodule Pass; Furgg-Joch; Breuil-Joch; Col Tournanche; Schwarztor; Zwillings Pass; Lys Pass; Sesia-Joch; Piode-Joch; New and Old Weisstor, 371, 372.

85. From Stalden (Visp) to the Saas Valley. Saas im Grund, Saas-Fee, and Mattmark 372

Excursions from Saas im Grund: Hôtel Weissmies; Weissmies, 373. — Ascents from Saas-Fee: Lange Fluh; Mittaghorn; Egginer; Britannia Hut; Allalinhorn; Alphubel; Täschhorn; Dom; Südlenzspitze; Nadelhorn; Ulrichshorn; Alphubel-Joch; Fee-Joch; Mischabel-Joch; Domjoch; Nadel-Joch; Ried Pass, 374. — Ascents from Almagell: Weissmies. Portjengrat, Sonnighorn, Latelhorn, 375. — Excursions from Mattmark: Schwarzberg-Weisstor; Adler Pass; Allalin Pass, 376.

86. From the Saas Valley to Macugnaga and round Monte *Rosa to Zermatt* 376

Digitized by Google

Route Page

Excursions from Macugnaga: Belvedere; Pizzo Bianco; Monte Rosa; over the Weisstor to Zermatt; to Alagna over the Colle delle Loccie, 377. — Excursions from Alagna: Rifugio Valsesia; Colle delle Pisse; Colle di Valdobbia, 378. — Excursions from Gressoney: Bettolina Pass; Pinter-Joch, 379. — Breuil, 380.

87. From Brigue and from Ulrichen to Domodossola. The Simplon Railway and Road 380

Passes from Bérisal to Varzo, 382. — Ascents from the Simplon Pass and passes to Saas, 383. — From Ulrichen to Domodossola. Gries Pass. Falls of the Tosa, 384. — Over the Nufenen Pass to Airolo, 385. — From the Tosa Falls to Airolo and Bignasco, 385, 386.

88. From Brigue to Gletsch. The Furka Railway. . . 387

From Fiesch to the Binnen-Tal, 387. — Excursions from Binn, 388; passes to Bérisal, Baceno, 388; the Tosa Falls, and Varzo, 388. — From Münster up the Löffelhorn and Blindenhorn, 389. — Rhone Glacier, 389.

89. From the Rhone Valley to the Aletsch Glacier . . 390

Excursions from the Bel Alp: Sparrhorn, Ober-Aletsch Hut, 391. — Rieder Alp, 391. — Excursions from the Eggishorn Hotel: Eggishorn, Märjelen-See, Upper Aletsch Glacier, Concordia-Platz, 392.

75. From Geneva to Chamonix.

a. Viâ Sallanches.

55 M. Railway (P.L.M.) to (43 M.) *Le Fayet-St-Gervais* in 2 hrs. 40 to 3 hrs. 20 min. (14 fr. 70, 9 fr. 60, 6 fr. 10 c.; French money); Electric Railway thence to (12 M.) *Chamonix* in 65-75 min. From Geneva to Chamonix in 4 hrs. 35 min. (22 fr. 95, 15 fr. 15, 11 fr. 65 c., French; 66 lbs. of luggage free). — Motor Car of the P.L.M. in summer from Geneva to *Chamonix* in 4 hrs. (50 fr., French; day-return 65 fr.). — Passports see p. xvii. French customs at Annemasse.

Geneva (Eaux-Vives station; Pl. K, 5), see p. 255. At ($2^1/_2$ M). *Chêne-Bourg* (1385′), a suburb of Geneva, is a monument to Louis Favre (p. 123), a native of the place. On the right is Mont Blanc, between the pyramidal Môle (p. 302) and the twin peaks of the Pointe d'Andey (p. 302). — At (3 M.) *Moillesulaz* we cross the *Foron*, the French frontier.

$3^3/_4$ M. **Annemasse** (1420′; Rail. Restaurant; Hôt. de France; Moderne & Terminus; National; pop. 3000), junction for the Bellegarde and Le Bouveret line (p. 272) and the tramway to Samoëns (p. 305). In the Place de la Mairie is a bronze statue of Michael Servetus (p. 258), by Clotilde Roch (1908).

The train backs out, crosses the *Arve* near *Etrembières* (left bank; Salève tramway, see p. 266), and turns to the left into the valley of the Arve. Fine view to the left, with the Mont Blanc range in the background. — $5^1/_2$ M. *Monnetier*-Mornex (1443′). *Mornex (p. 266) is charmingly* situated on a hill to the right. We

Digitized by Google

cross the *Viaison* by a viaduct of 17 arches and farther on the Foron. — 9¼ M. *Reignier* (1670′; Hôt. du Mont-Blanc; de la Gare); 11¼ M. *Pers-Jussy-Chevrier* (1801′).

13¾ M. **La Roche-sur-Foron** (1905′; Hôt. de la Croix-Blanche; du Château), a town of 3100 inhab., on the left bank of the Foron, with the remains of a 12th cent. castle.

The train crosses the Foron, and we leave the Annecy line (see *Baedeker's Southern France*) to the right. Short tunnel. On the right are the cliffs of the Pointe d'Andey; on the left, the Môle and, farther back, the Voirons. We return to the Arve valley. — Beyond (18 M.) *St. Pierre-de-Rumilly* (Hôt. Beau-Séjour) we cross the *Borne* and then the Arve. — 20½ M. **Bonneville** (1475′; pop. 2200; Hôt. des Négociants; Hôt.-Rest. Rouge), picturesquely situated among vine-clad hills. Steam-tramway to Bonne, see p. 305.

The ***Môle** (6132′), to the N.E. of Bonneville, is ascended in 3½-4 hrs. by a bridle-path viâ the *Perthuis*, the *Grange à Bérod*, and the *Petit Môle* (4593′; F.A.C. hut, ¾ hr. from the top). Magnificent view of Mont Blanc. — Ascent from St. Jeoire, see p. 305.

The **Pointe d'Andey** (6165′), to the S. of Bonneville, is ascended in 4-4½ hrs., either viâ (1 hr.) *Andey* and the (2½ hrs.) *Col de Dometaz*, or viâ (5½ M.; 2½ hrs.) *Brison* (inn; road thus far) and (1 hr.) *Solaison*, ¾ hr. from the top. Splendid view (somewhat impeded on the S. by the *Rochers de Leschaux*, 6365′) and rich flora.

The train ascends the valley of the Arve. Crossing the *Giffre* (p. 305), we reach (25 M.) *Marignier* (1530′; Hôt. de la Gare; tramway to Pont-du-Risse, near St. Jeoire, see p. 305). — 27½ M. *Le Nanty*. — 29 M. **Cluses** (1590′; Hôt. National, 27 beds; Central, 20 R.), a watch-making town (2150 inhab.).

A road ascends N. viâ the *Col de Châtillon* (2827′) to (6 M.) *Taninges* (p. 305); while another road leads to the right to (2 M.) *Nancy-sur-Cluses*.

The railway penetrates the *Pointe de Chevran* (4030′) by a tunnel and runs through the narrowing gorge of the Arve, on the right bank. Beyond (31½ M.) *Balme-Arâches* (1624′; café-restaurant), to the left, 750′ above the valley, is the *Grotte de Balme*, a stalactite-cave hardly worth visiting (2½ hrs. there and back). — 33½ M. *Magland* (1660′), at the foot of a steep cliff. Then, to the right, the Pointe d'Areu and the Pointe Percée, and, to the left, the Aiguille de Varan (p. 303). — Beyond (36 M.) *Oëx* we cross the Arve. To the left is the *Cascade d'Arpenaz*, fine after rain.

The valley expands. Beyond Sallanches opens a superb *View of Mont Blanc, whose dazzling peaks, towering at the head of the valley, seem to annihilate the intervening distance of 15 M. From right to left, the Aiguille de Bionnassay, the Dôme du Goûter, Mont Blanc itself, Mont Maudit, Mont Blanc du Tacul, Aiguille du Midi, and Aiguille Verte.

39 M. **Sallanches** (1770′; Hôt. Michollin, 50 beds; Beau-Séjour, *at the station*, 60 beds; de la Haute-Savoie; Bellevue, 40 beds), *a little industrial* town with 2000 inhabitants.

Digitized by Google

The ***Pointe Percée** (9030′; 8-9 hrs.; with guide), commanding a fine view of Mont Blanc, is ascended hence by the *Chalets de Cœur*, the *Col des Verts* (9029′), and the N. arête. About 2 hrs. W. below the summit is the *Refuge Sauvage* of the F.A.C. (7380′). — The *Pointe d'Areu* (8097′; 6½ hrs.), the *Aiguille de Varan* (8163′; 7 hrs.), and the *Pointe de Collonay* (8832′; 6½ hrs.) are interesting also (guide necessary).

41 M. *Passy-Domancy;* 2 M. to the N.E., on the right bank of the Arve, is the village of *Passy* (2270′; Hôt. de Passy, 45 beds).

At (43 M.) **Le Fayet-St-Gervais** (1905′; rail. restaurant) we change carriages for Chamonix (see p. 304). — **St. Gervais-les-Bains**, a parish of 2200 inhab. situated in the *Vallée de Montjoie*, which is watered by the *Bon-Nant* ('nant' = torrent), comprises three distinct localities: *Le Fayet*, the *Bains de St. Gervais* (1998′; ⅓ M. to the S. of the station), and the village of *St. Gervais-les-Bains* (2647′; 2½ M. to the S. of the station).

Le Fayet. Hotels: Alpes & Carlton (June-Oct.), 160 beds; Hôt. de la Paix, 50 beds; Hôt. de la Gare (June-Oct.), 30 R. from 8, B. 2½, L. or D. 8, P. from 20 fr. — The **Bains de St. Gervais** (*Gr.-Hôt. de Savoie, with the casino, first-class, in the grounds of the baths, 140 R., P. from 30 or 40 fr.; Gr.-Hôt. du Parc, 120 R., P. from 20 or 25 fr.) are much frequented from June to Oct. for their warm mineral springs. The pump-room, which was destroyed by a burst of the Glacier de Tête-Rousse (p. 322) in 1892, has been rebuilt in a safe position. — The village of **St. Gervais-les-Bains** (2680′; *Mont-Joly Palace, 200 beds from 6, B. 2½, L. 10, D. 12, P. from 22 fr., *Grand, 200 R. from 8, B. 4, L. 10, D. 12, P. from 20 fr., *Splendid Royal, 200 R. from 8, B. 2½, L. 8, D. 10, P. from 20 fr., Hôt. du Mont-Blanc, 40 R., Modern, P. from 20 fr., these five open May-Oct.; Hôt. de la Bérangère, 40 beds; Nouvel-Hôtel & Hôt. de Genève), a fashionable health-resort, is finely situated much higher up, on the left of the valley. It is 2½ M. from Le Fayet by road (omn.; tram, see below), 20-25 min. by the footpath, and 20 min. from the baths.

*Tramway du Mont-Blanc (rack-and-pinion) from Le Fayet in summer to Bionnassay in 2 hrs. (32 fr.); to St. Gervais in ¼ hr. (2 fr.); to the Col de Voza in 70 min. (19 fr. 75 c.). Views to the right. The train starts from the station of Le Fayet-St-Gervais (1906′; see above), stops at (¼ M.) the *Halte des Bains* (1945′), and ascends through woods to the (1 M.) *Village of St. Gervais-les-Bains* (2610′; see above). It then ascends rapidly, viâ (2¾ M.) *Montivon* (4515′), affording beautiful views of the Arve valley, with the Aig. de Varan and the chain of the Aravis, and straight on of the Montjoie valley as far as the Col du Bonhomme, the Mt. Tondu, the Miage Glacier, etc. Farther on, beyond the (3¾ M.) ridge of *Mont Forchet*, we enjoy a magnificent view of the Bionnassay Glacier, commanded by Mont Blanc, with the Pointe de Tricot and the Aig. de Bionnassay on the right, and the Aig. du Goûter on the left. We then reach the station of (4½ M.) **Col de Voza** (5427′; restaurant). The *Prarion* (6450′; fine view) may be easily ascended hence in 1¼ hr. viâ the *Pavillon du Prarion* (¾ hr.; 6100′; chalet-hôtel, plain but good). — From the Col de Voza the line proceeds viâ the *Pavillon de Bellevue* (6843′; hôtel-pension, 45 beds, P. from 20 fr.), where the view of the Chamonix valley opens on the left, and (6¼ M.) *Mont Lachat* (6889′; rfmts.), crosses the rocky arête of the *Rognes* by two short tunnels, and reaches its terminus at (7½ M.) *Bionnassay* (8200′), near the moraine of the *Bionnassay Glacier*, with its beautiful séracs. Thence to the (1½-2 hrs.) *Chalet-Hôtel de Tête-Rousse*, see p. 322.

Walkers from Le Fayet may cross the **Col de la Forclaz** (5025′), between the *Tête Noire de Montfort* (5800′) and the *Prarion* (see above), to *Le Fouilly* and *Les Houches* in 5-6 hrs. (guide desirable as far as the pass). *A longer but more interesting* route (6-7 hrs.) is viâ the (2½ hrs.) *Pavillon du Prarion (see above).*

Digitized by Google

An attractive route (8-9 hrs., with guide) for mountaineers leads from Le Fayet to Sixt viâ the *Escaliers de Platé*, the *Chalets de Platé* (p. 306), and the **Col de la Portettaz** (7820′). Fine view; better from the *Pointe de Platé* (8375′; 1 hr.). Descent to the chalets of *Sales* (6200′) and through an imposing ravine with fine waterfalls to *Salvagny* and *Sixt* (p. 306).

The *Mont Joly* (8290′; p. 323) is ascended without difficulty from St. Gervais in 5 hrs. Descent to St. Nicolas-de-Véroce and (3 hrs.) Les Contamines.

The Electric Railway to Chamonix crosses the Bon-Nant and the Arve to (44½ M.) *Chedde* (1965′; Hôt. National, 58 beds), beyond which is the large electro-chemical establishment of Corbin & Co. The line, describing a wide curve, again crosses the Arve, by an iron bridge of 150′ span. It threads a short tunnel and enters the wooded valley of Le Châtelard, where it passes (46 M.) an electric power-house (4000 h.p.) and, beyond another tunnel, reaches the station of (47 M.) **Servoz** (2664′; Hôt.-Café de la Gare).

On the left a road leads across the Arve to (¾ M.) *Servoz* (2675′; Hôt. des Gorges, 24 beds; de l'Europe; de la Fougère), whence we may visit (1 hr. there and back) the ***Gorges de la Diosaz** (adm. 1½ fr.; tickets at the Rest. Jardin, 1 M. from the station), a grand ravine ⅔ M. in length, through which the *Diosaz*, a torrent rising on the Buet, dashes in fine cascades. — From Servoz to Sixt (p. 306) over the *Col du Dérochoir* (7160′; 5 hrs.) and the chalets of *Sales* (¾ hr.; p. 306), 7½-8 hrs. (with guide), toilsome but interesting; over the *Col d'Anterne* (5 hrs.; p. 306) and the chalets of *Les Fonds* (1¾ hr.; p. 306), longer (8¼ hrs.) but easier.

The line ascends rapidly for about a mile and passes the (48½ M.) second power-house of the company (10,800 h.p.). At the head of the valley (l.) appear the Dôme du Goûter and the Aiguille du Midi. The line passes through the short Tunnel de la Cascade and crosses the Arve by the **Viaduct of Ste. Marie*, with eight arches, 165′ above the foaming torrent. — 50½ M. **Les Houches** (3215′; hotels, see p. 314), opposite the village of that name, at the entrance of the Chamonix valley. Pavillon de Bellevue, see p. 322. — To the right opens a view of the Mont Blanc range with its glaciers (Glaciers de la Griaz, de Taconnaz, and des Bossons). The railway crosses the Arve to (53 M.) **Les Bossons** (3320′; hotels, see p. 314). After crossing the stream twice more we reach the terminus at (55 M.) *Chamonix* (p. 313), on the E. side of the village.

b. Viâ Sixt and the Col d'Anterne.

Railway from Geneva to (3¾ M., in 15-25 min.) *Annemasse* (or by tram No. 12 from the Place du Molard in 40 min.; see p. 257). — Steam Tramway from Annemasse to *Samoëns*, 27¼ M., in 3 hrs. (15 fr.). — Omnibus from Samoëns to *Sixt*, 3¾ M., in ¾ hr. (5 fr.). [Motor-car from Sixt to the Fer-à-Cheval, service suspended in 1921; carr. 15-20 fr.] — From Sixt to *Chamonix*, Bridle Path (11 hrs.) over the Col d'Anterne and Col du Brévent (guide not indispensable in good weather), rather fatiguing if we traverse both passes during the heat of the day (better spend night at the Chalet-Hôtel du Col d'Anterne, p. 306). Splendid views of Mont Blanc.

From Geneva to (3¾ M.) *Annemasse*, see p. 301. At the N. end *of Annemasse* the tramway turns to the E. (right) and runs viâ *Malbrande, Bas-Monthoux*, and Borly to (8 M.) La Bergue (1680′).

Digitized by Google

The *Pralaire* (4630′), the S. peak of the Voirons (p. 267), may be ascended hence in 2 hrs. viâ ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Lucinges* and *Les Gets*. Grand view. — $9^1/_4$ M. *Bonne* (Hôt. du Navire), on the Menoge. Branch-line to (8 M.) Bonneville, see p. 302. — From ($10^1/_2$ M.) *Pont de Fillinges* (1784′) a diligence runs to ($4^1/_4$ M.) *Boëge* (2487′; Hôt. de la Balance), the best starting-point for the Voirons (2 hrs.; see p. 267). — Then through the valley of the *Foron* to ($13^3/_4$ M.) *Viuz-en-Sallaz* (2007′). To the left is the *Pointe des Brasses* (4940′), to the right the Môle (see below).

$16^1/_4$ M. **St. Jeoire** (1925′; Hôt. des Alpes, 30 beds; de la Couronne), a little town (1650 inhab.) with an old castle and a statue of Sommeiller (1815-71), one of the engineers of the Mont Cenis Tunnel.

From St. Jeoire a steam-tramway runs viâ ($1^1/_4$ M.) *Pont du Risse* (see below) and (3 M.) *Le Breuillet* to ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Marignier* (p. 302).

The ***Môle** (6132′; see p. 302), affording a grand view of Mont Blanc and the Arve valley, is ascended in 4 hrs. from St. Jeoire by the chalets of *Char-d'en-Bas*, *Char-d'en-Haut*, *L'Ecutieu* (small inn), and the *Côte-à-Meulet*. A somewhat shorter route leads by *La Tour*, the chalets of *Bovère*, the *Grange à Bérod*, and the *Petit-Môle* (p. 302).

$17^1/_2$ M. *Pont du Risse*. The road ascends a narrow gorge, and then enters the valley of the *Giffre*. Admirable views to the right. — $20^1/_2$ M. *Mieussy* (2225′; Hôt. Moderne), at the W. base of the Pointe de Marcelly (see below). In front rise the Buet and Mont Blanc. We skirt the *Roc de Suets* (3002′).

$24^3/_4$ M. **Taninges** (2203′; Hôt. de Paris, 35 beds; du Bras de Fer; des Balances), a busy little town (2250 inhab.) with the old abbey of *Mélan*, now a school. Road to Cluses, see p. 302.

A bridle-path leads hence N.W. to (3 hrs.) **Le Praz-de-Lys** (5019′; Hôt. du Praz-de-Lys, 60 beds), a health-resort with a fine view, whence the *Pointe de Marcelly* (6585′) may be ascended in 2 hrs., with guide. Magnificent view.—From Taninges viâ *Les Gets* to *St. Jean d'Aulph* and *Thonon*, in the valley of the Drance, see pp. 273, 272. Diligence daily from Taninges to *Morzine* (p. 273) in $3^1/_2$ hrs.

We ascend the valley of the Giffre by *La Palud*, *Jutteninge*, and ($25^1/_2$ M.) *Verchaix-Morillon* (hotel).

31 M. **Samoëns** (pron. as Fr. 'samoin'; 2280′; Hôt. Bellevue, 110 beds; Commerce; Croix d'Or & Mont-Blanc, P. from 18 or 20 fr.), the terminus of the tramway, is a summer-resort prettily situated at the base of the *Rochers de Criou* (7380′). Fine view from the chapel above the church (10 min.). The Alpine garden of the *Parc Jaysinia*, on a hill crowned by a ruined castle, deserves a visit.

From Samoëns to *Champéry* (p. 292), over the *Col de la Golèse* and *Col de Coux* (p. 273), 8 hrs. (guide unnecessary); over the *Col de Jouplane* or the *Col de la Golèse* to (4 hrs.) *Thonon*, see p. 273.

Beyond Samoëns the Sixt Road enters the narrow Défilé des *Tines*. As the valley expands we see to our right the Pointe de *Sales and the Pointe* des Places, and to our left the Pic de Tanne-*verge (p. 306)*.

Digitized by Google

35 M. **Sixt,** or *L'Abbaye de Sixt* (2485′; Hôt. du Fer-à-Cheval, in the old abbey, 48 beds), occupies a superb site.

A narrow road ascends the right bank of the Giffre to (1 hr.) the *Cantine du Fer-à-Cheval,* with a belvedere. We take the path to the left just short of a stone cross (5 min.) and pass a memorial to the landslide of 1602, the remains of which, now covered with woods, fill the floor of the valley. Keeping to the left again, we reach a meadow in the centre of the ***Fer-à-Cheval,** an amphitheatre which has been compared with the Cirque de Gavarnie in the Pyrenees. In spring fine waterfalls descend from the cliffs on all sides. The path goes on N. to the (1 hr.) *Fond de la Combe* (3274′), at the head of the valley, where the Giffre falls in a cascade from a vault of snow.

Fine views from the *Collet d'Anterne* (5900′), 3½ hrs. S., and from the *Croix de Commune* (6340′), 3½-4 hrs. E. — The ***Tête Pelouse** (8120′), ascended viâ the *Lac de Gers* in 6 hrs., with guide, offers no difficulty; fine view of Mont Blanc. The descent may be made over the stony slopes ('lapiaz') of the *Désert de Platé* to the *Chalets de Platé,* and then over the *Escaliers de Platé* to *Le Fayet* (p. 303; dizzy path, recalling the Gemmi). — The **Pointe de Sales** (8183′), from the (4 hrs.) chalets of *Sales* (p. 304) by the S.W. side in 2 hrs. (with guide), not difficult. The ascent by the E. side demands skilful climbing. — The **Pic de Tanneverge** (9785′), by the *Col de Tanneverge* (8195′) in 9 hrs., or by the *Col du Sageroux* (7917′) in 10-11 hrs., with guide, is difficult, but commands a splendid view. Steep descent from the Col de Tanneverge to the (2 hrs.) *Barberine Hut* (p. 308).

The ***Buet** (10,200′) may be ascended from Sixt in 6-7 hrs. (guide not indispensable). About ¾ hr. beyond *Salvagny* (see below) the bridle-path winds up to the left to the (2 hrs.) *Chalet-Hôtel du Buet* (6560′; 19 beds), whence we ascend by the ridge of the *Grenairon* (8110′) and the N. arête to the (3 hrs.) summit (comp. p. 311). Descent to (2 hrs.) *Pierre à Bérard* see p. 311.

From Sixt to *Champéry* over the *Col du Sageroux* (see above), 10-11 hrs., toilsome, with guide; to *Le Fayet* by the *Portettaz,* or over the *Col du Dérochoir,* see p. 304.

The Bridle Path to the Col d'Anterne (to Chamonix 11 hrs.; 20½ M.) ascends the *Vallée des Fonds* to the S., past two picturesque waterfalls on the right, to (½ hr.) *Salvagny.* Beyond the Buet path (l.; ¾ hr.) and the *Cascade du Rouget* (r.), we ascend to the left to the *Chalets des Fonds* (4530′; rfmts. and simple quarters), 2 hrs. (4½ M.) from Sixt, at the W. foot of the Buet. About 8 min. farther on, beyond the bridge, we ascend in numerous windings to (2 hrs.) the *Signal* or *Bas du Col d'Anterne* (6810′), 7 M. from Sixt. We then traverse the undulating plateau, skirting the *Lac d'Anterne* (6693′; avoid the upper path to the left), and ascend to (1½ hr.; 10 M. from Sixt) the ***Col d'Anterne** (7410′), where a stupendous view of Mont Blanc is suddenly revealed. We descend to the left (path to the right to *Ayer* and Servoz, p. 304; 2½ hrs.) to the (20 min.) *Chalet-Hôtel du Col d'Anterne* (6555′; 8 beds) and into the valley of the *Diosaz,* which we cross after 1 hr. by a wooden bridge (5535′; the new bridge short of the old one should be avoided). We then ascend past the *Chalets d'Arlevé (6125′) to the* (2¼ hrs.) ***Col du Brévent** (7770′), which affords another superb view of Mont Blanc. Descent viâ Planpraz (p. 318) to (2 hrs.) *Chamonix* (p. 313).

Digitized by Google

76. From Martigny to Chamonix.

23 M. Electric Railway in $3^1/_2$-$4^1/_2$ hrs. To *Vallorcine*, where we change, $13^1/_2$ M. in $2^1/_4$ hrs. (16 fr. 10, 10 fr. 40 c.); thence to *Chamonix*, $9^1/_2$ M., P.L.M. Railway in 1 hr. (66 lbs. luggage free). Swiss customs at Le Châtelard, French at Vallorcine. Passports, see p. xvii. — Carriage from Martigny to Chamonix over the Col de la Forclaz (p. 309), according to arrangement. Horse and guide from Martigny to the Col de Balme (p. 310), viâ the Col de la Forclaz, about 30 fr.

Martigny (1542′), see p. 290. From the railway station the electric railway traverses the town to ($^1/_2$ M.) *Martigny-Ville*, then runs N.W., crossing the Drance, to ($^3/_4$ M.) *La Bâtiaz*, at the foot of the castle-hill, and follows the highroad to the station of (3 M.) **Vernayaz** (p. 290), at the entrance to the Gorges du Trient. The line crosses the Trient and ascends the hillside (rack-and-pinion for $1^1/_4$ M.), threading three tunnels and commanding fine views of the Rhone valley and the Dent de Morcles. It then ascends to the rocky plateau of the *Plan du Sourd* and to the (5 M.) station of *Salvan-les-Granges* (3074′), at the N. end of the village.

Salvan. — Hotels. ***Grand-Hôtel**, 75 beds from 3, B. 2, L. 4, D. $4^1/_2$, P. from 10 fr.; *Mon-Repos*, near the station, 45 beds; *Hôt.-Pens des Gorges du Triège*, 45 beds; *Bellevue*, 50 beds; *de l'Union*, 30 beds from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. $4^1/_2$, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Bel-Air; Suisse & de la Poste*, 30 beds; *Pens. Victoria*, 20 beds; *Pens. Joli-Site*, 25 beds from $3^1/_2$, P. from 9 fr.; *Pens. du Luisin*. — At Biolley, *Pens. Cheseaux*. — At Les Granges: *Gr.-Hôt. des Granges*, 70 beds from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; *des Gorges du Dailley*, 35 beds; *Hôt.-Pens. Gay-Balmaz*, 40 beds from 3, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, P. from 8 fr.

Guides. **Louis Gasp. Coquoz**, François Délez, Maur. Décaillet, Arthur Revaz, Alex. Bochatey.

Salvan (3035′; pop. 500), with the parish church of the valley, is a summer-resort, visited also for winter-sports. In the village is an erratic boulder, the Pierre Bergère, 16′ in height; and on the Rocher du Planet are some curious prehistoric sculptures. Adjoining Salvan on the N., on the hillside, are the houses of *Biolley* (3248′), and $^1/_2$ M. farther is the hamlet of *Les Granges* (3425′).

Excursions. A good path leads from Les Granges viâ the *Col de la Matze* (4210′) to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Van-d'en-Haut* (4430′), at the foot of the *Dent du Salantin* (3153′), in the *Valley of the Salanfe*. We may return through the fine **Gorges du Dailley**, at the end of which is the picturesque *Cascade du Dailley*. — A fine view of Mont Blanc, the Grand Combin, etc., is obtained from the *Mayens de la Creuse* (*Creusaz*, 5790′; $2^1/_2$-3 hrs.), to which a pleasant path (suited for riding) leads through wood. — A bridle-path leads viâ Van-d'en-Haut (see above) to the ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) **Salanfe Alp** (6280′; Hôt.-Restaurant Délez), an admirable point of view. — The **Luisin** (9140′; 6 hrs.; guide 18 fr.), attractive: from Salvan viâ the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) chalets of *Emaney* (6070′; accommodation) to the (2 hrs.) *Col d'Emaney* (7960′), and then to the right by the arête to the (1 hr.) summit. Superb view of the Alps of the Bernese Oberland, the Savoy, and the Valais. Descent in 2 hrs. to the Salanfe Alp. — **Dent du Midi** (Haute Cime, 10,695′; *8 hrs.; guide 30*, to Champéry 38 fr.), a toilsome but attractive *expedition. From the* ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) *Salanfe Alp* we ascend to the ($1^3/_4$ hr.) *Col de Susanfe (8202′)*; then by the S. arête to the Col des Paresseux *(p. 292) and the* ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) summit. — **Tour Sallières** (10,587′), from the

Digitized by Google

Salanfe Alp by the E. side (Le Grand Revers), the Epaule (9960′), and the S.E. arête in 6-7 hrs. (difficult; guide 45 fr.), or viâ the Col d'Emaney (p. 307) and the S.E. arête in 8 hrs. (very difficult; guide 65 fr.).

From Salvan the train ascends in windings and threads a tunnel to (6 M.) **Les Marécottes** (3385′), below the village (3575′; Hôt. des Marécottes, in an open situation, 40 beds from 3½, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 9 fr.; de l'Espérance, 25 beds, P. from 8 fr.; de l'Avenir, 35 beds; Joli-Mont, 55 beds; Pens. Macey, English), a charmingly situated summer-resort. Excursions as from Salvan (p. 307); to the Col de la Gueula (3½ hrs.), see below. — The line is carried along the hillside high above the Trient and beyond two tunnels crosses the gorge of the Triège.

7 M. **Le Trétien,** or *Triquent* (3484′), above the village (3260′; Hôt. du Mont-Rose, 30 beds; de la Dent du Midi; Pens. Chalet de la Forêt), which lies on the highroad, ½ M. from the entrance to the *Gorges du Triège* (adm. 1 fr.). — The line continues on the cliff to (9 M.) *Finhaut-Giétroz* (4025′), below the village of —

Finhaut. — Hotels. **Gr.-Hôt. Bristol*, 100 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 12 fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. de Finhaut*, 74 beds, **Gr.-Hôt. Bel-Oiseau & Villa Victoria*, 100 beds, **Beau-Séjour*, 70 beds, at these three R. from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. du Mont-Blanc*, 50 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 8 fr.; *Beau-Site; de la Croix-Fédérale*, 45 beds; *du Glacier; du Perron; des Alpes*, 40 beds. At Giétroz: *Hôt. de Giétroz*, 60 beds from 3, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 8½ fr.; *Eden*, 70 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 11 fr.

English Church (services July-August). — Guide, Justin Lugon.

Finhaut or *Fins-Hauts* (4060′), a charmingly situated village, is a frequented health-resort. Fine view of the Trient valley, with the Glacier du Trient and the Aiguille du Tour. The hamlet of *Giétroz* or *Gétroz* (4387′), 2 M. to the S.W. of Finhaut, on the Châtelard road, commands a view of Mont Blanc.

To the *Tête-Noire* (p. 310; 1½ hr.): we descend a steep path (guide-post) to a bridge over the Eau-Noire and ascend on the right to the hotel.

Excursions. To the *Bel-Oiseau* (8655′), 4 hrs., guide 15 fr.; *La Rebarmaz* (8116′), 3½ hrs., guide 12 fr.; the *Fontanabran* (8850′), 4-4½ hrs., guide 15 fr. — A good path, mostly through wood and joined after 40 min. by the path from Les Marécottes viâ La Crête and Fenestral, ascends W. to the (2¼ hrs.) ***Col de la Gueula** (6381′; inn in summer), to the S. of the Bel-Oiseau, with a splendid view, across the Barberine Valley, of Mont Blanc, the Glacier du Trient, etc., and of the Bernese Alps to the E. The view is still better from the rocky knob of ***Six Jeur** (6745′), 20 min. S.E. — A steep descent leads into the *Eau-Noire Valley* to the chalets of *Emosson* (5820′), whence we ascend through a rocky gorge on the left bank to the chalets of *Barberine* and (1¼ hr.) the —

Barberine Hut of the S.A.C. (6135′; keeper; accommodation for 45). This is the best starting-point for the *Bel-Oiseau* (see above; 2½ hrs.), the *Fontanabran* (see above; 2½-3 hrs.), both easy (guide 15 fr., unnecessary for experts). — *Tour Sallières* (10,587′), viâ the Epaule (9960′) and the S.E. arête, 5 hrs., with guide (45 fr.; comp. above). — *Mont Ruan* (10,099′), viâ the *Glacier des Fonds* and the S.E. side in 4½ hrs., not difficult for experts (guide 45 fr.), or (more interesting) viâ the *Col de la Tour-Sallières* (9433′) and the E. arête in 5½ hrs. (difficult). — Pointe de Rosses (9626′; 4 hrs., guide 30 fr.) and Pic de Tanneverge (9785′; 4 hrs., guide 38 fr.), both viâ the Col de Tanneverge (8192′), trying.

Digitized by Google

— *La Finive* (9317′), viâ the upland basin of *Vieux-Emosson* and the *Col des Cavales* (8694′) in 4½ hrs., not difficult; over the N. arête (3½ hrs.), the E. side (4 hrs.), or the S.E. arête, all three difficult. — *Les Perrons* (Haute Pointe, 8790′), 4 hrs., difficult (guide 45 fr.); traverse to the Pointe Centrale (8770′) 2 hrs., very difficult.

The line now descends, crossing three streams. To the left opens the valley of Trient, with its beautiful glacier. In the foreground (r.) is the Hôtel de la Tête-Noire (p. 310). Passing through wood (two tunnels) we enter the valley of the *Eau-Noire* and reach (11 M.) *Le Châtelard-Village* (3704′), and then proceed past the Restaurant de la Madeleine (p. 310) to the Swiss frontier-station of (11½ M.) **Le Châtelard-Trient** (3680′; Rail. Restaurant; Hôt. Suisse du Châtelard, 50 beds from 4½, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 11 fr.), near the confluence of the Swiss Eau-Noire, which here forms the frontier, with the Savoy torrent of the same name. On the Swiss stream, ½ hr. farther up, is a waterfall (164′) known as the *Cascade de Barberine* (adm. 1 fr.). Continuation of the railway, see p. 310.

FROM MARTIGNY TO LE CHÂTELARD OVER THE COL DE LA FORCLAZ, 13 M. (carr., see p. 307; 5½ hrs. walk). Beyond Martigny-Bourg the road crosses to the left bank of the Drance and reaches *La Croix* (p. 297). To the right diverges the old road, preferable for pedestrians. Near the village of *Le Brocard* (1771′), ⅔ M. farther on, the Col de la Forclaz road leaves the Great St. Bernard road (p. 330) on the right and ascends in wide curves, passing at first through vineyards, chestnut-trees, and orchards, viâ *Les Rappes*, *La Fontaine* (2624′), *Le Sergnieux* (2811′), and *Le Fay* (3198′). The road then ascends to the right in a wide bend (short-cut by the bridle-path). We pass several chalets (Rest. du Drapeau-Suisse; Pens. de la Forêt).

8½ M. **Col de la Forclaz** (4996′; Hôt. Gay-Descombes, 29 beds from 3½, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 9 fr.; de la Fougère), 3-3½ hrs. walk from Martigny. The view is impeded, but to the right, 2 min. from the col, is a point commanding a good view of the Trient Valley.

From the pass a bridle-path on the left, skirting a 'bisse' (water conduit for irrigation), leads to a small chalet (rfmts.), whence we follow a stony path (marks) to the (1½ hr.) **Glacier du Trient** (lower end 5560′). Fine views from the *Arpille* (6830′; 1½ hr. N.; see p. 290), the *Croix de Prélayes* (7763′; 2 hrs. S.), and the *Pointe Ronde* (8710′; 4 hrs. S., with guide). Over the *Fenêtre d'Arpette* (8790′) to *Champex*, 6½-7 hrs., with guide, see p. 298. — Another attractive route leads from the Forclaz S.E. viâ *La Giète* and the N.E. shoulder of the ***Pointe de Bovine** (7130′), commanding a grand view of the Bernese Alps and Grand Combin, to (2 hrs.) the chalets of *Bovine*. About 20 min. farther on, we descend to the right (boy to show the way desirable) in steep zigzags, past *La Guraz* (5310′), across the *Durnant*, and through wood to the *Plan de l'Eau* (4390′), then past the chalets of *Revis* and across the stream by the saw-mill, to (2½ hrs.) *Lac Champex* (p. 298). — Viâ the Glacier de Trient and the *Col d'Orny* (10,270′) to the Julien Dupuis and *Orny Huts*, 7-8 hrs., with guide, laborious but repaying (see p. 330).

FROM THE COL DE LA FORCLAZ TO ARGENTIÈRE (Chamonix) OVER THE COL DE BALME, 5 hrs., a classical pass (guide unnecessary). After a descent of ¼ hr. the bridle-path to the Col de Balme diverges to the left from

Digitized by Google

the Trient road at the end of the great bend, and in 10 min. it crosses the Trient (tavern) opposite the upper houses of *Trient* (see below). We ascend the meadow to the left (view of the Glacier du Trient) and (20 min.) cross the *Nant-Noir*. We follow the right bank for 200 paces, and then mount to the left through the *Forest of Magnin*, which has been thinned by avalanches. After 1 hr. the path crosses grassy hill-slopes (rhododendrons); it passes (20 min.) the chalets of *Les Arolles* (6283′) and (25 min.) *Les Herbagères* (6690′). About 5 min. farther we keep to the left (finger-post). In 1/2 hr. we reach the ***Col de Balme** (7235′; Hôtel Suisse, 15 beds), the boundary between Switzerland and France. This point commands a superb view of the Mont Blanc range and of the Chamonix Valley as far as the Col de Voza. On the right are the Buet, the Aiguilles Rouges, and the Brévent. In the opposite direction, over the Forclaz, we survey the Valais and Bernese Alps. From the *Croix de Fer* or *Aiguille de Balme* (7690′), 1/2 hr. N. (guide not indispensable for those with steady heads), the view is still more extensive. — The path, at first rough and steep, descends over pastures abounding with rhododendrons and often marshy. On the right flows the *Arve* (p. 315), which rises on the Col de Balme. We cross two small brooks to the (1/2 hr.; l.) *Chalet-Restaurant de Charamillon* (6065′), and reach (3/4 hr.) *Le Tour* (4695′), where the carriage-road begins. To the left is the fine Glacier du Tour. We cross the *Buisme*, which drains the glacier, and proceed to (20 min.) *Montroc* (p. 311), or to (1/2 hr.) *Argentière* (p. 311).

The road descends from the Forclaz in steep curves, with a view of the Glacier du Trient and the Aiguille du Tour to the left. — 9 1/4 M. **Trient** (4280′; *Grand-Hôtel de Trient, 70 beds from 4, B. 1 3/4, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. du Glacier du Trient, 50 beds from 3 1/2, L. 3 1/2, D. 4 1/2, P. from 9 fr.; Anglican services in Aug.), or *Gillot*, with the parish church of Trient. Farther down we cross the Trient and descend through a larch and pine wood, high above the brawling stream, to the (11 M.) rocky ridge of **La Tête-Noire**, with the **Hôtel de la Tête-Noire* (3966′; 50 beds). A belvedere affords a fine view of the sombre ravine of the Eau-Noire; to the N.W. rises the Bel-Oiseau (p. 308), to the N.E., the Dent de Morcles and the Grand Muveran. From the Tête-Noire to Finhaut, see p. 308.

The road threads a tunnel (10 min.) and descends to the (25 min.) bridge over the *Eau-Noire* near the *Restaurant de la Madeleine* and (10 min.) the station of (13 M.) *Le Châtelard-Trient* (p. 309).

The Chamonix Railway crosses the Eau-Noire (short tunnel) and ascends the rocky defile of the Savoy *Eau-Noire de Bérard*.

13 1/2 M. **Vallorcine** (4140′; Hôt. du Mont-Blanc; de la Gare Internationale, 1/2 M. from the station), the first French station (change of carriages; customs). — The line now ascends more rapidly, past an electric power station, and crosses the Eau-Noire. Straight on appears the Aiguille des Grands-Charmoz, then the Aiguille Verte and Aiguille du Dru.

14 1/2 M. **Le Buet** (4400′; Hôt. du Buet, at the station).

Excursions. To the **Alpe de Loriaz* (ca. 6500′), 2 hrs., good bridle-path through wood. Splendid view of the Mont Blanc range and of the Bernese and Valais Alps. The view is still more imposing from the rocky arête behind the alp (8200′).

Digitized by Google

The ***Buet** (10,200′), 6-6½ hrs., is an easy and highly attractive ascent (guide from Chamonix 30, incl. a night at Pierre à Bérard 35 fr.). From the station we follow the Col des Montets road (see below) to the left to a small larch-wood, then diverge to the right to the (10 min.) hamlet of *La Poyaz* (4517′), at the mouth of the wild *Vallée de Bérard*. A bridle-path ascends the right bank of the Eau de Bérard, past the (20 min.; r.) picturesque *Cascade de Bérard*, and crosses the stream (to the left, the precipitous rocks of *Mont Oreb*, 8680′) to the (2¼ hrs.) *Chalet-Hôtel de la Pierre à Bérard* (6397′; 30 beds). Beyond the hotel, to the right, a path ascends, first W. and then N.W., skirting the *Aig. de Salenton* (8760′), to the *Table au Chantre*, where the view of the valley of the Diosaz opens, and finally over steep slopes of débris partly covered with snow, to the S.W. arête, and up this past a small open hut (*Château Pictet*, 9974′) to the (4 hrs.) flat summit, which commands a magnificent and extensive view (mountain-indicator). The descent to Chamonix may be made from the Château Pictet to the right through the valley of the Diosaz and over the Col du Brévent (p. 306); to Sixt, see p. 306.

The Road to Argentière (3 M.; repaying for walkers) from the station of Le Buet ascends gradually to the left to the (1 M.) *Col des Montets* (4790′), the watershed between the Rhone and the Arve, where the *View of the Mont Blanc chain opens. We descend past the (¾ M.) prettily situated village of *Trélechamp*, or *Trélechant* (4650′; Hôt. du Col des Montets, P. from 9 fr.), and in long windings through sparse larch-woods enter the valley of the Arve. — 1¼ M. *Argentière* (see below).

The railway turns to the S.E. and passes under the Col des Montets and the Montagne des Posettes (7221′) by the *Tunnel des Montets* (1¼ M. in length; highest point 4547′). At the exit, where the whole **Mont Blanc chain suddenly appears (comp. Panorama, p. 319), is (16½ M.) *Montroc-Le Planet* (4478′; Hôt.-Pens. Bel-Alp, 100 beds, P. from 12 fr.; Hôt.-Restaurant de la Gare, 20 beds, P. from 8 fr.). To the left are the Glacier du Tour and the superb Aiguille Verte. We now cross the Arve; to the right, the village of *Les Frasserands* (4439′).

17¾ M. **Argentière.** — Hotels. **Hôt. du Planet*, 1 M. above the village (4521′; view; omn. from Montroc station), 70 beds, P. from 25 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. de la Couronne*, 40 beds from 5, B. 2, L. or D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; *du Mont-Blanc*, 85 beds; *du Glacier & Terminus*, 70 beds; *Bellevue & Terrasse*, P. from 15 fr. — On the Chamonix road, 1 M. to the S., *Hôt. du Grassonet*, 50 beds.

Anglican Services (June-Sept.) at the Hôt. du Planet. — Branch office of the Chamonix guides (p. 314).

Argentière (4110′), the highest village in the Chamonix valley, is a popular summer and winter resort. The view is finer than from Chamonix. On the left the Glacier d'Argentière descends between the Aiguille Verte (right) and the Aiguille du Chardonnet (left). — A good bridle-path, leaving the road on the right, below the Hôt. de la Couronne, leads through wood to (2-2½ hrs.) the Flégère (p. 319).

***Glacier d'Argentière.** Bridle-path from Argentière to the (2 hrs.) *Pavillon-Hôtel de Lognan* (6695′; 30 beds); footpath (guide desirable) from the Hôt. du Planet (see above) to the glacier and, ascending its right bank, to a point opposite the Hôt. de Lognan, whence the glacier is crossed without difficulty. About ½ hr. higher up we obtain a splendid survey of the grand séracs of the glacier (where ice-avalanches are frequent). In ¼ hr. more the path ends (7677′) and we obtain a magnificent view of the flat upper part of the glacier, almost free from crevasses (Mer de Glace d'Argentière) and of the surrounding Aiguilles. The view from the glacier

Digitized by Google

itself (guide necessary; to be brought from Argentière, 26 fr.) is still finer. We may ascend the glacier to (3 hrs.) the *Jardin d'Argentière* (8805'; rich flora in summer), a rocky 'islet' at the base of the Aiguille d'Argentière; 1/2 hr. higher, at the S. foot of the Aig. d'Argentière, is the *Jardin d'Argentière Hut* of the F.A.C. (9260'; accommodation for 20), a starting-point for the ascents of the Aig. d'Argentière, Tour Noir, etc.

Excursions from the Pavillon-Hôtel de Lognan: *Aiguille du Chardonnet* (12,543'; 7 hrs.; guide 90 fr.) and *Aiguille d'Argentière* (12,800'; 8 hrs.; 85 fr.), two difficult ascents, the former accomplished first by R. Fowler in 1865, the second by A. Adams Reilly and Ed. Whymper in 1864. — To Orsières (p. 330) over the **Col du Chardonnet** (10,908'; 12 hrs.; guide 75 fr.), toilsome. We ascend the Glacier d'Argentière and the steep *Glacier du Chardonnet* to (5 1/2 hrs.) the col, between the Aiguille du Chardonnet and the Aiguille d'Argentière; then a steep descent across the *Glacier de Saleinaz* to the (2 hrs.) *Cabane de Saleinaz* (p. 331) and to (4 hrs.) Orsières. — To Orsières over the **Col d'Argentière** (11,875'; 12 hrs.; guide 75 fr.), very difficult. The pass, which commands a fine view, lies between the *Tour Noir* (12,592'; p. 331) and the *Aiguilles Rouges du Dolent* (12,073'). The dangerous descent leads across the *Glacier de la Neuvaz* to the chalets of *La Fouly* in the *Val Ferret* (p. 327). — To Courmayeur (p. 326) over the **Col du Mont-Dolent** (11,450'; 14 hrs., with guide), between *Mont Dolent* (p. 327) and the *Aiguille de Triolet* (p. 327), another very difficult expedition. The descent leads by the *Glacier de Pré de Bar* to the *Col du Petit-Ferret* (p. 328). — To the Montanvert (p. 315) over the **Col des Grands-Montets** (10,635'; 8 hrs.; guide 35 fr.), laborious but very fine. The pass lies between the *Petite Aiguille Verte* (11,540') and the *Aiguille des Grands-Montets* (10,816'; easily ascended from the col in 1/2 hr.). — From the Hôt. de Lognan we may return to the chalets of *Lognan* and *Pendant*, and follow the Chapeau route to (2 1/2 hrs.) *Les Tines* (see below).

From Argentière to Orsières over the Col du Tour, 12-13 hrs. (guide 60 fr.), toilsome but not very difficult for experts. By road to (35 min.) *Le Tour* (p. 310); then to the right along the moraine of the *Glacier du Tour*, and farther on over the glacier itself, to the **Col du Tour** (10,770'), between the **Aiguille du Tour* (l.; 11,620'; climbed from the pass in 1 1/2 hr.) and the *Tête Blanche* (r.; 11,273'). We descend to the névé of the *Glacier du Trient*, where we either take to the right over the *Fenêtre de Saleinaz* (10,710') to the *Cabane de Saleinaz* (p. 331), or cross the *Col d'Orny* (Cabane Julien Dupuis; p. 330) to the *Cabane d'Orny* (p. 330).

Ascent of the *Buet*, see p. 311 (to Pierre à Bérard, 3 hrs.).

The railway descends the right bank of the Arve, passing through a wooded defile and threading a tunnel, beyond which (view of the Aig. du Dru and the Montanvert to the left) it crosses to the left bank. [The road from Argentière to (1 3/4 hr.) Chamonix follows the left bank of the Arve.]

19 3/4 M. **Les Tines** (3557') and (21 1/4 M.) **Les Praz-de-Chamonix** (3467') are two summer-resorts, visited also for winter sports. From Les Tines to the Chapeau, see p. 318; from Les Tines and Les Praz to the Flégère, see p. 319.

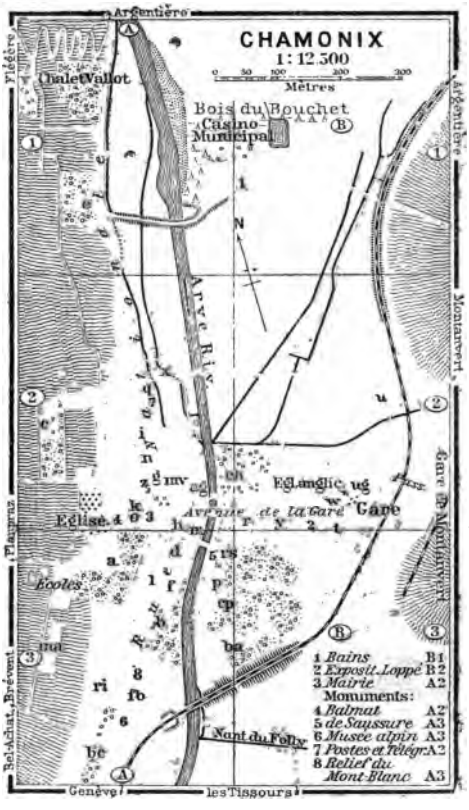
Hotels. At Les Tines: *Excelsior*, 110 beds, P. from 15 fr.; *de la Forêt*, 80 beds, P. from 14 fr.; *Hôt. de la Mer de Glace & de la Gare*, 32 beds, P. from 12 fr. — Near Lavancher (p. 318), 1/2 M. above the Argentière road: *Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour*, 20 beds, P. from 15 fr. — At Les Praz: **Splendid*, 100 beds, P. from 15 fr.; **Regina*, 120 beds from 7, B. 3, L. 8, D. 9, P. from 20 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. National*, 110 beds from 5, B. 3, L. or D. 7, P. from 16 fr.; *Hôt. Chalet des Praz*, 80 beds; Simond; de la Gare.

The railway finally crosses the Arveyron to (23 M.) Chamonix.

Digitized by Google

77. Chamonix and Mont Blanc.

Hotels (rooms should be ordered in advance in July and Aug. and from Dec. 20th to Feb. 10th; charges, comp. p. v). — ***Cachat Majestic Palace** (Pl. ma; A, 3), an hôtel de luxe with park and skating rink, 264 beds and 150 bath-rooms, R. from 15, B. 4, L. 12, D. 15, P. from 40 fr.; ***Chamonix Palace** (Grand-Hôtel & Angleterre; Pl. ch and ag, A, B, 2), family hôtel de luxe in summer only, with gardens, R. from 8, B. 3, L. 12, D. 15 fr.; ***Savoy Palace** (Pl. c; A, 2), in an open situation, with gardens, 20 beds from 10, B. 2½, L. 9, D. 10 fr., *Gr.-Hôt. Cachat & du Mont-Blanc* (Pl. [illegible] A, 3), in summer only, with gardens, 90 beds. ***Gr.-Hôt. des Alpes** (Pl. b; A, 3), with gardens, 130 beds, P. from 25 fr.; ***Gr.-Hôt. Couttet & du Parc** (Pl. cp; A, 3), with gardens, 140 beds from 10, B. 2½, L. or D. 10, P. from 25 fr.; ***Carlton** (Pl. r; B, 2), 80 beds from 5, P. from 25 fr.; ***Gr.-Hôt. Beau-Rivage & des Anglais** (Pl. ba A, B, 3), with gardens, 120 beds from 7, B. 2½, L. 8, D. 10, P. from 20 fr.; ***Gr.-Hôt. Royal & de Saussure** (Pl. rs A, B 3), in summer only with gardens, 90 beds from 8, B. 2½, L. 8, D. 10, P. from 20 fr.; ***Gr.-Hôt. Beau-Séjour & Richemond** (Pl. ri A, [illegible]), in summer only, with gardens, 110 beds, P. from 20 fr.; ***Beau-Site & Continental** (Pl. be; A, 3), at the S. end of the village, with gardens, 80 beds, P. from 20 fr.; ***Gr.-Hôt. de la Poste** (Pl. p; A, 3), in summer only, 100 beds, P. from 18 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. de la Mer de Glace* (Pl. e; A, 1), in summer only, with gardens, 50 beds; ***Claret & de Belgique**, Rue Nationale (beyond Pl. A, 3), 90 beds, P. from 18 fr.; ***Suisse** (Pl. l; A, 3), 60 R. from 5, B. 2, L. 6, D. 6½, P. from 18 fr.; ***Touring-Hôtel & du Louvre** (Pl. z; A, 2).



Digitized by Google

in summer only, 70 beds, P. from 18 fr.; *de France, de l'Union, & Terminus* (Pl. d; A, 3), in summer only, 70 beds, P. from 16 fr.; *Bellevue* (Pl. q; A, 2), in summer only, 50 beds from 5, B. 2, L. or D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; *Beaulieu* (Pl. x; A, 2), P. from 13 fr.; *Belvédère* (Pl. v; A, 1), in an open situation at the N. end of the village, with gardens, 72 beds, P. from 14 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. de la Croix-Blanche* (Pl. g; A, 2), 74 beds; *de Paris* (Pl. f; A, 3), with garden, 50 beds, P. from 15 fr.; *de l'Europe* (Pl. i; A, 2), in summer only, 50 beds from 6, B. 2½, L. or D. 6 fr.; *des Allobroges*, in summer only, to the S.E., on the way to Les Tissours (p. 320), with garden, 60 beds, P. from 15 fr.; *de la Paix* (Pl. n; A, 2), 60 beds; *Hôt.-Restaurant du Fin-Bec* (Pl. fb; A, 3), 30 beds, P. from 14 fr.; *Hôt.- Pens. Balmat* (Pl. k; A, 2), 60 beds; *de Chamonix* (Pl. o; A, 2), a dépendance of the Hôt. Suisse, 30 beds, P. from 16 fr. — Near the station: *Hôt. de l'Univers* (Pl. ug; B, 2), in summer only, 120 beds, with café-restaurant; *des Etrangers* (Pl. t; B, 2, 3), 60 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7 fr.; *International & de la Gare* (Pl. w; B, 2), in summer only, 40 beds from 5, P. from 16 fr.; *du Chemin-de-Fer* (Pl. u; B, 2), 35 beds. — Hôtel Meublé. *Moderne & Victoria* (Pl. mv; A, 2), in summer only, 90 beds.

In the Environs: *Hôt. du Montanvert* (p. 316), 65 beds, a good head-quarters for mountaineers; *Hôt.-Pens. de la Flégère* (p. 319), 15 beds; *Hôt.-Pens. du Miroir du Mont-Blanc, Hôt.-Pens. des Glaciers*, both at Les Gaillands (p. 319); *du Dôme & du Pont*, 50 beds, *Hôt.-Pens. du Panorama*, both near the Pont de Péralotaz (p. 319). — At Les Bossons (p. 304): *Britannia*, 44 beds; *Hôt.-Pens. des Touristes & des Familles*, 50 beds; *Hôt.-Pens. de la Gare & du Glacier; de l'Aiguille du Midi.* — At Les Houches (p. 304): *Hôt. du Pont Ste. Marie*; *Ducroz*, 80 beds from 5, B. 3, L. or D. 7 fr.; *Hôt.-Rest. de l'Aiguille du Goûter.* — At Les Praz, Les Tines, and Argentière, see pp. 312, 311.

Cafés-Restaurants. *Café de la Terrasse* (Pl. m; A, 2, 3), on the Arve; at the *Hôt. de l'Univers*, see above; *Brasserie du Nord, Brass. Schuler*, both in the Avenue de la Gare (with bed-rooms). — *Pâtisserie des Alpes* (confectioner), opposite the post office; *Old India*, Avenue de la Gare.

Casino Municipal (Pl. A, B, 1; p. 315), with café, theatre, and gaming-room; concerts daily in the morning and afternoon in summer.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 7; A, 2), in the Rue Nationale.

English Church (p. 315); services July-September.

Enquiry Offices. *Syndicat d'Initiative*, Rue de l'Eglise; *Touring-Club de France*, Av. de la Gare.—Chamonix section of the *Club Alpin Français* and *Club des Sports Alpins.* — *Relief of the Mont Blanc Group* (Pl. 8; A, 3), Rue Nationale. — *Historical Alpine Museum* (Pl. 6; A, 3), Rue Nationale, with souvenirs of the first climbers of Mont Blanc and other curiosities of Chamonix.

Rack-and-Pinion Railway to the *Montanvert* (p. 315) in summer in 50 min.; up 16 fr. 60 and 11 fr. 10, down 8 fr. 25 and 5 fr. 45, return-tickets 22 fr. 80 c. and 16 fr.; station reached from the Place de la Gare by an iron bridge over the railway (Pl. B, 2).

Motor Cars of the P.L.M. to *Evian*, see p. 274; to *Geneva*, see p. 301.

Guides (office adjoining the town hall). A guide is unnecessary for the usual excursions. The guides of Chamonix form a society under a *Guide-Chef*, who assigns them to applicants in rotation; but members of Alpine clubs or ladies unaccompanied may choose their own guides. The guides are not bound to carry baggage. If the excursion be abandoned less than halfway, two-thirds of the tariff is charged; if over halfway, the full tariff is charged.

Horses and **Mules.** The charges are the same as for the 'courses ordinaires' of the guides, and as much more is charged for the attendant. One attendant is sufficient for two mules.

Excursions. Those who have one day only at command may early *in the morning* ascend (rack-and-pinion railway) the Montanvert (p. 315), *descend on foot* across the *Mer de Glace* to the Chapeau (p. 318) and to *Les Tines*, and ascend thence (or from Chamonix) to the Flégère (p. 319);

Digitized by Google

or from the Montanvert they may proceed to the *Plan de l'Aiguille* (p. 320) and thence return to Chamonix. The ascent of the *Brévent* (p. 318) requires almost a whole day; good walkers may descend to *Planpraz* and thence proceed to the Flégère (best light in the afternoon).

Maps. The best map of the Mont Blanc Chain is that by *Barbey, Imfeld,* and *Kurz* (1 : 50,000; 3rd ed., 1910). *J.* and *H. Vallot* of Paris have been engaged since 1892 in the preparation of a new map of the French part of the Mont Blanc chain (1 : 20,000), of which a sheet containing the nearer environs of Chamonix was published in 1907.

The **Valley of Chamonix* (pop. about 4800), 14 M. long, watered by the *Arve,* runs from N.E. to S.W., from the Col de Balme to Les Houches. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Mont Blanc chain, with its huge ice-cataracts, the Glacier du Tour, Glacier d'Argentière, Mer de Glace, and Glacier des Bossons, and on the N.W. by the Aiguilles Rouges and the Brévent. The valley, known as *Campus Munitus,* belonged to a Benedictine priory from 1091 on (hence its former name of *Le Prieuré*), but it remained practically unknown until the 18th cent., when it was visited by the English travellers Dr. Pococke and W. Windham (1741-42) and the Genevese naturalists De Saussure (1760) and Bourrit (1769).

The village of **Chamonix** (3390′; 850 inhab.), on both banks of the Arve, is a tourists' centre of the first class, much frequented for winter-sports also. On the left bank are the railway station and the *English Church,* in the churchyard of which are buried Edward Whymper (d. 1911; see p. 370) and several Englishmen who perished on the mountains. On the right bank is the larger part of the village, the junction of the *Rue Nationale* and the *Rue de l'Eglise,* near the Mairie (Pl. 3; A, 2), being the busiest point. On the left bank of the river, to the E. of the Rue de l'Eglise, is the *De Saussure Monument* (Pl. 5; A, 3), a bronze group of Horace Bénédict de Saussure and his guide Jacques Balmat, executed by J. Salmson (1887) and commemorating the first ascent of Mont Blanc (p. 321) undertaken in a scientific spirit. In front of the church is a block of granite with a medallion of Balmat (Pl. 4; A, 2). — To the N. (1/2 M.), on the left bank of the Arve, is the little *Bois du Bouchet,* with the *Casino Municipal* (Pl. A, B, 1; p. 314).

WALKS (to be reserved for uncertain weather). To reach (1 hr.) the *Source of the Arveyron* (p. 318; 3815′; rfmts.) from the Casino we cross the railway and proceed to the left through wood, skirting the hillside, farther on crossing the bridge to the left and ascending the right bank. — *Cascade du Dard* and *Glacier des Bossons,* see pp. 321, 319. — *Les Gaillands,* see p. 319. — To the *Cascade de Blaitière* (3996′), on the hillside to the E. of Chamonix, 1/2 hr. (adm. 1/2 fr.; rfmts.). The path diverges to the right from the route to Montanvert (see below). — *Gorges de la Diosaz,* see p. 304 (railway to Servoz).

The ***Montanvert** or *Montenvers* (6267′), a height on the E. side of the valley, is visited for the view it affords of the Mer de Glace and also as headquarters by mountaineers. The rack-and-pinion railway (see p. 314) ascends, describing a long bend, to the (1 1/4 M.) passing-station of *Les Planards* (4200′). It then threads

Digitized by Google

(9140′); thence to the left to the (½ hr.) top.—The *Aig. des Petits-Charmoz* (9405′; guide 25 fr.), from the Col de la Bûche to the right in ½ hr., is a difficult rock-climb.—*Aig. des Grands-Charmoz* (11,302′; very difficult; guide 90 fr.), by the Glacier des Nantillons and the W. flank (first ascent made by A. F. Mummery in 1880; the spur called *Aig. de la République*, 10,833′, by H. E. Beaujard in 1904).—*Aig. de Grépon* ('Grand Diable', 11,424′), extremely difficult, one of the most famous climbing-tours in the Alps (guide 240 fr.), viâ the Glacier des Nantillons and the N. arête (first ascended by A. F. Mummery in 1881).—*Aig. de Blaitière* (11,555′; guide 100 fr.), a very difficult ascent over ice and rock, by the E. arête (first ascended by E. R. Whitwell in 1874).—*Aig. du Plan* (12,050′), viâ the *Glacier du Plan*, the Col Supérieur du Plan (11,604′), and the S.E. arête (guide 80 fr.), or viâ the N. flank (guide 120 fr.), a difficult glacier expedition.—*Dent du Requin* (11,230′; extremely difficult; guide 180 fr.), by the S.W. flank (first ascent by A. F. Mummery in 1893).—*Aig. du Midi* (12,608′; very long and difficult; guide 80 fr.), viâ the Glacier du Géant and the Vallée Blanche; celebrated view.

Ascents in the Group of the Aiguille Verte (from the Montanvert E. to the Col des Courtes). From the **Refuge de la Charpoua** or *Refuge Charlet* of the Club des Sports Alpins at Chamonix (9324′), 3½ hrs. from the Montanvert: *Grand Dru* (12,320′; very difficult; guide 110 fr.), by the S. flank, first ascended by C. T. Dent and J. W. Hartley in 1878.—*Petit Dru* (12,247′; extremely difficult; guide 160 fr.), by the S.W. flank, first ascended by J. E. Charlet-Straton in 1879.—*Aig. Sans Nom* or *Pointe Petigax* (13,065′; extremely difficult), first ascended by the Duke of the Abruzzi in 1898, by the S. flank and the W. arête.—From the **Refuge du Couvercle** of the F.A.C. (8851′; inn, with accommodation for 30, often crowded in summer), 2½-3 hrs. from the Montanvert (see p. 315): *Aig. du Moine* (11,190′; difficult but highly interesting; guide 60 fr.), by the S. flank, first ascended by Miss I. Straton and Miss E. Lewis Lloyd in 1871.—*Aig. Verte* (13,520′; very difficult and exposed to danger from falling stones; guide 120 fr.), first ascended by E. Whymper in 1865, viâ the Glacier de Talèfre and a long snow-couloir ('Whymper Couloir') to the ridge between the Aig. Verte and Les Droites, thence to the left to the (7-8 hrs.) top.—*Les Droites* (13,124′; very difficult), by the W. flank.—*Les Courtes* (12,648′; difficult; guide 80 fr.), by the W. flank (numerous rock-crystals).

Ascents in the Chain of the Grandes Jorasses (from the Aig. de Triolet to the Tour Ronde). *Aiguille de Triolet* (12,700′; very difficult), viâ the Glaciers de Talèfre and des Courtes (preferable from the Cabane de Triolet, p. 327).—*Mont Mallet* (13,090′; difficult), viâ the Glaciers de Leschaux and du Mont Mallet.—*Aiguille du Tacul* (11,300′; 6-7 hrs., guide 60 fr.), rather difficult and exposed to falling stones; splendid view.—*Aiguille du Géant* (13,166′) and *Tour Ronde* (12,440′), see p. 327.

Passes. From Chamonix to Courmayeur over the Col du Géant, 10-11 hrs., a trying glacier-pass, but highly interesting, and for adepts not very difficult (guide 75, porter 55 fr.). From the *Montanvert* (p. 315, where the night is spent; in the reverse direction at the Refuge Torino) by the *Glacier du Géant*, the upper part of the Mer de Glace, with the *Séracs du Géant*, passing on the right the Mont Blanc du Tacul (p. 322) and on the left the Aig. du Géant (p. 327), in 7-8 hrs. to the **Col du Géant** (11,055′; shelter-hut), 5 min. beyond which is the *Refuge-Hôt. Torino* of the I.A.C. (10,902′; p. 327). We descend by a steep path to the *Pavillon du Mont Fréty* (p. 327) and (3 hrs.) *Courmayeur*.—From the Montanvert to (8 hrs.) *Argentière* over the *Col des Grands-Montets*, see p. 312.—Over the *Col du Midi* (11,630′; F.A.C. hut) to the *Glacier des Bossons*, very difficult and dangerous; near the col, on the S.W. arête of the Aig. du Midi (see above), is the dilapidated *Cabane du Col du Midi* of the F.A.C. (11,664′).

From the Montanvert it is usual to cross the **Mer de Glace** to the (1¼-1½ hr.) Chapeau (p. 318), nearly opposite. From the station a path passes under the railway to the (6 min.) glacier.

Digitized by Google

The passage presents no difficulty (15 min.; guide, advisable for novices, 7 fr., to the Chapeau 10 fr.; woollen socks supplied to draw over shoes unfurnished with nails). On the opposite side we ascend over débris to the (5 min.) top of the right lateral moraine (5985′; rfmts.), skirting which we descend by a narrow path (l.), passing over a wooden bridge near the *Cascade du Nant Blanc,* and finally by the '*Mauvais Pas*', where the path is hewn in steps and flanked with iron rods attached to the rocks (not advisable for elderly people or those subject to giddiness), to the (40 min.) Chapeau. Guides for this excursion in the reverse direction are not always to be found at the Chapeau.

The ***Chapeau** (5250′; chalet-restaurant, closed in 1921), a projecting rock on the N.E. side of the Mer de Glace, at the base of the *Aiguille à Bochard* (8757′), is much lower than the Montanvert, but commands an excellent survey of the Mer de Glace; in the background, Mont Mallet and the Aiguille du Géant; to the right, the Aiguilles des Grands-Charmoz, de Blaitière, and du Plan, the Bosses du Dromadaire, the Dôme du Goûter, and the Aig. du Goûter; below, the Chamonix valley.

A bridle-path descends the moraine from the Chapeau, in view of the Mer de Glace and the Aiguille du Dru, and then through pine-wood to (40 min.) the *Hôt. Beau-Séjour* (4078′; p. 313). Here it divides: to the right to (10 min.) *Le Lavancher* (3904′), to the left through a wood to (20 min.) *Les Tines* (p. 312). — A shorter path, rough in places, diverges from the path to Les Tines (20 min. from the Chapeau) to the left, and descends the moraine (to the left, the *Source of the Arveyron* (p. 315), which issues from the Mer de Glace) to *Les Bois* and (40 min.) *Les Praz* (p. 312).

The ***Brévent** (8285′), the S.W. buttress of the Aiguilles Rouges, to the W. of Chamonix, affords a magnificent view of Mont Blanc, which is here revealed in all its grandeur; to the N.E. beyond the Flégère we see the Bernese Alps (Wildhorn, Wildstrubel, etc.), and to the S.W. the Dauphiny Alps (good mountain-indicator by H. & J. Vallot). The bridle-path (4-4½ hrs.; guide unnecessary) diverges to the right at the Hôt. Beausite (Pl. b c; A, 3); 5 min. farther on it leads to the left (to the right the route to Planpraz, see below), past the houses of *Les Mossoux,* and ascends through wood to the (1½ hr.) *Plan Lachat* (5160′; rfmts.), an admirable point of view; then in numerous zigzags to the (1¾ hr.) *Pavillon de Bel-Achat* (7067′; restaurant, 4 beds), and thence, passing above the sombre little *Lac du Brévent,* to the (1¼ hr.) top (restaurant).

Pedestrians often choose the steeper path (4 hrs.) viâ Planpraz, *which begins* 7 min. above the church of Chamonix (Pl. A, 2, 3) at *the houses of La Molaz* (the path to the left leads to Plan Lachat,

Digitized by Google

p. 318). After 6 min. it ascends to the left through wood to the ($1^1/_4$-$1^1/_2$ hr.) small restaurant on the *Plan des Chablettes* (5068′; view of Mont Blanc), quits the wood 8 min. farther up, and ascends without shade, but commanding a splendid view, to ($1^1/_4$-$1^1/_2$ hr.) *Planpraz* (6765′; hôtel-restaurant, 18 beds), up to which point riding is practicable (the bridle-path goes on to the Col du Brévent, p. 306). We then mount by a somewhat steep path to the left, lastly through the *Cheminée* (8040′), to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) summit. Iron bars are fixed in the chimney to assist climbers, and steps are cut in the rock.

From the Brévent to the *Flégère*, see below.

From Chamonix to *Sixt* over the *Col du Brévent* and the *Col d'Anterne*, see p. 306 (much preferable in the reverse direction). Over the *Buet*, see p. 311.

The ***Flégère** (6158′), $2^1/_2$-3 hrs. to the N. of Chamonix, is a buttress of the Aiguille de la Floriaz, a peak of the Aiguilles Rouges (see below). The bridle-path (shady in the afternoon) diverges to the left from the Argentière road near the Chalet Vallot (Pl. A, 1 on p. 313); from the Hôtel Belvédère (Pl. v, A, 1; p. 314) it leads to the right (stony at first) into the wood, passing the (10 min.) electricity works (3706′), and thence ascends gradually through wood until it joins the bridle-path from Les Praz (see below), $^1/_4$ hr. below the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Chalet du Praz-des-Violaz* (5032′; rfmts.). Thence, mostly through wood, to (1 hr.) the *Croix de la Flégère* (hotel, see p. 314). The view is famous and hardly inferior to that from the Brévent (see the Panorama opposite).

From *Les Praz-de-Chamonix* (p. 312) to the Flégère we may either follow the path which diverges from the highroad near the Arve bridge, to the W., and joins the bridle-path from Chamonix (see above) after 20 min.; or we may turn to the left at the uppermost house of Les Praz (40 min. from Chamonix), cross the Arve, and ascend a stony slope in zigzags; after 50 min. we enter the wood to the right; $^1/_2$ hr., *Praz des Violaz* (see above). — From *Les Tines* (p. 312) to the Flégère we cross the railway and the Arve near the Hôtel de la Gare, then ascend through wood to the left to (20 min.) the beginning of the zigzag path from Les Praz (see above).

From the Flégère fair climbers may ascend the *Aiguille de la Glière* (9356′; $3^1/_2$ hrs.; guide 20 fr.), the *Aiguille de la Floriaz* (9475′; 4 hrs.; 25 fr.), or the **Belvédère* (9730′), the highest peak of the *Aiguilles Rouges* (5 hrs.; 25 fr.). On the E. slope of the latter is the little *Lac Blanc.* — From the Flégère to *Argentière*, easy descent in $1^1/_4$ hr. (comp. p. 311).

The *Brévent* is reached from the Flégère (guide unnecessary) by a path (direction-post) which branches to the right 20 min. below the restaurant and leads in 2 hrs. to the Hôt.-Rest. de Planpraz (see above). The path, which ascends and descends on the mountain-side, cannot be missed and affords splendid views of Mont Blanc. Halfway we leave to the left the three chalets of *Charlanoz* (5945′).

To the ***Glacier des Bossons**, an interesting walk (3 hrs. there and back). We follow the highroad as far as ($2^1/_2$ M.) *Les Bossons* (p. 304), passing *Les Gaillands* (hotel, see p. 314, with café-restaurant) and two small lakes with artificial ruins, and crossing to the left bank of the Arve by the *Pont de Péralotaz* (hotels,

Digitized by Google

see p. 314). Nearly opposite the station of Les Bossons we ascend to the left by a good path. From the (10 min.) fork beyond two refreshment-huts we take the left path to the (35 min.) *Pavillon des Bossons* (4259′; restaurant), on the left lateral moraine. Fine view of the huge glacier, overshadowed by the Mont-Blanc du Tacul (13,940′); on the left rise the Aiguilles du Midi and du Plan (p. 317). We descend to the grotto hewn in the glacier and cross the glacier (guide advisable for novices; socks supplied) to the (1/2 hr.) *Chalet du Serrot* (4455′; rfmts.), on the right lateral moraine. We descend over débris and through wood, crossing two torrents, to the Cascade du Dard (p. 321) and thence return to (1 hr.) Chamonix.

From the Pavillon des Bossons a bridle-path skirts the left side of the Glacier des Bossons and then ascends in zigzags through fine wood to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Chalet des Pyramides* (6215′; 2 R.). Thence we may cross the upper basin of the glacier in 35 min. (10 min. more if the 'pyramids' or séracs are visited) and descend on the right bank to the Chalet du Serrot (35 min.; see above). — From the Chalet des Pyramides a path on the left side of the glacier ascends to the (2 hrs.) top of the *Montagne de la Côte* (8494′), whence the *Grands Mulets* may be reached in 2 1/4 hrs. viâ the Jonction (p. 321).

To the ***Plan de l'Aiguille** (7223′), 3 1/2 hrs. (good bridle-path; guide unnecessary). From the Hôtel Beaurivage (Pl. ba; A, B, 3) we pass under the railway and through the hamlets of *Le Praz-Conduit* and *Les Barats* (taking the upper path, to the left) to (20 min.) *Les Tissours;* hence we ascend to the left, and at a refreshment-hut again to the left (3490′; guide-post; to the right the path to the Pierre-Pointue, see below) by a good bridle-path through wood, with fine views of the Chamonix valley and, farther up, of the Glacier des Bossons, the Aiguille and Dôme du Goûter, Mont Blanc, and the Aig. du Midi. Beyond the (1 1/2 hr.) *Chalet du Trois* (5547′; rfmts.) we ascend over pastures to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Chalet-Hôtel du Plan de l'Aiguille* (beds; P. from 14 fr.).

From this point a footpath ascends over a stony tract, commanding a grand view of the whole Mont Blanc chain, with its glaciers, and of the Tarentaise Mts. beyond the Col de Voza. In 25 min. we then reach the clear bluish *Lac du Plan de l'Aiguille* (7540′), at the foot of the huge moraine of the *Glacier de Blaitière*, dominated by the Aiguilles du Midi, du Plan, and de Blaitière. — From the Plan de l'Aiguille to the *Pierre-Pointue*, see p. 321 (preferable in the reverse direction).

For the return, we may take the 'Chemin Henri Vallot', which leads to the *Montanvert* (p. 315) in 2 1/4 hrs. It runs N.E. below the *Glacier de Blaitière* and the *Glacier des Nantillons*, skirting the mountain-side and alternately ascending and descending. It passes above the chalets of *Blaitière-Dessus*, and finally from the (1 3/4 hr.) *Signal des Charmoz* (7235′), opposite the huge Aig. du Dru, descends in zigzags, with a splendid view of the Mer de Glace, to the (1/2 hr.) Montanvert.

The ***Pavillon de Pierre-Pointue** (6685′; bridle-path, *1/2-3 hrs.; guide* unnecessary) is another favourite point. Beyond

Digitized by Google

(20 min.) *Les Tissours* (p. 320) we ascend straight on (left, the path to the Plan de l'Aiguille, p. 320) through wood on the right bank of the brook to the (35 min.) *Cascade du Dard* (4045′; chalet-restaurant), a fine double fall. The path here crosses the track of the aerial wire-rope railway up the Aiguille du Midi, begun before the War and left unfinished. About 10 min. farther we pass a refreshment-hut, beyond which the path to the Glacier des Bossons diverges to the right (p. 319), and ascend in zigzags on the right side of a wild valley, through which the *Nant des Pèlerins* dashes over rocks. 35 min., *Chalet de la Para* (4790′; rfmts.); then, beyond a wood and pastures, we reach (1½ hr.) the *Pavillon de Pierre-Pointue* (rfmts. and quarters), on the brink of the huge Glacier des Bossons (p. 319), with its beautiful ice-fall. Opposite, apparently quite near, rise Mont Blanc, the Dôme du Goûter, the Aiguille du Goûter, etc.; superb view also to the N. and W.

The **Aiguillette de la Tour** (7460′) commands an excellent survey of the Glacier des Bossons (1 hr.; guide desirable).— The **Pierre à l'Echelle** (7950′) is another fine point (1 hr.; guide not indispensable for experts). The narrow path (route to Mont Blanc, see below) leads by the pavilion to the right, round an angle of rock, and ascends to the brink of the Glacier des Bossons (where falling stones are sometimes dangerous). Admirable view of the riven ice-masses of the glacier; in the background are the *Grands-Mulets* (see below), 2½ hrs. distant. — Experts (guide necessary, 18 fr.) may go from the Pierre-Pointue over the end of the *Glacier des Pèlerins* and its rugged moraine to the (2 hrs.) *Plan de l'Aiguille* (p. 320).

***Mont Blanc** (15,781′), the monarch of the Alps (Monte Rosa 15,217′, Finsteraarhorn 14,025′, Ortler 12,800′; the Pic de Néthou in the Pyrenees, 11,170′; Elbruz in the Caucasus 18,468′; Mount Everest 29,000′), has been since 1860 the boundary between France and Italy. It was ascended for the first time in 1786 by Dr. Paccard, the local doctor, with the guide Jacques Balmat (p. 315). In 1787 the ascent was made by the naturalist H. B. de Saussure (p. 315), with Balmat and seventeen porters; and in 1825 by Dr. E. Clarke and Captain Sherwill. The ascent, though very fatiguing, offers no very great difficulties to experienced mountaineers, but travellers are cautioned against attempting it in foggy or stormy weather. The view from the summit is extremely grand, but owing to their great distance, all objects appear indistinct; even in the clearest weather we can descry only the outlines of the great chains, the Savoy Alps, the Swiss Alps, the Jura, the Dauphiny, Graian, and Cottian Alps (panorama by X. Imfeld).

For the Ascent from Chamonix (about 16 hrs.) a guide costs 120 fr. (two guides are advisable for the less experienced), a porter 60 fr.; if the traveller does not attain the summit, 30 fr. are paid as far as the Grands-Mulets (40 fr. for two days), 60 fr. to the Grand-Plateau, and 90 fr. to the Bosses du Dromadaire. On the first day we ascend by the Pierre-Pointue (p. 320) and the *Glacier des Bossons*, through the séracs of the so-called *Jonction*, to the (7-8 hrs.) **Grands-Mulets** (10,010′), with the Chalet-Hôtel *des Grands-Mulets* (9908′; rough but not cheap accommodation for 60, L. 7½ fr.), at the W. base of the rocks. — On the second day (starting at

1 or 2 a.m.) we proceed viâ the *Petit-Plateau* (11,925′) to the (4 hrs.) *Grand-Plateau* (12,880′), and, bearing to the right (the usual route), ascend viâ the *Col du Dôme* (13,911′), to the left of the *Dôme du Goûter*, to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Cabane Vallot*, on the *Rocher des Bosses* (14,312′; mattresses and blankets for 12), below the *Observatoire Vallot* (no adm.). Thence a stiff climb by the *Bosses du Dromadaire* (14,800′ and 14,885′) and the *Rocher de la Tournette* (15,345′) brings us to the ($1^1/_2$-2 hrs.) summit. The Observatoire Janssen, which stood here in 1893-1909, became buried in the ice. Another route (more difficult) leads to the left from the Grand-Plateau viâ the *Corridor*, the *Mur de la Côte*, the *Rochers Rouges*, and the *Petits-Mulets* (15,380′) in 3-4 hrs. to the top.

From St. Gervais (p. 303) to the top of Mont Blanc, a less monotonous route. We proceed by the Mont Blanc tramway (p. 303) viâ the *Col de Voza* and *Mont Lachat* in $1^1/_2$ hr. to the station of *Bionnassay* (7874′); thence we ascend by the moraine and the *Glacier de Tête-Rousse* (no crevasses) to the (2 hrs.) **Chalet-Hôtel de Tête-Rousse** (10,390′; 20 beds), where the night is passed. Grand though limited view, particularly of the Aig. de Bionnassay. A visit may be paid to the two tunnels in the Glacier de Tête-Rousse, made to prevent glacial bursts (permission obtained from the manager). We now climb up (early start advisable, to avoid falling stones) beside a long couloir filled with ice to the (3-$3^1/_2$ hrs.) small *Cabane de l'Aiguille du Goûter* of the F.A.C. (12,523′; accommodation for 7), 5 min. below the *Aiguille du Goûter* (12,582′): thence by the *Dôme du Goûter* (14,116′) to the (3 hrs.) *Cabane Vallot* (see above).

From Courmayeur (p. 326), about 14 hrs. (guide to Chamonix 228, porter 138 *L.*): from the *Combal Lake* (p. 325) across the *Glacier de Miage* to the ($7^1/_2$ hrs.) *Cabane du Dôme* of the I.A.C. (10,235′; accommodation for 10), at the foot of the *Aiguilles Grises* (10,650′); thence across the *Glacier du Dôme* and the *Col du Dôme* to the (5-7 hrs., according to the season and condition of the snow) *Cabane Vallot* (see above) and the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) summit. — Another route (much more difficult and not devoid of danger, especially on the descent, on account of falling stones) leads from the Combal Lake across the *Glacier de Miage* and *Glacier du Mont-Blanc* to the ($7^1/_2$ hrs. from Courmayeur) *Refuge Quintino Sella* (11,057′; accommodation for 15), at the base of the *Rocher du Mont-Blanc*, whence the top is attained in 7-8 hrs. — The ascents viâ the *Glaciers du Brouillard*, *du Fresnay*, and *de la Brenva* are very difficult and dangerous, but are somewhat facilitated by the *Cabane Gamba* (9020′; accommodation for 10) at the foot of the Innominata, 5 hrs. from Courmayeur, viâ the chalets of *Fresnay*.

From the Col du Géant (p. 327) the ascent takes $7^1/_2$-8 hrs. (difficult; no fixed tariff). We cross the *Glacier du Géant* and the *Vallée Blanche* to the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Col du Midi* (p. 317), then skirt the long ice-slopes of the *Mont-Blanc du Tacul* (13,937′) and the *Mont Maudit* (14,650′) to the *Rochers Rouges* (see above) and to (5-6 hrs.) the top.

78. From Chamonix to Courmayeur over the Col du Bonhomme and Col de la Seigne.

This excursion, known as the **Tour du Mont-Blanc**, is highly recommended. Bridle Path (three days): 1st, to Les Contamines 6 hrs. (or to Nant-Borrant, $7^3/_4$ hrs.); 2nd, from Nant-Borrant to Les Mottets $6^1/_2$-7 hrs.; 3rd, to Courmayeur $6^1/_2$ hrs. — A guide is not indispensable in fine weather, but advisable over the Col des Fours. — From Courmayeur we may go on to Aosta and the Great St. Bernard, or over the Col Ferret. Note that the Italian and French custom-house officers ask for passports.

An easy cart-road diverges to the left beyond the church of Les *Houches (p. 304)* and the brook (guide-post) and ascends viâ (40 min.)

Digitized by Google

Lavouet, partially through wood, to the (1½ hr.) *Pavillon de Bellevue* (5843′; p. 304), a station of the Mont Blanc railway, on the saddle to the N.W. of *Mont Lachat* (6940′). *View (best by evening-light) of the Chamonix Valley and the Mont Blanc range.

From the Pavillon de Bellevue the path descends S. into the valley of Bionnassay, crosses the stream, and descends along the left bank past the chalets of *La Pierre* to (1¼ hr.) *Le Champel*, where we turn to the left and descend rapidly. Beyond (8 min.) *La Villette* the path joins (6 min.) the road from St. Gervais (p. 303), which ascends the *Valley of Montjoie*, watered by the *Bon Nant*. We cross the *Torrent de Miage* just before the hamlet of *Tresse*. To the right, on the slope of Mont Joly (see below), stands the church of *St. Nicolas de Véroce*. The road then ascends to *La Chapelle, Champelet*, and (1 hr.) —

Les Contamines (3927′; Hôt. de la Bérangère, 42 beds; de l'Union, du Bonhomme, both unpretending), a large village with a handsome church.

Instead of descending through the valley of Bionnassay, we may ascend to the right at the end of the Glacier de Bionnassay (p. 303) to the *Chalets de Tricot* (6055′) and the (2½-3 hrs. from the Pavillon de Bellevue) **Col de Tricot** (6998′), between the *Pointe de Tricot* (9285′) and *Mont Vorassay* (7545′). We then descend to the chalets of *Miage* (5115′), which afford a fine view S.E. of the Glacier de Miage, the Dôme de Miage, the Col de Miage, and the Aiguille de Bionnassay. Hence we follow the left bank of the Miage to *Tresse*, on the road to (2½ hrs.) *Les Contamines* (see above; guide from Chamonix 20 fr.). — A not very difficult route for experts leads to Courmayeur (p. 326; 10-11 hrs. from the chalets of Miage; guide from Chamonix 70 fr.) over the **Col de Miage** (11,015′; 4½ hrs.), with the *Refuge Durier* of the F.A.C. (10,988′; accommodation for 8), to the S.W. of the *Aig. de Bionnassay* (13,293′; 6-8 hrs., very difficult; guide 90 fr.; first ascent made in 1865 by E. N. Buxton, F. C. Grove, and R. J. S. McDonald).

***Mont Joly** (8290′) is ascended from Les Contamines viâ *St. Nicolas* (see above) without difficulty in 4 hrs. (guide 12 fr.). We pass (2 hrs.) the *Pavillon du Mont-Joly* (6570′), where we join the route from St. Gervais (p. 303). Splendid view of Mont Blanc, which is seen hence in quite a different aspect from the Flégère or Brévent views, with broken lines and majestic peaks taking the place of regular and harmonious curves. The actual summit is not visible, but only the W. end of the highest arête.

About 330 yds. above the bridge over the Armancette (p. 324), 20 min. from Les Contamines, a good bridle-path viâ the hamlet of *Cognon* and the *Plan-Champ* leads in 2½ hrs. to the ***Chalet-Hôtel de Trélatête** (6460′; 22 beds), much frequented by excursionists from St. Gervais (steep path from Nant-Borrant also, in 1½ hr., p. 324). A good survey of the **Glacier de Trélatête* (4 M. long) with its beautiful séracs is obtained from the old moraine to the S. of the hotel; more complete (rocky path; iron bars) from the *Mauvais Pas de Trélatête* (7024′). The *Aiguille de Béranger* (11,235′; guide from St. Gervais 30 fr.), the *Mont Tondu* (10,485′; 35 fr.), and the *Dôme de Miage* (12,050′; 60 fr.) may be ascended from the hotel. — From the hotel we may reach Les Mottets or the Col de la Seigne direct (in 7 or 8½ hrs. respectively from Les Contamines) viâ the **Col du Mont Tondu** (9500′; *troublesome, for experts only*; guide 35 fr.). We descend by the *Mauvais Pas to the glacier* and cross it, bearing to the right, to the pass between *Mont Tondu* (see above) on the right and the Pointe de la Lanchette

Digitized by Google

(10,080′) on the left (beautiful view, especially from a height on the left). We may either descend to the right across the *Glacier de la Lanchette* to *Les Mottets* (see below), or to the left over shelving rocks and across the *Glacier des Glaciers* to the *Col de la Seigne* (p. 325). — Over the **Col des Glaciers** (10,163′), the **Col de l'Allée Blanche** (11,690′), or the **Col de Trélatête** (11,477′), to the W. of the Aiguille de Trélatête, to the *Glacier de l'Allée Blanche* and the *Combal Lake* (p. 325), all difficult (guide 100 fr.).

Beyond Les Contamines the road crosses the *Armancette* (3838′) and ascends the right bank of the Bon-Nant to (3/4 hr.) the bridge which crosses to the pilgrimage-church of *Notre Dame de la Gorge* (3970′; modest inn), where the road ends. Hence a paved bridle-path (short of the bridge straight on) ascends rapidly. Then (1/2 hr.) we cross the gorge of the Bon-Nant to the (10 min.) **Chalets de Nant-Borrant** (4785′; 30 beds). We cross the wooden bridge beyond them and ascend on the left bank.

50 min., **Chalet de la Balme** (5596′; inn, 12 beds), situated at the head of the Montjoie Valley. The path, indicated by stakes, ascends stony slopes, passing a waterfall, to the (1/2 hr.) *Plan Jovet*. 1/2 hr., *Plan des Dames* (6705′). At the end of the valley (20 min.) the path ascends to the right, and, passing sometimes over snow, reaches (25 min.) the open shelter-hut on the **Col du Bonhomme** (7640′), whence we look down into the desolate valley of the *Gitte*. Ascending sharply to the left before the hut (take care not to miss the way), we reach (3/4 hr.) the **Col de la Croix du Bonhomme** (8125′), with an open shelter-hut and a fine view of the mountains of the Tarentaise, in the centre of which rises the fine snow-pyramid of Mont Pourri (12,428′). Here the path divides. The right branch descends to (1 3/4 hr.) *Les Chapieux* (5090′), an ancient village in the *Val des Glaciers*, whence, ascending the right bank of the torrent, we arrive at (1 1/4 hr.) the *Chalets de la Ville* (5869′), and then by the left bank to (1/2 hr.) Les Mottets.

From Les Chapieux to Pré-St-Didier over the *Little St. Bernard* (11 hrs.; preferable to the Col de la Seigne in doubtful weather). — The road to (9 1/2 M.) *Bourg-St-Maurice* descends the valley of the *Torrent des Glaciers*, past *Le Crey* (4790′) and *Bonneval-les-Bains* (3555′). From Bourg-St-Maurice to *Pré-St-Didier*, see p. 328.

The direct route (but not so easy to find) to Les Mottets ascends to the left short of the Croix du Bonhomme, over snow (guide advisable), to the (35 min.) **Col des Fours** (8735′; open shelter-hut), to the N.E. of which is the *Tête Nord des Fours* (9042′; 1/4 hr.), a splendid point of view. Then a steep descent over slate-detritus. We cross the stream, ascend, and descend again. At a fork we take the path to the right over pastures to (1 1/2 hr.) the *Chalets du Tuff* (6575′) and the (1/2 hr.) Chalets de la Ville, where the path from Les Chapieux comes up.

Les Mottets (6118′; Hôt. Fort, 25 beds), at the head of the Val *des Glaciers*. To the N.E. rises the Aiguille des Glaciers (p. 325). *Over the Col du* Mont-Tondu to Les Contamines, see p. 323.

Digitized by Google

A bridle-path ascends hence in zigzags to the ($1^3/_4$ hr.) **Col de la Seigne** (8245′; open shelter-hut), where a cross marks the frontier between France and Italy. *View of the *Allée Blanche*, an Alpine valley several miles long, bounded on the left by the tremendous precipices of the Mont Blanc range.

To the left of the pass rise the *Aiguille des Glaciers* (12,579′; guide from St. Gervais 60 fr.) and the *Aiguilles de Trélatête* (12,832-12,740′; guide 80 fr.); then the imposing snowy dome of *Mont Blanc*, borne by the huge rocky buttresses of the *Mont du Brouillard* (13,297′), the bold *Aiguille Blanche de Pétéret* (13,475′; ascended for the first time in 1885 by H. Seymour King), and the *Aiguille Noire de Pétéret* (12,380′). On Nov. 20th, 1920, a huge mass of rock and ice fell from the Aiguille Blanche into the Dora valley, destroying the beautiful forest of Purtud. Farther to the right, in the distance, appear the mountains of the Great St. Bernard, with the Mont Velan, Grand Combin, etc. Below is the Combal Lake. Behind we have the picturesque Tarentaise Mts., which seem insignificant compared with the giants on the E.

We descend from the Col de la Seigne over snow, débris, and grassy slopes, keeping to the left, to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) upper *Chalets de l'Allée Blanche* (7235′) and the (25 min.) lower chalets (7135′; rfmts., 2 beds), at the end of a level stretch. We round the hill to the right, cross the brook (splendid view of the imposing Glacier de l'Allée Blanche, dominated by the Aiguilles de Trélatête), and descend to a second terrace of the valley, at the end of which ($^3/_4$ hr.) lies the green *Lac de Combal* (6365′), bounded on the N. by the huge moraine of the Glacier de Miage (p. 322). Near a sluice at the lower end of the lake (10 min.) we cross the *Doire*, or *Dora*, which issues from the lake, and descend through a wild, rock-strewn ravine. After 40 min. the Doire is again crossed. The valley, now called *Val Veni*, expands. About 5 min. farther on is the *Cantine de la Visaille* (5423′), beyond which the road is practicable for carriages (to the Cabane Gamba, 4 hrs., see p. 322). Splendid survey of the valley, with the Jorasses and the Aiguille du Géant towering on the left.

The road descends through pastures and wood, passing the (10 min.) *Cantine du Miage* and the (35 min.) *Hôt.-Pens. du Purtud* (4894′; 30 beds), situated in a pine wood on the left bank. Beyond the (20 min.) *Chalet-Restaurant de Notre Dame du Berrier* (4710′), a little below the exit from the wood, we survey the fine Glacier de la Brenva in its entire extent; on the left are the Aiguilles de Pétéret with the snowy dome of Mont Blanc towering above them; on the right, the Pavillon du Mont Fréty (p. 327) and the tooth-shaped Aiguille du Géant (p. 327). By the chapel of *Notre Dame du Berrier* or *de Guérison* (4710′), 5 min. farther on, the path rounds an angle of rock and descends to the Doire, which unites here with the Doire du Val Ferret and takes the name of *Dora Baltea*. We cross the stream opposite the little sulphur *baths of La Saxe* ($^1/_2$ hr.; 4045′), pass the ($^1/_4$ hr.) Hôtel du Mont-*Blanc (p. 326), and in 10* min. more reach —

Digitized by Google

Courmayeur. — Hotels (P. 35-40 *L.*). ***Hôt. Royal Bertolini*** (Chabloz), with garden, June 1st-Sept. 30th, 200 beds; ***Gr.-Hôt. Angelo***, 110 beds; *Union*, June-Oct., 100 beds; ***Hôt. du Mont-Blanc*** (see p. 325), May-Oct., 70 beds; *Moderne*, 50 beds; *Hôt. Savoye*, 40 beds from 10, B. 3, L. 10, D. 14, P. 35 *L.* — *Pension de Rome; Pens. Plan Gorret*, 12 beds (see below).

Motor Omnibus and Carriages to Aosta, see p. 328. — Anglican Services in July and August.

Guides. Laurent Revel (chief guide), Laurent and Prosper Bertholier, Léon Bron, Napoléon Berthod, Alph. Chanoz, César Cochon, Al. and Laur. Croux, Ferd. Melica, Louis Mussillon, Laur. and Jos. Petigax; Henri, Ad., Cyprien, and Elie Rey; Cyprien and Alb. Savoye. Arrangements should be discussed, not only with the chief guide, but with the guides themselves.

Courmayeur (4015′), a large Italian village, with mineral springs (bicarbonate of soda and lime) and a hydropathic, finely situated at the head of the Aosta Valley, is much frequented by Italians in summer. Though it is higher than Chamonix, the climate is warmer and the vegetation richer. Mont Blanc is concealed by Mont Chétif (see below), but is seen from the Pré-St-Didier road, 10 min. to the S. (p. 328).

Excursions. A pleasant walk may be taken from the church to the left to the (25 min.) *Plan Gorret* (4593′; restaurant, 12 beds; Alpine garden) and to the (20 min.) *Ermitage* (4790′), returning viâ Villair (see below). — From the village of **Dolonne**, opposite Courmayeur, to the W., we obtain an excellent survey of the enormous precipices of the Grandes Jorasses with their glacier. Pleasant walk thither crossing the (10 min.) *Dora Bridge*, then through the village, down to the Dora by a shady path at its N. end, and back by the left bank (1/2 hr.). - A bridle-path (guide unnecessary) leads from Dolonne W. to the (2 1/2 hrs.) **Col de Chécouri** (6430′), on the S.W. side of *Mont Chétif* or *Pain de Sucre* (7670′; ascended in 1 hr. without serious difficulty, guide 24 *L.*), commanding a fine view of Mont Blanc. We may return by the Val Veni (p. 325). - Another bridle-path from Dolonne ascends S.W., viâ the alps of *Ayelle*, *Arp Inférieur*, and *Arp Supérieur*, to the (4 1/2 hrs.) **Col de l'Arp** (8277′), between the *Tête de Crammont* (see below and p. 328) on the left and the *Tête d'Arp* (9020′), on the right (ascent from the col in 3/4 hr., with guide, steep but not difficult; magnificent view of Mont Blanc). From the col we may descend S.W. to *La Thuile* (p. 328), or ascend W. to the (3/4 hr.) *Col de Youla* (8620′) and descend to (1 1/2 hr.) *Lac de Combal* (p. 325). - The *Tête de Crammont* (see above) may be ascended from the (2 1/2 hrs.) chalets of *Arp Supérieur* (2 1/2 hrs. from Courmayeur, see above) by the N. side in 2 hrs., with guide (ascent from Pré-St-Didier preferable, see p. 328).

The ***Mont de la Saxe** (7735′; 3 hrs.; guide unnecessary) affords a complete view of the S. side of Mont Blanc from the Col de la Seigne to the Col de Ferret, with the Aig. du Géant and the Jorasses close by. A bridle-path ascends from Courmayeur viâ (1/4 hr.) *Villair* to the (2 hrs.) *Chalets du Pré* (6670′) and the (1 hr.) top. The descent may be made by the *Chalets de Leuchi* (6306′) into the Val Ferret (p. 327).

About 1 1/4 hr. beyond Villair (guide necessary) is the *Trou des Romains* (5895′), a labyrinth of artificial caves, said to have been Roman mines. - A fine view is obtained also from the *Mont Cormet* (8123′), 3 1/2 hrs. E. of Courmayeur (guide 24 *L.*). Descent to Morgex (p. 329).

The **Grande Rochère** (10,925′), 6-7 hrs. from Courmayeur, with guide (52 *L.*), is fatiguing but remunerative. Bridle-path viâ Villair (see above) to the chalets of *Chapy* or *Sapin*, and over grassy slopes to the (3 hrs.) *Col de Sapin*, to the E. of the Tête Bernarde (8308′), affording a beautiful view. We then descend into a valley above the *Alp Sécheron*, and re-ascend to the right by a path made by Italian

Digitized by Google

soldiers to the (1½ hr.) *Col del Battaglione Aosta*, or *Col de Chambave* (9580′), between the *Aiguille de Chambave* (10,110′), on the right, and the *Grande Rochère*, on the left. Descending a little from the col, and then attacking the rocks to the left, we may gain the summit of the latter in 1½ hr., by a scramble up a couloir. Magnificent *View of the chain of Mont Blanc and the whole of the Graian and Pennine Alps. Steep descent to the S.W. viâ the *Combe de Chambave* to (3 hrs.) *Morgex* (p. 329); or to the E. into the valley of *Planavalle* and over the *Col Serena* to (5-6 hrs.) *St. Rhémy* (p. 334).

Ascent of *Mont Blanc*, see p. 322.—The **Grandes Jorasses** (E. summit 13,806′, first ascended by H. Walker in 1868; W. summit 13,727′, first ascended by E. Whymper in 1865), 12-13 hrs., with guide, are difficult and dangerous after fresh snow. We ascend on the right bank of the Dora, passing *Entrèves*, in the Ferret valley (see below), and the chalets of *Planpansier* (5190′), and then proceed through wood and over grassy slopes, a glacier, and rocks (very difficult at the end; fixed rope), to the (6 hrs.) small *Cabane des Grandes Jorasses* of the I.A.C. (9200′; accommodation for 8), whence we reach the (4 hrs.) E. summit viâ the *Glacier de Planpansière* and the (2 hrs.) *Rocher du Reposoir*, or the W. summit (straight on) in 4 hrs.

To Chamonix over the Col du Géant (comp. p. 317), 13 hrs. (guide 90, porter 66, in two days 120 and 78 *L.*; as far as the col and back, guide 62, porter 52 *L.*). Bridle-path viâ *Entrèves* (see below) to (3½ hrs.) the *Pavillon du Mont Fréty* (7103′; inn in summer, 25 beds; fine view); then a steep ascent of 3-3½ hrs. to the **Refuge-Hôtel Torino* of the I.A.C. (10,890′; adm. 1, bed 4 *L.*, accommodation for 50), 10 min. below the **Col du Géant** or *Colle del Gigante* (11,053′; open shelter-hut), between the *Grand Flambeau* (11,675′) on the left, and the *Aiguilles Marbrées* (11,597′; guide from Courmayeur 78 *L.*) on the right. Grand view. We descend the *Glacier du Géant* to the *Montanvert* in 5-6 hrs. (comp. p. 317). The ascent of the *Ronde* or *Aig. de Toule* (11,590′; 2½ hrs.), to the W. of the col, is easy, and that of the *Tour Ronde* (12,440′), viâ the E. arête in 3½ hrs., presents no difficulty to mountaineers.—The **Aiguille du Géant** (13,166′), from the Col du Géant in 4 hrs., is very difficult and for first-class climbers only (guide from Courmayeur 156, porter 120 *L.*); first ascent by W. W. Graham and the brothers Sella in 1882. We cross the Glacier du Géant in 3 hrs. to the foot of the Aiguille, 490 ft. high, whence a steep rock-climb (fixed ropes) brings us in ca. 1 hr. to the top, where a statuette of the Madonna in aluminium was erected in 1904.

From Courmayeur to Orsières over the Col du Grand-Ferret (10½ hrs.); road to beyond Gruetta, thence bridle-path (guide 50 *L.*, not indispensable). From Courmayeur we follow the road viâ *La Saxe* (p. 325) to (35 min.) the village of *Entrèves*, and ascend the narrow **Val Ferret**, or *Ferrex*, on the right bank of the Doire, past the chalets of *La Palus* (4698′), *Le Pont* (5298′), and *Prà Sec* (5348′). Near (1¼ hr.) *La Vachey* (5364′; rfmts., 4 beds) we cross to the left bank. Farther up we pass the chalets of *Feraché* (5795′) and (¾ hr.) *Gruetta* (5782′) and reach (¾ hr.) the point where the road ceases. To the left is the *Glacier de Triolet*, and high up on the rocks of the *Monts Rouges* (10,741′) the *Cabane de Triolet* of the I.A.C. (8478′; key with the chief guide at Courmayeur; accommodation for 8), 6 hrs. from Courmayeur, the starting-point for the *Aig. de Triolet* (12,700′; 7 hrs.; guide 120 *L.*), the *Aiguille de Talèfre* (12,267′; 6-7 hrs., guide 120 *L.*; comp. p. 317), the *Cols de Triolet, de Talèfre, de Pierre-Joseph, de Leschaux*, etc. The last chalets are those of (½ hr.) *Pré de Bar* (6756′; milk), at the base of the glacier of that name, the best starting-point for the ascent of *Mont Dolent* (12,540′; 7 hrs.; guide 90 *L.*; for experts only). The bridle-path ascends to the right in numerous windings viâ the (½ hr.) *Alp Trémaille* to the (1 hr.) **Col du Grand-Ferret** (8310′), the frontier of Italy and Switzerland, with a superb view of the Val Ferret and the S. side of the Mont Blanc group with its glaciers, of the Jorasses, the Aiguille du Géant, and the Allée

Digitized by Google

Blanche as far as the Col de la Seigne. [The *Col du Petit-Ferret* (8180′), farther N., close to the foot of the precipices of Mont Grépillon, is shorter, but more fatiguing and devoid of view.] We descend to the (1 hr.) *Chalets de la Peula* (6800′), below which we cross the *Drance* and (1/2 hr.) reach the Col de Fenêtre route. (From this point to the St. Bernard Hospice 4 hrs.; comp. p. 334.) The path then descends to the left to the (1/2 hr.) *Chalets de Ferret* (5555′; Chalet-Pension du Val Ferret), whence a good cart-road leads through the N. (Swiss) *Val Ferret* to (1/2 hr.) *La Fouly* (5229′; hotel), with the *Glacier de la Neuvaz* above it, on the left. Then (1/2 hr.) *La Seiloz* (4911′), (1 1/4 hr.) *Pras de Fort* (3775′; Hôt. de Salcinaz, 15 beds from 3 1/2, B. 1 1/2, L. 3 1/2, D. 4 1/2, P. from 9 fr.; hence to the *Cabane de Saleinaz* 4-4 1/2 hrs., see p. 331), *Ville d'Issert* (1/4 hr. lower down, to the left, the route to Champex, p. 297), *Som-la-Proz*, and (1 1/4 hr.) *Orsières* (p. 330).

79. From Courmayeur to Aosta.

23 M. Motor Omnibus thrice daily in summer in 2 hrs. (fare 20 *L.*); omnibus twice daily in July and Aug. in 4 hrs. (12 *L.*); one-horse carriage 100, two-horse 150 *L.* — To Morgex, comp. the map, p. 311.

Courmayeur, see p. 326. — The road to Aosta winds down to the Dora and follows its left bank through a wooded ravine (a preferable path for walkers, shady and free from dust, descends the right bank). Passing *Palésieux*, we cross the *Dora* to (3 M.) **Pré-St-Didier** (3250′; Hôt. des Thermes & de l'Univers, 100 beds; Hôt. de Londres, 40 beds), a picturesque village with baths (iron and arsenic; 92° Fahr.), where the road to the Little St. Bernard diverges to the right. Near the springs (1/4 M. lower) the *Thuile* forces its way between perpendicular rocks towards the Dora valley.

Excursions (guide, Maurice Barmaz). The ascent of the ***Tête de Crammont** (8980′; 5 hrs.) is not difficult, but toilsome owing to the bad path (guide not indispensable; mule to within 1/2 hr. of the top). Following the Little St. Bernard road for about 1/4 hr. beyond the first tunnel (shorter footpath in 20 min.), we thence ascend to the right in numerous zigzags to (2 hrs.) *Chanton* (5970′), whence we reach the top in 2 1/2 hrs. more. Splendid view (praised by De Saussure) of Mont Blanc and the Graian Alps. About 5 min. below the top is the dilapidated *Cabane de Saussure* of the I.A.C. Another route (easier) diverges to the right from the Little St. Bernard road at *Elevaz*, 3 M. from Pré-St-Didier, joining the above route at Chanton.

To Bourg-St-Maurice over the Little St. Bernard, 33 M., a route preferred by some to the Col de la Seigne (p. 325). Motor-omnibus to the hospice 24 *L.*; thence a French service in connection to Bourg-St-Maurice. The fine road ascends the valley of the *Thuile* in numerous windings (two tunnels) viâ *Elevaz* (4230′) and *La Balme* (4305′) to (6 1/4 M.) *La Thuile* (4725′; Hôt. National; Jacquemod, 35 beds, at Golettaz, see below), where we have a view of the great glacier of the Rutor. Interesting excursion viâ *La Joux* and the (2 hrs.) **Rutor Waterfalls* (6360′) to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Rifugio Santa Margherita* of the I.A.C. (7940′) on the little *Lago del Rutor;* *View from the height 5 min. S.W. (8085′). About 3 1/2 hrs. higher up is the neglected *Cabane Defey* of the I.A.C. on the *Col du Rutor* (10,958′), between the *Tête du Rutor* (11,435′; ascent in 1/2 hr.; guide from Courmayeur 77, with descent to Valgrisanche 108 *L.*) and the *Château Blanc* (11,380′). — From La Thuile the road ascends, viâ (6 1/2 M.) *Golettaz*, (8 1/2 M.) *Pont Serrand* (5415′), and (12 1/2 M.) the *Cantine* des Eaux-Rousses (6740′), to the (15 M.) pass of the **Little St. Bernard** (7180′). The boundary between France and Italy is on the S. side, 3/4 M. beyond the summit, and near a *Hospice* (7065′) affording fair quarters, with post office, observ-

Digitized by Google

atory, and Alpine garden. A bronze statue of *St. Bernard of Menthon* (p. 333), on a lofty pedestal, was erected here in 1902. Near it, on French territory, is the *Chalet-Hôtel Lancebranlette.* [The *Col de Traversette* (7890′), 1 hr. S., the *Mont Valaisan* or *Chardonney* (9455′), 2 hrs. S.E., the *Belvédère* (8665′), 1½ hr. N.E., and the *Lancebranlette* (9590′), 3 hrs. W., all afford admirable views.] We now descend gradually, overlooking the beautiful upper valley of the Isère *(La Tarentaise)* and the Savoy Mts., past the (22½ M.) *Hôtel Belvédère* (4660′; 35 beds), to *Séez* and (33 M.) **Bourg-St-Maurice** (2675′; Hôt. des Voyageurs, 60 beds from 6, L. or D. 8 fr.), a small town on the *Isère*, whence a diligence and a motor ply to (17 M.) *Moûtiers;* see *Baedeker's Southern France.* — From Bourg-St-Maurice to *Les Chapieux*, see p. 324.

Below Pré-St-Didier the road again crosses the Dora (grand retrospect of Mont Blanc), follows the lofty slope for some way, and then descends through vineyards into a broad and well cultivated valley. To the S. appears the beautiful pyramid of the *Grivola* (13,018′).

On a hill to the left of (5½ M.) **Morgex** (3017′; Chêne Vert, Ange, both plain) is the ruined castle of *Châtelard* (3840′; 13th cent.). — Near (7½ M.) *Pont-la-Salle* (2628′; inn), on the left, is *La Salle* (3284′; hotel), with the *Château des Cours* (12th cent.). On the right bank, above *Derby*, is a waterfall. The valley contracts. The road crosses to the right bank by the (10½ M.) *Pont d'Equilive* (2570′), and leads through a wild defile *(Pierre Taillée)* with a short tunnel to *Ruinaz* (2580′). Opposite lies *Avise*, with two old castles and the ruin of *Cré* (10th cent.). Fine chestnut-trees. To the right appears the Rutor, straight on the Mont Emilius.

Near (13 M.) **Liverogne** (2395′; Hôt. du Col du Mont, plain) we cross the deep gorge of the *Dora di Valgrisanche.* — Beyond (13½ M.) *Arvier* (2545′; Croce Bianca) we descend rapidly; to the left, the church of *St. Nicholas* (3920′), on an abrupt rock.

We then cross the *Dora di Rhême* to (17 M.) **Villeneuve** (2200′; Hôt. du Col du Nivolet; Union), commanded by the ruin of *Châtel-Argent* (11th cent.) on a lofty rock. Excursions among the *Graian Alps*, see *Baedeker's Northern Italy.* — Crossing the Dora, we ascend a little, past the massive *Tour Colin* (13th cent.) and the well preserved castle of *Sarriod de la Tour* (14th cent.). Opposite (18 M.) *St. Pierre* (2165′), with its church and castle on a rocky hill, opens the *Val de Cogne*, with the Grivola, on the S.; on the right bank lies *Aymaville*, with a castle with four towers (15-16th cent.). We pass (20 M.) *Sarre* (2034′), with its royal château, and traverse a broad, shadeless valley to (23 M.) *Aosta* (1912′; see p. 335).

Digitized by Google

80. From Martigny to Aosta over the Great St. Bernard.

49 M. Electric Railway from Martigny to *Orsières*, 12 M., in 57 min. (6 fr. 45, 4 fr. 20 c.); to *Sembrancher*, 8 M., in 40 min. (4 fr. 50, 2 fr. 95 c.; for the Val de Bagnes, see p. 338). — Diligence from Orsières to *Bourg-St-Pierre*, 8 M., in 3½ hrs. (1½ hr. down) for 4 fr. 55 c., and thence next morning to the *Hospice of the Great St. Bernard*, 8 M. in 3½ hrs. (1¾ hr. down) for 4 fr. 55 c. — Motor Omnibus (Italian) from the Hospice to *Aosta*, 20½ M., thrice daily in summer in 4 hrs. (7½ hrs. up), fare 20 *L.* 45 c. — Walkers take 6 hrs. from Orsières to the Hospice (5 hrs. down) and 6 hrs. from the Hospice to Aosta (8 hrs. up).

The **Great St. Bernard**, in Roman and mediæval times one of the most frequented Alpine passes, is less picturesque than the other passes across the Alps, but is the easiest and most convenient approach to Italy from the Rhone Valley. The new road, built to replace the old bridle-track, was completed on the Swiss side in 1893, and on the Italian in 1905.

From Martigny to (4½ M.) *Les Valettes* (2024′), see p. 297.

Beyond (5 M.) *Bovernier* (2024′) the railway crosses the Drance, which here flows in a wooded gorge (three tunnels), and, crossing again to the left bank, enters the basin of —

8 M. **Sembrancher** (2360′; Hôt. National, 18 beds), an ancient little town where the *Drance d'Entremont*, descending from the St. Bernard, unites with the *Drance de Bagnes* (p. 338). The 17th cent. church retains its old tower. On a hill (2949′) stands the *Chapel of St. John*, on the site of a castle destroyed by the Valaisans in 1475. Important limestone and slate quarries in the environs. Good wine is grown on the slopes of the *Armanet*, opposite Sembrancher, on the right bank of the Drance.

From Martigny to *Sembrancher* over the *Col des Planches*, see p. 290. — From Sembrancher to the *Pierre-à-Voir* (8123′) over the *Col de Lein*, in 6 hrs. (guide 10 fr.), see p. 290.

The line enters the *Val d'Entremont* to the S. and leads on the left bank of the Drance viâ (10 M.) *La Douay*.

12 M. **Orsières.** — Hotels. *Terminus*, 45 beds from 3½, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 9 fr.; *du Grand-St. Bernard*, 40 beds; *des Alpes*, 35 beds. — Guides. Jos. Félicien Lovey and Flor. Volluz.

Orsières (2970′), the terminus of the railway, is a village of 2250 inhab. at the mouth of the *Val Ferret* (p. 327), with an old fortified belfry and the scanty ruins of the castle of *Châtelard*.

To *Lac Champex*, steep road in 2 hrs., bridle-path in 1½ hr., see p. 298. — From Orsières to *Courmayeur* over the *Col du Grand-Ferret* (8310′; 10½ hrs.), see p. 328. — Passes to *Chamonix* (*Cols du Tour, du Chardonnet, d'Argentière*, etc.), see p. 312.

The **Cabane d'Orny** of the S.A.C. (8820′; keeper; accommodation for 35), at the foot of the *Glacier d'Orny*, is 4½ hrs. from Som-la-Proz (p. 328) viâ the *Combe d'Orny*, and 4 hrs. from Champex (p. 297; guide 12 fr.; green way-marks) viâ the *Col de la Breyaz* (7903′). Near the hut is a monument to Em. Javelle (d. 1883), the Alpine climber. Thence, skirting the Glacier d'Orny (guide 15, porter 10 fr.), to the (1½ hr.) **Cabane Julien Dupuis** (10,300′; accommodation for 35) on the Col d'Orny. *Excursions from either hut* (guides must be brought from Orsières or

Digitized by Google

Champex): *Aiguille d'Arpette* (10,043'; 2½ hrs.; guide 10 fr.); *Portalet* (10,974'; 3-4 hrs.; guide 18 fr.). From the Cabane Julien Dupuis: *Pointe d'Orny* (10,741'; ½ hr., easy and interesting); **Aiguille du Tour* (11,620'; 2½ hrs.; 18 fr.); *Grande Fourche* (11,844'; 4½ hrs.; 30 fr.). The eight *Aiguilles Dorées*, viz. *Tête Crettex* (11,220'), *Aig. Javelle* (11,265'), *Trident* (11,253'), *Aig. sans Nom* (11,319'), *Tête Biselx* (11,520'), *Aiguilles Penchées* (11,480'), *Aig. de la Varappe* (11,550'), and *Aig. de la Fenêtre* (11,190'), ascended in 2½-3 hrs. each (guide 27-33 fr.), are all difficult; traverse of all the Aiguilles in 9-10 hrs. (guide 65 fr.). Fine view from the *Fenêtre de Saleinaz* (10,710'; see below), between the *Petite Fourche* (11,506') and the Aiguilles Dorées (1½ hr.; guide 10 fr., with descent across the *Saleinaz Glacier* to the *Cabane de Saleinaz*, 15 fr.). — From the Cabane Dupuis to (3 hrs.) the *Forclaz* (guide to Martigny 30 fr.), see p. 309; over the *Col du Tour* to *Argentière* (5-6 hrs.; 23 fr.), see p. 312.

The **Cabane de Saleinaz** of the S.A.C. (8830'; keeper Ferd. Droz, the guide; accommodation for 48) is another excellent starting-point for mountain-tours. To reach it from Praz de Fort (p. 328) we ascend first the left and then the right bank of the *Saleinaz*, traverse the moraine of the *Saleinaz Glacier*, and ascend a steep path (red marks; iron chains and steps cut in the rock, but guide desirable, 12 fr., 18 fr. if a night be spent), round the rocky towers of the *Clochers de Planereuse* over a short snow-field (beware of falling stones) to the (5 hrs.) hut. — Ascents: *Grand Clocher de Planereuse* (9220'; 1 hr.; guide 6 fr.), attractive and easy (the *Petit Clocher*, 8840', is very difficult; 10 hrs., guide 52 fr.). — *Pointes de Planereuse* (2¼ hrs.; 10 fr.), not difficult; the best plan is to ascend first the (1½ hr.) *Petite Pointe* (9740'), and then to cross the arête to the (1 hr.) *Grande Pointe* (10,345'). — **Grande Fourche* (11,844'; 4½ hrs., guide 30 fr.), and *Grand Darreï* (11,530'), viâ the *Petit Darreï* (11,505') in 6 hrs. (guide 27 fr.), both interesting and not difficult. — **Tour Noir* (12,592'; 7-8 hrs.; guide 52 fr.), difficult. We ascend to the *Col de la Grande Luis* (11,084'), between the Petit Darreï and the Grande Luis, then proceed N.W. to the *Col de la Neuvaz* (11,220'), skirt the Aiguille de la Neuvaz to the *Col du Tour Noir* (11,617') and the *Col Supérieur du Tour Noir* (12,120'), and then cross the N. arête to the summit. — The **Aiguille d'Argentière** (12,546'; 8 hrs.; guide 45 fr.) is not very difficult for experts; it may be ascended either viâ the *Col du Chardonnet* (10,908') and the S.W. arête, or by the E. slope through the *Couloir Barbey*. — The **Aiguille du Chardonnet** (12,545'; p. 312; 8-9 hrs.; difficult) is scaled either viâ the *Col du Chardonnet*, and then through the S. couloirs (guide 65 fr.), or viâ the *Fenêtre du Tour* (11,005') and the *Glacier du Tour*, and over the N.E. slope (guide 52 fr.). — To the *Cabane Dupuis* over the *Col des Plines* (10,640'; 4 hrs.) or the *Fenêtre de Saleinaz* (10,710'; 6 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), see above. To *Argentière* over the *Fenêtre de Saleinaz* and the *Col du Tour*, or over the *Col du Chardonnet* (7 hrs.; 27 fr.), see p. 312. Over the *Col de Planereuse* (9954') to the *Val Ferret* (to Orsières 6 hrs.; 20 fr.), not difficult for the experienced.

The shadeless Great St. Bernard Road crosses the Drance, seldom visible in its deep bed, and ascends in a long bend, which the stony old bridle-path cuts off. Entering the upper part of the valley we obtain an admirable view of Mont Velan (p. 332), with its glaciers and snow-fields. Between *Fontaine-Dessous* (3800') and *Rive Haute* (4010') the road describes another long curve which walkers cut off, and passes the chapel of *St. Laurent* to (2 hrs.)—

17½ M. **Liddes** (4390'; Hôt.-Pens. du Grand St. Bernard, 35 beds; de l'Union), a considerable village. On the left rise the finely shaped *Mérignier* (10,403') and the **Aiguille des Maisons Blanches** (12,137').

Digitized by Google

***Mont Brûlé** (8450′), viâ the *Alp Erraz* in 3½ hrs. (guide 12 fr.), easy. The view embraces the Bernese and Valais Alps, the Dent du Midi, and the Mont Blanc chain. The ascent is made also from Le Châble (p. 338; 4½ hrs.). — To *Le Châble* over the *Col de Six-Blanc* (7 hrs.), see p. 338.

Above Liddes is the chapel of *St. Etienne* (4520′). At *Allèves* (4924′) we cross the torrent of that name, coming from the *Glacier de Boveyre*, and at the chapel of *Notre-Dame-de-Lorette* (5365′) we cross the *Torrent de la Croix*. — In another hour we reach —

20½ M. **Bourg-St. Pierre.** — Hotels. *Hôt du Déjeuner de Napoléon Premier*, 25 beds; *du Combin*, above the village, 30 beds, with an establishment for breeding St. Bernard dogs. — Guides. Jules Gasp. and Omer Balleys.

Bourg-St. Pierre on *St. Pierre-Mont-Joux* (5358′), with the Swiss custom-house, lies at the mouth of the *Valsorey*, a torrent descending from Mont Velan. The tower of the old church dates from the 11th century. In the wall of the churchyard is a Roman milestone from the time of Constantine. On a hill to the left is the '*Linnaea*' Alpine garden, with about 2500 species of Alpine plants (adm. 50 c.; key at the Hôt. Napoléon).

Excursions. The *Tête de Bois* (ca. 8200′; guide 10 fr.), 2½ hrs. E., commands Mont Blanc and the Combin, and the Val d'Entremont below. — *Le Mourin* (9085′; 4 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), to the S.W., is another good point of view.

A good path leads through the **Valsorey**, on the right bank of the torrent, past the *Chalets d'Aval* to the (2 hrs.) *Chalets d'Amont* (7190′), in a grand situation. The background is formed by the *Glacier du Valsorey*, with that of *Sonadon*, descending from the Grand Combin, to its left, and that of *Tzeudet* to its right. Beautiful view of Mont Velan and the jagged rocks of the *Luisettes*. About 3 hrs. farther up to the E. is the *Cabane du Valsorey* (see below). — Glacier passes lead viâ the Chalets d'Aval, the disused refuge-hut on the *Grande Penna* (9121′), and the *Col des Maisons-Blanches* (11,240′) to the *Panossière Hut* (p. 339; 7-8 hrs., guide 38 fr.); from the Chalets d'Amont over the *Col du Sonadon* (11,445′) to *Chanrion* (p. 340; 9-10 hrs.; guide 45 fr.), or over the *Col de Valsorey* or *des Chamois* (10,213′) to the *Amianthe Hut* of the I.A.C. (p. 341; to Aosta 9 hrs.; guide 38 fr.).

Mont Velan (12,353′), 8 hrs., difficult (guide 45 fr.). Above the Chalets d'Amont we ascend a 'chimney' to the E. moraine of the *Glacier du Valsorey*, cross the glacier to the E. rocky slope of the *Mont de la Gouille*, and mount (an interesting climb) to the upper part of the glacier; we then cross it to its E. angle and ascend over snow-slopes (large crevasses) to the snowy dome of the summit. Magnificent view.

***Grand Combin** (14,164′), 11 hrs., not unusually difficult for experts with good guides (78 fr. each). Where the path forks at the Chalets d'Amont (2 hrs.; see above; both branches have red marks) we take the path to the left. [That to the right leads viâ a 100′ chimney (difficult, for experts only).] Passing the *Grands Plans* (8520′) we reach (3 hrs.) the *Cabane du Valsorey* of the S.A.C. (9964′; keeper; accommodation for 25), magnificently situated on the slope of the *Six du Meiten* (10,394′), with a grand view of the Combin and the Mont Blanc chain. Thence we ascend, not without difficulty, over friable rock and on the N. side of a small glacier, to the (2 hrs.) *Col du Meiten* (11,913′), whence the summit (*Aiguille du Croissant*, 14,163′) is reached in 4 hrs. viâ the W. arête and the *Combin de Valsorey* (13,507′). *Or we may pass* round the N.W. side of the Grand Combin to the N. base, *where we strike* the route ascending from the Panossière Hut (see p. 339) *viâ the Corridor* and the *Combin de Graffeneire* (14,108′).

Digitized by Google

Beyond Bourg-St. Pierre we cross the deep gorge of the *Drance du Valsorey,* which forms a waterfall on the left. It was here that Napoleon, during his famous passage of the Alps in May, 1800, met with the greatest difficulties. The road, hewn in the rock, traverses the forest of Bourg-St. Pierre and the *Défilé de Saraire.* — 1 hr., **Cantine de Proz** (5982′; restaurant). To the E. rises the *Petit Velan* (10,605′) and the snow-clad *Mont Velan* (p. 332), from which descends the *Glacier de Proz,* with its extensive moraines. The road ascends the boulder-strewn pastures of the *Plan de Proz* and, bending to the right, traverses the *Pas de Marengo,* a rocky defile. — 1 hr., *Hospitalet* (6890′); to the right, beyond the stream, are two stone huts, the nearer of which is used as a refuge in winter, the other as a morgue. We next (1/4 hr.) cross the Drance by the *Pont Nudry* (7336′), and ascend in long windings (short-cuts by the old route) on the W. side of the dreary *Combe des Morts,* to the (50 min.) —

28 1/2 M. **Hospice of the Great St. Bernard** (8110′), on the pass, consisting of two buildings. One contains the church (1686, restored), the monastery (shut off by an iron grille; women not admitted), and rooms for travellers (45 beds); the other is an inn (80 beds), erected in 1898 and connected with the old building by a covered passage. On arriving strangers ring the bell in the porch of the old building, and are welcomed by the Father Almoner, who conducts them to a room and presides over the meals (at 12 and 6.30; coffee from 6 to 9 a.m.; Friday is a meatless day). Travellers (but not motorists) are boarded and lodged gratuitously (one night only allowed), but should deposit in the alms-box in the church (first pillar on the left) at least as much as they would have paid at a hotel. The offering may also be handed to the Father Almoner personally; gratuities to the servants are not forbidden. Adjoining the hospice is a small *Restaurant* belonging to the parish of Bourg-St. Pierre and quite unconnected with the hospice.

In 962 St. Bernard de Menthon founded the hospice here. The inmates now consist of 12 Augustine canons and 7 attendants *(marronniers),* whose office it is to receive and lodge strangers gratuitously, and to render assistance to travellers in danger during the snowy season, which here lasts nearly nine months. In this work of benevolence they are aided by dogs of the famous St. Bernard breed (puppies on sale here), whose keen sense of smell enables them to track and discover travellers buried in the snow, numbers of whom have been rescued by these animals. The St. Bernard Hospice is the highest winter habitation in the Alps (annual mean temperature, 29° Fahr.) except the Cantoniera of Santa Maria on the Stelvio (8153′; p. 457). The small lake beside the hospice is sometimes frozen over even on summer-mornings.

During the Italian campaigns of 1798, 1799, and 1800 the pass was crossed by several hundred thousand soldiers, French and Austrian. Napoleon's famous passage has already been mentioned (above). The Romans used this *route in 105 B.C.* After the foundation of *Colonia Augusta Prætoria Salassorum* (Aosta; 26 B.C.) it became more frequented.

The monastery was very wealthy in the middle ages. The beneficence *of its object was* widely recognized by extensive grants and gifts

Digitized by Google

from various parts of Christendom; but it was afterwards impoverished by various vicissitudes. The sums required for its annual support are in part derived from the revenues of the monastery, and in part from collections made in Switzerland; the gifts of travellers form a very insignificant portion. Of late years about 22,000 travellers have been annually entertained, while the sum they have contributed barely amounts to what would be a moderate hotel-charge for 3000 guests.

At the entrance to the dining-room is a marble tablet placed in 1804 by the Canton of Valais in honour of Napoleon I. In the library (20,000 vols.) on the upper floor is a collection of relics found in the environs (fragments of votive brass tablets offered to Jupiter Pœninus, see below, after escape from danger, statuettes, etc.) and a small natural history collection. In the church, to the left of the entrance, is the monument of General Desaix, who fell at the battle of Marengo in 1800 (relief by Moitte).

On the hillside to the right of the Hospice is a small botanic garden with Alpine plants.

Excursions (guides and provisions are not procurable at the hospice). The **Chénalette** (9479′; 1½ hr.; steep at places), to the N.W. of the Hospice, the **Pointe de Barrasson** (9725′; 2 hrs.; not difficult), to the S.E., and the **Mont Mort** (9403′; 2 hrs.; laborious), to the S.W., are all attractive and command magnificent views (guide necessary in each case). More laborious is the **Grand Golliaz** (10,620′; 5-6 hrs.), reached viâ the *Col de St. Rhémy*, the small *Glacier des Bosses*, and the S.E. side in 5-6 hrs. (guide 45 fr.). Magnificent view. The descent may be made by the *Col de Bellecombe* (9514′) into the Val Ferret, to *Gruetta* (p. 327)

From the Hospice to Martigny over the Col de Fenêtre (9 hrs.; guide scarcely necessary in fine weather), recommended as a return-route. From the (20 min.) huts of *La Baux* (see below) the bridle-path ascends rather steeply to the right to the (1 hr.) **Col de Fenêtre** (9095′; fine view). It descends over débris (bear to the right) and sometimes snow, past the three small *Lacs de Fenêtre*, to the chalets of (1¼ hr.) *Plan la Chaud* (6693′) and through the Drance valley to (1 hr.) *Ferret* (p. 327).—From the Hospice to Courmayeur (p. 328; 9-10 hrs.) the direct route is across the *Col de Fenêtre* and the *Col du Grand-Ferret*. In order to reach the Col du Grand-Ferret we need not descend from the Col de Fenêtre to Ferret, but descend to the left from Plan la Chaud (guide advisable) to a bridge over the Bandarray, follow its left bank for a time, and then ascend on the right bank of the brook coming from the Col du Grand-Ferret until (after about 50 min.) we can cross it. A steep ascent of ½ hr. more brings us to the Col du Grand-Ferret route (p. 328; from the Hospice to the col, 5 hrs.).

On the N.W. side of the lake on the St. Bernard Pass, near a small brook, are stones marking the Italian frontier. On the adjacent *Plan de Jupiter* stand a stone cross, erected in 1816, with the inscription 'Deo optimo maximo', and a bronze statue of St. Bernard (p. 329; 1905). On this spot once rose a temple to *Jupiter Poeninus*, whence the mountain has derived its Latin name of *Mons Jovis*, Italian *Monte Giove*, locally *Mont Joux*. The road rounds an angle of rock (the '*Tour des Fous*'; short of which, near the cross on the left, is a short-cut to the cantine) and descends in wide bends past the huts of *La Baux* to the (40 min.) *Cantine d'Aoste* (7270′). The road zigzags down the *right* side of the valley, and then descends in a wide bend, crossing *the torrent*, to (50 min.)

35½ M. **St. Rhémy** (5355′; Hôt. des Alpes Pennines, 30 beds; *pop. 880)*, in a picturesque wooded site. Italian custom-house.

Digitized by Google

The deep and narrow *Combe des Bosses* diverges from the valley on the right beyond St. Rhémy. To the Col Serena and to Courmayeur, see p. 327. Cultivation on both sides of the valley begins at (39 M.) *St. Oyen* (4515′). — At (40 M.) **Etroubles** (4200′; Hôt. Diémoz; Croix Blanche, 30 beds; National, 30 beds from 6, L. or D. 10, P. from 30 *L.*) the beautiful Grand Combin appears on the left. The road crosses the *Buthier* here, and skirts the right side of the valley, soon running high above the river. — 41¼ M. *Echevenoz* (4050′; Pens. Ramella; Sandri); ½ hr. farther, 43 M. *La Cluse* (3940′; Hôt. du Grand St. Bernard). Opposite, on the slope, is the church of *Allain.* — At (43½ M.) *Condemine* a view is disclosed of the long Valpelline, with the snow-clad Dent d'Hérens in the background. To the N. tower the snow-clad summit of Mont Velan and the imposing pyramid of the Grand Combin. The road descends in long windings to —

45 M. **Gignod** (3260′; inn), with a square tower of the 15th cent., picturesquely situated opposite the entrance to the *Valpelline* (p. 337), from which the main arm of the Buthier descends. Far below is the church-tower of *Roisan,* and farther up the village of *Valpelline* (p. 337).

The scenery assumes a softer character; walnuts, chestnuts, vines, and maize thrive. The road, running high up on the right side of the valley, gradually descends, viâ *Cré* and (46¾ M.) *Variney* (2575′), where the Valpelline road (p. 337) diverges on the left. Before us the fine pyramid of the *Grivola* (13,022′) is visible for a time. To the left is the blunted cone of the *Becca di Viou* (p. 337). — Beyond (47½ M.) *Signayes* the three-peaked Rutor appears on the right. Before us rise the Becca di Nona and Mont Emilius; to the left, the S. spurs of Monte Rosa.

49 M. **Aosta.** — Hotels. *Royal Victoria* (Pl. a; B, 2), at the station, 40 beds, *Hôt. du Mont-Blanc* (Pl. b; A, 2), at the W. end of the town, 60 beds, both under the same management, R. from 10, B. 3, L. 12, D. 15½, P. from 30 *L.* — *Couronne* (Pl. c; B, 2), 62 beds, *Hôt.-Pens. Centoz* (Pl. d; B, 1), 60 beds, both in the Place Charles-Albert; *Suisse* (Pl. f; B, 2), Rue de l'Hôpital, 40 beds, good; *Albergo Alpino* (Pl. g; B, 2), Cours Victor Emmanuel II. — *Café National,* in the Hôtel de Ville. — Motor-Omnibus to the St. Bernard Hospice, see p. 330; to Courmayeur, p. 328.

Aosta (1910′), Fr. *Aoste* (pron. 'ost'), the *Augusta Prætoria Salassorum* of the Romans, is beautifully situated at the confluence of the *Buthier* and the *Dora Baltea* and has 6000 inhabitants. Its antiquities testify to the importance of the place during the Roman period. — Cretinism is sadly prevalent in Aosta.

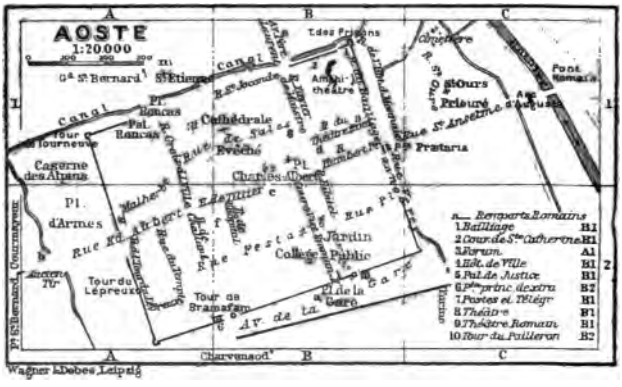
From the railway station, on the S. side of the town, we pass through a breach in the *Roman Town Walls,* which are flanked with strong towers and still exist almost in their entire circuit, forming a rectangle 792 by 625 yds. On the S.W. side the ancient facing and cornice of the wall are still intact. In the Jardin Public

Digitized by Google

(Pl. B, 2) is a bronze statue of Victor Emmanuel II. in hunting-costume ('roi chasseur'), by Tortone.

In the Place Charles-Albert, where the chief streets intersect, is the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. 4; B, 1), containing the collections of the Italian Alpine Club. To the N.E., in the Rue du Théâtre-Romain, are the remains of the *Roman Theatre* (Pl. 9; B, 1) and the arches of the *Amphitheatre.*

The Rue Humbert-Premier, running to the E. from the Place Charles-Albert, passes through the ancient *Porta Prætoria* to the (1/4 M.) **Triumphal Arch of Augustus* (Pl. C, 1), with its ten Corinthian pilasters, then crosses the Buthier, which changed its channel in the middle ages, to the massive arch of a *Roman Bridge*, half sunk in the ground.



In the Rue St. Ours is the church of *St. Ours* (Pl. C, 1), the crypt of which is borne by Roman columns; in the choir are the tomb of Bishop Gallus (d. 546) and finely-carved stalls (15th cent.). The cloisters have early-Romanesque columns (12th cent.). Adjoining the church is a 12th cent. campanile. In front of the chapel opposite are two antique columns. — The *Priory of St. Ours,* close by, is a picturesque building of the 15th cent., with terracotta decoration and an octagonal tower. Good wood-carvings and frescoes in the interior.

The Cathedral (Pl. B, 1; 14th cent.), with a gaudily-painted relief above its main portal, was badly restored in 1837. In the choir are two mosaics of the 10th cent., early-Renaissance carved *stalls, and the tomb* of Count Thomas of Flanders (d. 1259). The *treasury contains* two reliquaries of the 13th and 15th cent., a

Digitized by Google

cameo of a Roman empress in a setting of the 13th cent., and a diptych of Probus (consul in 406) and the Emperor Honorius.

By the remains of the *Porta Principalis Dextra* (Pl. 6; B, 2) is the *Tour de Bramafam* (11-12th cent.), the relic of a castle of the Counts of Challant. — On the W. wall is the *Tour du Lépreux* (described in one of Xavier de Maistre's stories), which witnessed the sufferings of a leper named Guasco (d. 1803) and his sister Angelica (d. 1791).

Excursions. ***Becca di Nona** (*Pic Carrel*, 10,305′), 6-7 hrs., with guide, very interesting (provisions necessary; night-quarters at the Comboé Alp, the key of which is kept by the Aosta section of the I.A.C.). The bridle-path, dusty at first, crosses the Dora (beyond Pl. B, 2) and mounts to *Charvensod* (2445′), traverses a wood, and goes on past the hermitage of *St. Grat* (5815′) and the chalets of *Chamolé* (6992′) to the *Col de Plan Fenêtre* (7300′) and the (4½ hrs.) *Alp Comboé* (6960′; see above), in a basin at the W. foot of the Becca di Nona. [The *Signal Sismonda* (7700′), to the S., ½ hr. above the col, affords an excellent view of the Rutor and the Pennine Alps.] In 2½-3 hrs. more the top is reached by a good winding path. A few yards below it is the neglected *Rifugio Budden* of the I.A.C. Superb *View (panorama by Carrel), embracing the whole of the Mont Blanc and Monte Rosa chains, and the Graian Alps to the S. — An alternative descent for experts leads to the N., straight through the valley of the *Comboé*. Below the basin of Comboé there is a fine waterfall, at the foot of which we cross the brook and then descend to the left to Charvensod. — **Mont Emilius** (11,675′; laborious; guide necessary) may be ascended by experts from Comboé in 4½ hrs. We follow the Col d'Arbole route (a pass to Cogne) as far as the (1 hr.) *Chalets d'Arbole* (8200′), and then ascend to the left, past the small *Lac d'Arbole*. View more extensive than from the Becca di Nona.

***Mont Fallère** (10,045′), 7 hrs. N.W. of Sarre (p. 329); bridle-path viâ *Ville-sur-Sarre* (4000′); guide unnecessary. Splendid view of the Pennine and Graian Alps. We may descend W. to the *Col Finestra* and thence N. to *St. Rhémy* (p. 334).

Mont Mary (9230′) and *Becca di Viou* (9370′), both 5 hrs. N.E. of Aosta; footpath nearly to the *Col de Viou* (8694′), whence the former is gained by the arête to the right, the latter to the left. Fine views.

To the N.E. of Aosta the Valpelline (Ital. *Val Pellina*), enclosed by grand mountains and glaciers, ascends to the heart of the Monte Rosa chain. Diligence daily in 2 hrs. to (7½ M.) Valpelline; bridle-path thence to (6 hrs.) Prarayé. — The highroad ascends gradually on the right bank of the Buthier viâ *Signayes* (p. 335) and (2½ M.) *Variney*, where the St. Bernard road diverges to the left (p. 335), crosses at (5½ M.) *Boven* the branch of the Buthier descending from the St. Bernard, and ascends the narrow valley of the Buthier de Valpelline to (7½ M.) **Valpelline** (3130′; Hôt. de la Poste, good; Croix Blanche, unpretending), a village picturesquely situated at the mouth of the Ollomont torrent (to *Ollomont* and over the *Col de Fenêtre de Balme* to the *Val de Bagnes*, see p. 341). Farther on we skirt the right bank of the Buthier in a narrow valley, finally ascending rapidly to (1¾ hr.) **Oyace** (4485′; Hôt. Miraval, 50 beds), a little village on a large cone of débris, with an old tower (12th cent.) and a high bridge. Fine view from the church. — Beyond Oyace, the path skirts the hillside high above the narrow rocky ravine of the Buthier, viâ *Clausy* and *Jovenoz*, to (1½ hr.) **Bionaz** (5250′; accommodation at the curé's), the last village in the valley. To the E. towers the Mont Luseney (11,500′), which may be ascended by experts in 7 hrs. (magnificent view). — From *Bionaz* we proceed through the ravine of the Saut de l'Epouse to (1 hr.) *La Ferrera*, and continue up and down, past the chalets of Chamin (5420′), *La Lechère* (5975′), and *Nouva* (6190′), to (2¼ hrs.) **Prarayé** (6638′;

Digitized by Google

Hôt. de Prarayé, 20 beds, good), an alpine hamlet amid grand environs. About 4 hrs. farther up, on the E. margin of the *Upper Za-de-Zan Glacier* and easily reached viâ the lower glacier, is the *Rifugio Aosta* of the I.A.C. (9350'; accommodation for 30), whence the *Tête de Valpelline* (12,510'; 4 hrs.), the *Dent d'Hérens* (13,715'; viâ the *Tiefenmatten-Joch* in 5-6 hrs.), the *Dent des Bouquetins* (12,625'), the *Mont Brûlé* (11,880'), etc., may be ascended by experts.

Passes. Over the *Col di Valcournera* to *Breuil*, see p. 380; over the *Col de Crête Sèche* or the *Colle d'Oren* to the *Val de Bagnes*, see p. 340; over the *Col de Collon* or the *Col de Za-de-Zan* to *Arolla*, see p. 353; over the *Col des Bouquetins* to *Ferpècle*, see p. 354. — Over the Col de Valpelline to Zermatt, 10-12 hrs., laborious but interesting. From the (4 hrs.) Rifugio Aosta (see above) over the Upper Za-de-Zan Glacier to the (2½ hrs.) **Col de Valpelline** (11,687'; p. 353); descent by the *Stock Glacier* to the *Schönbühl Hut* and viâ *Zmutt* to (5 hrs.) *Zermatt* (pp. 367, 368).

From Aosta to *Cogne (Graian Alps)*, see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

Railway from Aosta to *Ivrea* (Turin; 4½ M.), viâ (15½ M.) *Châtillon* (3100 inhab.; Hôt. St. Vincent; de Londres; du Nord; motor-car to Valtournanche, and bridle-path thence to Breuil, see p. 380) and (31 M.) *Pont-St. Martin* (motor-car to Gressoney-la-Trinité, see p. 379). Comp. *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

81. From Sembrancher *(Martigny)* to Aosta through the Val de Bagnes.

Diligence from Sembrancher to (7½ M.) *Lourtier* twice daily in 2¾ hrs. (3 fr. 60 c.).—Road from Lourtier to (2½ M.) *Fionnay;* luggage may be sent by post (luggage-cart 5 fr.).- Bridle Path from Fionnay to (4½-5 hrs.) the *Chanrion Hut.*—Those bound for Aosta viâ the *Col de Fenêtre* (13 hrs. from Mauvoisin: guide 30 fr.) sleep at Mauvoisin or at Chanrion, 1¼ or 3¼ hrs. from Fionnay; from Chanrion to the Col de Fenêtre 2½, Valpelline 4, Aosta 3 hrs.

Guides (12-18 fr. to Chanrion): Séraphin and Maur. Bessard, Joseph-André and Louis-Alfred Felley, Maurice Bruchez, Alfred Carron.

Sembrancher (2360'), see p. 330. The Val de Bagnes road diverges to the left from the St. Bernard road (R. 80), crosses the *Drance de Bagnes*, and follows its right bank to (3¾ M.) **Le Châble** (2820'; pop. 500; Hôt.-Pens. du Giétroz, 60 beds; du Commerce, 20 beds), picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Drance. In the background to the S.E. are (l.) Mont Pleureur, the snow-clad Ruinette, and the Glacier de Giétroz, and (r.) the Grand Tavé.

The *Pierre à Voir* (8123') may easily be ascended hence in 4-5 hrs. (guide 15 fr.; comp. pp. 291, 330).—*Mont Brûlé* (8450'), in 4½-5 hrs., viâ *Bruston, Zeppelet*, and *Mille* (guide 15 fr.; comp. p. 332).—To Liddes over the *Col de Six-Blanc* (7665'), 6-7 hrs. (guide 15 fr.), easy and interesting (see p. 332). From the col the *Six Blanc* (8058'; splendid view) may be ascended in ½ hr.—To Sion over the *Col des Etablons* (7160'), 9 hrs. (guide 23 fr.), interesting.

We follow the left bank of the Drance, pass *Montagnier* on the right bank, and reach *Versegères* (2913'; Pens. Versegères) and *Champsec* (2985'). Here we cross the Drance to *Les Morgnes* (3458') and (7½ M.) **Lourtier** (3720'; Hôt. de Lourtier, 45 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.). The post-road ends here, *but a narrow* road goes on in steep curves to the (10½ M.) Granges *Neuves*. The Drance forms several falls in its narrow valley.

Digitized by Google

12 M. **Fionnay.**— HOTELS. *Hôt. du Grand Combin*, 74 beds from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $4^1/_2$, D. $5^1/_2$; P. from 11 fr., good; *des Alpes*, 100 beds, same prices; *Carron*, 50 beds from $4^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $4^1/_2$, D. $5^1/_2$, P. from 11 fr., Anglican services in July and August. — GUIDES, see p. 338.

Fionnay, or *Fionnin* (4910′), a village finely situated amid pastures and woods, is adapted for a stay. The Val de Bagnes is noted for its flora. Walks may be taken N. to the *Alpe de Louvie* ($2^1/_2$ hrs.; 7382′) and S.W. to the *Alpe de Corbassière* (7306′), both of which afford excellent views of the Glacier de Corbassière and the Combin group. From the Louvie Alp Mont Blanc itself is visible.

To the **Panossière Hut** of the S.A.C. (8745′), $4^1/_2$-5 hrs. S., viâ the Corbassière Alp (guide 12 fr., not indispensable). This club-hut (keeper; accommodation for 36), on the right bank of the huge *Corbassière Glacier*, is the starting-point for the *Grand Tavé* (10,348′; 2 hrs.; guide 23 fr.; better from Fionnay direct viâ the Corbassière Alp and the *Col des Otanes* in $4^1/_2$ hrs.), *Les Avolions* (10,268′; 3 hrs.; 23 fr.), the *Combin de Corbassière* (12,212′; 5 hrs.; 38 fr.), the *Tournelon Blanc* (12,180′; 5 hrs.; 38 fr.), the *Col des Maisons-Blanches* (11,240′; to Bourg-St. Pierre 7 hrs., 38 fr.), and the *Col de Panossière* (11,480′; to Bourg-St. Pierre 8 hrs., 38 fr.).

The **Grand Combin** (14,164′) may be ascended hence in 9 hrs., but by experts only (guide 78 fr., with descent to Bourg-St-Pierre 85 fr.). We cross the Glacier de Corbassière to (3 hrs.) the N. base of the summit (ca. 11,800′), ascend the steep *Corridor* to the (3 hrs.) *Epaule*, a plateau of névé; thence up a wall of ice (difficult and sometimes dangerous from ice-falls) to the (2 hrs.) arête and by the N.E. peak or *Combin de Graffeneire* (14,108′) to the (1 hr.) *Aiguille du Croissant*. Comp. p. 332.

PASSES FROM FIONNAY TO THE VAL D'HÉRÉMENCE. A fatiguing route (11-12 hrs.; guide 30 fr.) crosses the *Alp du Crêt* (7575′) to the (5-6 hrs.) **Col du Crêt** (10,330′; splendid view), on the S.E. side of the *Parrain* (10,700′); descent over the *Glacier des Ecoulaies* to the (2 hrs.) *Alp La Barma* in the *Val des Dix* ($1^3/_4$ hr. above *Prazlong*, p. 350). — A similar pass is the **Col de Sevreu** (10,500′; guide to Evolena 30 fr.), between the Parrain and the *Rosa Blanche;* ascent by *Alp Sevreu* and the small glacier of that name to the ($4^1/_2$ hrs.) col, with fine view; descent to (2 hrs.) *La Barma* (p. 350; thence over the Col de la Meina to Evolena, see p. 351). — Two other passes (for trained climbers; guide 27 fr.) lead N.E. to the glacier of the *Grand Désert:* the **Col de Louvie** (9640′), to the S.E. of the *Mont Fort* (10,925′); and the **Col de Cleuson** (9565′), to the W. of the *Rosa Blanche* (10,985′; easily ascended from the pass in $1^1/_4$ hr.; comp. p. 350). Descent from the Grand Désert to the (6-7 hrs.) *Alp Cleuson* (6975′) in the pretty *Val de Nendaz*, whence a good bridle-path leads to (3 hrs.) *Nendaz* (3668′) and a road thence to ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Sion* (p. 342). Or from the Col de Cleuson we may cross the Grand Désert, to the N.E., and the *Col de Prazfleuri* (9705′) to the *Val des Dix* (p. 350).

Above Fionnay the valley becomes narrower and wilder. The bridle-path leads on the right bank of the Drance viâ *Bonatchesse* (5160′) to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) bridge of **Mauvoisin** (5570′), spanning the Drance, which flows 100′ below. On the opposite bank, 20 min. higher, is the *Hôtel Mauvoisin* (5984′; 20 beds).

On the right side of the valley, 1 M. to the S. of the hotel, is the *Cascade de Giétroz* (1600′ high), the discharge of the **Glacier de Giétroz.** A good view of it may be obtained from the *Pierre à Vire* (7823′), $1^3/_4$-2 hrs. from the hotel (guide 12 fr., not indispensable). We ascend to the right at a point $^1/_2$ M. to the S. of the hotel, and pass the *Alpe la Liaz* (6964′). — *In the winter of 1817-18 masses of ice and snow so impeded the Drance that a large lake was formed* above Mauvoisin. In June, 1818, this sheet *of water burst its barrier* and wrought terrible havoc throughout the Val

Digitized by Google

de Bagnes as far as Martigny. — From Mauvoisin to the **Mont Pleureur** (12,160′), viâ the Giétroz Glacier in 5-6 hrs., with guide (33 fr.), not very difficult and highly remunerative. — **La Luette** (11,625′), viâ the Giétroz Glacier and the *Col de la Luette* (11,125′) in 5 hrs. (guide 30 fr.). — From Mauvoisin or Fionnay to the Val des Dix (p. 350) over the **Col de Vasevay** (10,705′), 6-7 hrs. (guide to Arolla 38 fr.), attractive and not very difficult. From the col the top of *La Salle* (11,945′) may be reached by experts in 2 hrs. (guide 30 fr.). From La Salle to *Mont Pleureur* 1½-2 hrs., difficult.

The path (to Chanrion 3-3½ hrs.; red marks) again descends to the Drance (to the left, the Cascade de Giétroz, see p. 339) and follows its left bank past the chalets of *Torrembey* to the (1½ hr.) *Alp Petite Chermontane* (6285′), where it crosses to the right bank and leads past the huts of *Vingt-Huit*. We recross the Drance to the (½ hr.) *Alp Boussine* (6562′), where the path forks. [The right-hand branch leads viâ the moraine of the *Glacier du Mont Durand* to the *Grande Chermontane Alp* (7316′), and thence skirts the *Glacier de Fenêtre* to the (2 hrs.) *Col de Fenêtre de Balme* (9140′; p. 341).] We, however keep to the left to the (¼ hr.) bridge of *Lancey* (6714′) and ascend in windings to the (1 hr.) —

Chanrion Hut of the S.A.C. (8071′; keeper; accommodation for 32), beautifully situated at the W. foot of the *Pointe d'Otemma* (11,135′), above a small lake. Opposite, on the W. side of the valley, is the large Glacier du Mont Durand, encircled (W. to E.) by the Grand Combin, Tour de Boussine, Amianthe, Tête de By, Mont Avril, and Mont Gelé.

Ascents. ***Mont Avril** (10,960′), viâ Grande-Chermontane and the Col de Fenêtre de Balme, 3½-4 hrs., easy (see p. 341; guide 23 fr.). — ***Ruinette** (12,725′), over the *Glacier de Breney*, the *Glacier de Lyre-Rose*, and the Col du *Mont Rouge*, in 7 hrs., not difficult for experts (guide 45 fr.; magnificent view). — *Pointe d'Otemma* (11,135′), 4 hrs. (guide 23 fr.); *Les Portons* (11,980′-12,015′), 5-6 hrs. (38 fr.); *Mont Gelé* (11,540′), 4-4½ hrs. (guide 38 fr.); *Bec de Ciardonnet* (11,145′), 5 hrs. (38 fr.); *Bec d'Epicoun* (11,560′), 6 hrs. (45 fr.), difficult; *La Sciassa* or *Oule Cecca* (11,417′), 6-7 hrs. (guide 38 fr.); *La Sangla* or *Mont Oulie* (11,647′), 7 hrs. (45 fr.); *Serpentine* (12,110′), 6 hrs. (38 fr.); *Mont Blanc de Seilon* (12,700′), 7 hrs. (45 fr.), difficult (comp. p. 352). — On the W. side of the Drance valley: *Tour de Boussine* (12,590′), 6-7 hrs. (45 fr.), difficult; *Grand Combin* (p. 332, 339), viâ the Col du Sonadon (11 hrs.; guide 78 fr.).

Passes. Over the **Col du Sonadon** (11,417′) to Bourg-St. Pierre, a difficult glacier-pass (11 hrs.; guide 45 fr.). From Grande-Chermontane to the W., up the *Glacier du Mont-Durand* to the pass, on the S. side of the Grand Combin; descent over the *Glacier du Sonadon* to the *Valsorey* and *Bourg-St. Pierre* (p. 332). — To the S., besides the Col de Fenêtre de Balme (see p. 341), another route crosses the **Col de Crête-Sèche** (9475′), traversing the lower end of the *Glacier d'Otemma* and the *Glacier de Crête-Sèche*, to the *Valpelline* (p. 338; from Chanrion to Prarayé 8 hrs.; guide 35 fr.). — To the Val d'Hérémence over the **Col de Seilon** (10,660′), 8 hrs. from Chanrion to Arolla (guide 38 fr.), difficult: over the *Glacier de Lyre-Rose*, the *Col du Mont Rouge* (10,960′) and the névé of the *Glacier de Giétroz* to the col, between the Mont Blanc de Seilon (see above) and La Luette (see above); descent over the crevassed *Glacier de Durand* or *Seilon* and over *the Pas de Chèvres* to *Arolla* (p. 352). — Over the **Col de la Serpentine** (11,634′; guide 38 fr.) or the **Col de Breney** (11,975′; 45 fr.), 9 hrs. from *Chanrion to Arolla*, laborious. From the Col de Breney the * Pigne d' Arolla

Digitized by Google

(12,470′; superb view) may be ascended in ½ hr. (see pp. 350, 352). — To Arolla (Evolena) over the *Glacier d'Otemma* and *Col de Chermontane* (8 hrs. from Chanrion; guide 38 fr.), see p. 353; over the *Col de l'Evêque* and *Col de Collon* (10 hrs.; 45 fr.), see p. 353. — To Zermatt over the *Col de l'Evêque*, the *Col du Mont-Brûlé*, and the *Col de Valpelline*, 15 hrs. (guide 65 fr.), see p. 372. — From the upper Glacier d'Otemma over the *Col d'Otemma* (11,034′) or the *Col de la Reuse d'Arolla* or *d'Oren* (10,635′) to the Valpelline (p. 337), difficult (9-10 hrs. from Chanrion; 42 fr.).

Interesting return-route from Chanrion to the N. by the moraine of the *Glacier de Breney* to the *Alp Tzofferay* (8580′), with its lakes, then by the upper pastures of *Vingthuit* and *Torrembey* to the *Chalets de Giétroz* (7085′), whence we descend to the left to the bridge over the Drance near the Cascade de Giétroz (see p. 339) and re-ascend to (3 hrs.) *Mauvoisin.*

The path from Chanrion to the Col de Fenêtre descends to the (½ hr.) *Grande-Chermontane Alp* (7310′) and then ascends, at first over turf, afterwards over débris and moraine-deposits, skirting the *Glacier de Fenêtre*, to the (2 hrs.) **Col de Fenêtre de Balme** (9140′), the Italian boundary. To the left rises the *Mont Gelé* (11,540′), to the right the *Mont Avril* (10,960′; 1½-2 hrs. from the pass; see p. 340). The col commands the Val d'Ollomont and the Graian Alps. On the S. side are three small lakes (9025′), in which floating lumps of ice are often seen. We descend by a bridle-path past the chalets of *Fenêtre, Balme* (fine view of the Grivola on the right), and (2½ hrs.) *Vaux* (4840′; carriage-road hence).

About 6½ hrs. N. of Vaux viâ the *Chalets de By* (6695′; inn) is the *Amianthe* or *Grand Combin Hut* of the I.A.C. (9730′; accommodation for 10; key at Valpelline), in a grand situation above the By basin; see p. 332.

From Vaux the road continnes viâ *Rey* to (½ hr.) *Ollomont* (4385′; Hôt. du Mont Velan, 20 beds), with copper-mines and foundries, and (1 hr.) *Valpelline* (3130′; p. 337), whence a good road (diligence daily in 1½ hr.) leads to (3 hrs.) *Aosta* (p. 335).

82. From Martigny to Brigue.

49 M. Swiss Federal Railway (electric from Sion to Brigue, and being electrified from Martigny to Sion) in 1½-2¾ hrs. (fares 13 fr. 5, 9 fr. 10, 5 fr. 95 c.).

A species of black-winged gnat is prevalent in the lower Rhone valley, and bedroom windows should be shut towards dusk. — The Alpine pastures, to which the cattle are driven up in summer, are known in this district as *Mayens* (Mayens de Sion, d'Arolla, etc.).

Martigny (1542′), see p. 290. — The wide Rhone Valley is enclosed by lofty mountain-chains, whose lower slopes, as far as Leuk, are covered with vineyards. The rectification of the river-channel has reclaimed much of the valley which used to be covered with gravel and débris. French is spoken as far as Sierre. — 2½ M. *Charrat-Fully.*

5½ M. **Saxon** (1535′). The village (1686 inhab.), with its ruined castle, is picturesquely situated, 1 M. above the station, in a gorge at the foot of the Pierre-à-Voir. Its iodine spring is now deserted, and the pump-room has been converted into a factory of preserved

Digitized by Google

fruit, vegetables, and meat for the army. A bridle-path leads from Saxon to the Col de Lein (Pierre-à-Voir; p. 291) in $3^1/_4$ hrs.

On the left we see *Saillon*, with a ruined castle. — 8 M. *Riddes* (1562′; Hôt. du Grand Muveran, plain) is built on an alluvial hillock deposited by the *Fare*, issuing from a deep ravine. On the right bank of the Rhone, each $2^1/_2$ M. from the station, are the villages of *Leytron* (1630′) and *Chamoson* (2129′). Above Leytron is ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) the summer-resort of *Mayens de Leytron* (4101′; Hôt.-Pens. du Grand Muveran). The hamlet of *St. Pierre-de-Clages*, on the Chamoson road, has an interesting abbey-church of the 10th century.

We cross the *Lizerne* (p. 296) at (12 M.) *Ardon* (Hôt.-Pens. de la Lizerne), with important vineyards, and farther on the *Morge*.

On the left bank of the Rhone, nearly 4 M. beyond Sion, between the hamlets of *Aproz* and *Baar*, is the mouth of the Val de Nendaz, up which a diligence plies in $2^1/_2$ hrs. (down in $1^1/_2$ hr.; fare 3 fr.) to *Beuson* (3163′; inn); 4 hrs. walk up the valley brings us to the *Alp Cleuson* (p. 339).

On the left is the isolated rocky ridge of *Maladeires*. Farther on we pass large vineyards on the hillside.

16 M. **Sion.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. *Hôt. de la Poste*, 40 beds from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; *du Midi*, 30 beds, *Hôt.-Pens. de la Gare*, with garden, 39 beds, *Hôt. de la Paix*, 30 beds, at these three R. from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. $4^1/_2$, P. from 9 fr. — *Café du Grand Pont*, near the Hôtel de Ville; *Café de la Planta*, Avenue de la Gare, with shady garden. — Guide, Ernest Dussex, at Les Agettes (p. 343).

Sion (1710′), Ger. *Sitten*, with 6971 inhab., is the capital of Canton Valais, which formed the French *Département du Simplon* in 1810-15. Sion was the Roman *Sedunum* and has been the seat of a bishop since the end of the 6th century. From a distance the town, with many old houses and its two ruined castles on isolated hills, looks very picturesque. Excellent fruit is grown in the district.

Following the Avenue de la Gare and turning to the right, we reach the ($^1/_2$ M.) Rue du Grand-Pont. The *Hôtel de Ville* (1660) here has Roman inscriptions built into the vestibule walls and carved doors with interesting ironwork. The Rue du Château, on the right, leads to the ($^3/_4$-1 M.) castles. The *Château de Tourbillon* (2149′), on the left, was built in 1294 and destroyed by fire in 1788; it commands an extensive view, down to Martigny and up to Leuk. On the lower rock to the right are, below, the chapel of *Tous-les-Saints* (1310) and, above, the *Château de Valère* (2037′), built on Roman foundations and destroyed by the French in 1798, and the pilgrimage-church of *Notre-Dame-de-Valère* (9-13th cent.). Inside (ring; gratuity) are some interesting Romanesque capitals and fine stalls of 1662-64. In the adjoining convocation room is the *Musée Cantonal*, with a natural history collection, paintings, and antiquities (adm. 40 c.). A third castle, the *Château de Majoria*, to the N.E. of the Hôtel de Ville, was likewise burned in 1788 and is now used as barracks. — Opposite the Hôtel de Ville we reach a square, bounded on the E. by the *Cathedral*, a Gothic edifice of the end of the

Digitized by Google

15th cent., with a Romanesque tower; on the S. by the pretty church of *St. Théodule* (beginning of 16th cent.); and on the W. by the episcopal palace. In the Rue de Conthey, to the S. of St. Théodule, is the *Maison Supersaxo*, of the early 16th cent., containing a fine room with a Renaissance ceiling of 1505 (visitors admitted).

A road (fine views) leads from Sion viâ *Salins* and *Les Agettes* (motor-car as far as here, 7½ M. in 50 min., 5 fr.) to (3½ hrs.) **Les Mayens de Sion** (4265'-4593'; Hôt.-Pens. de la Dent-d'Hérens, 50 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 11 fr.; Rosa Blanche, 65 beds, de la Forêt, 50 beds, at both R. from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; Anglican services in July and August), a summer-resort in a beautiful and healthy situation on the edge of a wood, commanding a fine view of the Bernese Alps. Still more extensive are the views from the *Crête de Thyon* (7542'; 3 hrs.; guide unnecessary) and the *Mont Carré* (8110'; 4 hrs.; guide 12 fr.). From Les Mayens to Hérémence (p. 350) in ¾ hr.

From Sion over the *Rawil* to *Lenk* (9 hrs., guide 30 fr.), see p. 220; over the *Pas de Cheville* to *Gryon* (10 hrs., 25 fr.), see p. 296; over the *Sanctsch* to *Gsteig* (10 hrs., 18 fr.), see p. 295; to *Le Châble* over the *Col des Etablons* (9 hrs., 23 fr.), see p. 338; to *Evolena*, see p. 349. — In the deep ravine of the Borgne, 1 M. from *Bramois* (see below), is the hermitage of *Longeborgne*, hewn out of the rock.

Above Sion the *Borgne*, descending from the *Val d'Hérens* (p. 350), joins the Rhone valley on the right. At the mouth of the ravine, 2 M. from Sion, lies the village of *Bramois*. At the head of the valley we obtain a glimpse of the Dents de Veisivi (p. 352). — Near (20 M.) *St. Léonard* (inn) we cross the *Liène*, which rises on the Rawil (p. 221). — 21½ M. *Granges-Lens* (1660'). *Granges*, with a ruined castle, lies ½ M. to the S., on the left bank of the Rhone. From the station a bridle-path ascends N. to (2 hrs.) *Lens* (3770'; Hôt.-Pens. Bellalui, 26 beds from 3½, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 9 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. de Lens), a health-resort in well-wooded environs, with a splendid view of the Rhone valley and the Valais Alps.

26 M. **Sierre.** — Hotels. **Gr.-Hôt. du Château-Bellevue*, near the station, frequented by English visitors, 90 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 13 fr.; *Terminus*, 30 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; *Villa Beaulieu*, 30 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. or D. 4, P. from 8 fr.; *Victoria*, 18 beds, *Pens. Villa Baur*, 12 min. from the station, 30 beds, at both R. from 3½, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôtel Arnold*, 15 beds from 3, P. from 8 fr. — Guides. Félix Abbet, Jos. Antille, Benj. Rouvinez. — English Church *(St. Luke's)*; services all the year round.

Sierre, Ger. *Siders* (1765'), a quaint little town with 3763 inhab., picturesquely situated among the hilly remains of a prehistoric landslip, is frequented as a health-resort in winter, spring, and autumn. In the main street is the 15th cent. castle of the Vidames of Sierre, partly modernized. Good wine is grown in the environs.

On a rock (1985'; view) 5 min. E. of the town rises the massive tower of *Goubing*, dating from the 12th century. — About ¼ hr. S., on a rock overlooking the river, is the *Géronde* (2043'), formerly a Carthusian monastery, now a deaf and dumb asylum, with two little lakes (baths). Across the Rhone, 20 min. S., is the village of *Chippis*, with a large aluminium factory, situated at the mouth of the *Navigenze*, which descends from the *Val d'Anniviers (p. 355)*. — From Sierre to the Val d'Anniviers (St. Luc, *Chandolin, Zinal, etc.)*, and passes thence to the Turtmann Valley and the *Val d'Hérens*, see R. 83.

Digitized by Google

FROM SIERRE TO MONTANA, cable railway (station opp. the Federal station; $2^1/_2$ M., in 52 min.; fares 15 fr., 7 fr. 50 c., return-ticket 24, 12 fr.) in two sections: the first (gradient 49:100) viâ *Muraz*, *Venthône*, and *Darnona* to ($1^1/_2$ M.) *St. Maurice-de-Laques* (3523′), the second (gradient 40:100) viâ (2 M.) *Randogne* to the upper station. — Montana is reached also by a winding road and by two footpaths ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) starting near *Villa*, to the W. of Sierre. The one diverges to the left on this side of Villa and ascends viâ *Loc* and *Montana* village (4048′); the other ascends to the left near Villa church and, keeping to the left again above Darnona, leads through the forest viâ *Bluche* (4222′).

Montana-Vermala. — HOTELS (frequented also by consumptives). **Palace*, 100 beds from 8, B. $3^1/_2$, L. 7, D. 8, P. from $26^1/_2$ fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. du Parc*, 70 beds from 6, B. $2^1/_4$, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 16 fr.; **Hôt. du Golf & des Sports* (no invalids), 50 beds from $4^1/_2$, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; **Kurhaus Victoria*, 50 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr. — *Pens. Mirabeau*, 20 beds, P. from 10 fr.; *Pens. Aida*, 16 beds, P. from 10 fr., and other pensions. — About $^3/_4$ hr. from the station, 656′ higher up, **Forest Hotel Vermala*, 60 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 14 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Alpina*, 25 beds from 5, L. or D. 5, P. from 11 fr. — *Hôtel Montana & d'Angleterre*, 25 min. from the station, 60 beds from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr. — *Dr. Stephani's Sanatorium* for consumptives, between the Palace and Park Hotels, 60 beds, P. from 14 fr. — ENGLISH CHURCH; services June-Sept. and Dec.-March. — GOLF COURSE (9 holes), open April-Nov., attached to the Palace Hotel; per day 4, week 15, month 40, season 100 fr.

Montana (4920′), on a plateau of meadows and forest, and *Vermala* (5512′), on a terrace sloping to the N.E., form a popular health-resort in summer and winter. Glorious view of the Valais Alps from the Weisshorn to Mont Blanc. Near the Hôtel du Parc are several small lakes known as the *Etangs de Lens*. To the N.W. of the station, in the gorge of the *Rawil*, is ($^1/_2$ hr.) the *Bisse du Layston*, an artificial watercourse.

EXCURSIONS: to *La Zaat* or *Mont Lachaud* (7293′), $2^1/_2$ hrs. N.; viâ ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Pépinet* (6500′) to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) the *Zabona* (8297′) or to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Col de Pochet* (8196′); to *Mont Tubang* (9357′), $4^1/_2$ hrs. N. (best ascended by the N. arête); to *Mont Bonvin* (9843′), 5 hrs. N.E.; to the *Trubelnstock* (9856′), $6^1/_2$-7 hrs. N.E.; to the *Rawilhorn* (*Six des Eaux-Froides*, 9524′), 8 hrs. N.W., viâ Valseret and Les Ravins; to the *Glacier de la Plaine Morte*, viâ the valley of the Sinièse and the *Col de Thiery*, to the W. of the *Todthorn* (9652′), 5 hrs. N., 6 hrs. to the Rohrbach-Haus (p. 221), 10 hrs. by the *Schneejoch* (10,100′) and the *Lämmern-Boden* to the Gemmi (p. 213; guide 38 fr.); to the *Wildstrubel* (p. 221; 8 hrs., guide 35 fr.), to the *Wildhorn* (p. 221; 10 hrs., viâ the Rawil gorge); etc.

Beyond Sierre, on the RHONE VALLEY RAILWAY, are two short tunnels with a deep cutting between them. Opposite, on the left bank of the Rhone, is the *Forest of Pfin*, a range of pine-clad hills. The hamlet of *Pfin*, Fr. *Finges*, is the boundary between the French and German languages. — $28^1/_2$ M. *Salgesch*, Fr. *Salquenen* (1870′). *The line* approaches the débris-strewn valley of the Rhone. We *cross the Dala* and the Rhone to —

Digitized by Google

31½ M. **Leuk,** Fr. *Loèche* or *Louèche* (2034′; Hôt. de la Souste), the junction for the town and Baths of Leuk.

The NARROW-GAUGE RAILWAY TO THE BATHS OF LEUK (electric, with rack-and-pinion sections; 6½ M., in 66 min.; 9 fr. 25, 6 fr. 60 c.; return-ticket 13 fr. 65, 9 fr. 70 c.) crosses the Rhone and ascends in windings to (1 M.) **Leuk-Stadt,** Fr. *Loèche-Ville* (2470′; pop. 1885; Couronne, Poste, both plain), on a vine-clad hillside, with a picturesque old château and several towers. Walkers to (3 hrs.) the Baths of Leuk turn to the left beyond the church, then to the right beyond the bridge, ascend the gorge of the Dala, and rejoin the road.

The line continues near the road. — 2 M. *Albinen,* a village on the hill (4189′). We cross the *Gorge of the Dala* by a lofty bridge, pass (3 M.) *Rümeling,* and ascend rapidly (rack-and-pinion) to (3½ M.) *Inden* (3730′; hotel, 12 beds, P. from 8 fr.). At (4½ M.) *Russengraben* we cross to the left bank of the Dala.

6½ M. **Baths of Leuk.**—HOTELS (the first six all belong to the company owning the baths). *Hôt. des Alpes,* 120 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; *Maison Blanche,* with its dépendance the *Grand Bain,* 100 beds, similar prices; *Bellevue,* with dépendances, 90 beds, similar prices, P. from 13 fr.—*Hôt. Gemmi, Cheval Blanc,* 50 beds, *Croix Fédérale,* all unpretending; *Pens. Tschopp,* 30 beds, P. from 8 fr. (tea-room). — *Restaurant Wildstrubel* and *Restaurant des Touristes.* — *Baths* (mixed, family, and separate), open daily 5-10 and 2-5; 2½-3½ fr.—VISITORS' TAX, 3 fr. per week per person.—GUIDES. Joseph Brunner, Maxim. Grichting, Gregor Loretan.—MULE POST twice daily in summer to the Hôtel Torrentalp (p. 346) in 2½ hrs. — ENGLISH CHURCH (no services in 1921).

Leukerbad (4630′), Fr. *Loèche-les-Bains,* locally known as *Baden* (562 inhab.), consisting of the wooden houses of the old village on the right side of the Dala and of a modern quarter with the hotels and bath-houses on the left, lies on green pastures at the foot of the Gemmi (p. 213), in a valley opening to the S. Even in the height of summer the sun disappears at 5 p.m. The *Thermal Springs* (102-124° Fahr.), impregnated with lime and sulphur, have been known since the early middle ages and are chiefly beneficial in cases of skin diseases and rheumatism. Patients are numerous from June to September. Spectators are admitted to the galleries of the common basins, where they are expected to contribute a small sum 'pour les pauvres' (men remove their hats). Small tables or trays float on the water, bearing cups of coffee, newspapers, books, etc. — The *Promenade,* an avenue ½ M. long, is frequented in the morning by patients drinking the waters. Below the end of it, to the right, is the 'Bois de Cythère'. — Walks may be taken from the end of the promenade to the foot of a precipice on the left bank of the Dala, which may be ascended by rude ladders (not for persons liable to giddiness, especially the descent); to the *Fall of the Dala,* ¾ hr. N.E., above Leuk; to the Feuillerette *Alp (5850′), 1 hr. E.,* with fine view of the Altels, the Balmhorn,

Digitized by Google

and the steep slopes of the Gemmi; and to the *Fluh Alp* (6710′), 2 hrs. N.E., in the upper part of the Dala valley. — The Baths of Leuk is a centre for winter-sports.

To THE HÔTEL TORRENT ALP, a charming excursion of 2½-3 hrs. A winding bridle-path (red way-marks) ascends through wood and up the *Pas du Loup* (6105′) and then traverses the pastures of the *Torrent Alp* (beautiful flowers) to the **Hôtel-Pension Torrent Alp** (8010′; 50 beds from 4, B. 2¼, L. 5, D. 5½, P. from 10 fr.), affording fine views and good headquarters for mountain-excursions. The chief ascent is that of the ***Torrenthorn** (9852′; 1½ hr.; guide scarcely necessary, 8 fr.). The bridle-path runs to the left along the slope at the back of the hotel, then turns to the right over the arête to the saddle, and finally ascends to the left to the summit, which commands a magnificent view of the Bernese and Valais Alps (good panorama by Imfeld). On the N. side is the *Muijng Glacier*, reached from the hotel in 1½ hr. — The *Galmhorn* (8080′), ascended from the hotel in 1½ hr. (guide needless), commands an extensive view of the Rhone Valley and Valais Alps. — Proficients should ascend the ***Majinghorn** (10,035′; 3 hrs.; guide 12 fr., not indispensable), the view from which resembles that from the Torrenthorn. To the N. we look down vertically into the Dala-Tal; to the E. we have an unimpeded view of the Lötschen-Tal. Other fairly easy ascents are the *Laucherspitze* (9341′; 3 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), the *Faldum-Rothorn* (9310′; 3 hrs.; 12 fr.), and the *Nivenhorn* (9105′; 5 hrs.; 18 fr.). The *Ferden-Rothorn* (10,440′; 4 hrs.; 18 fr.) is trying; the *Resti-Rothorn* (9757′; 5 hrs.; 23 fr.) takes good climbing.

PASSES. To Ried over the *Ferden Pass*, the *Resti Pass*, or the *Gizzifurgge* (6-7 hrs.), see p. 347. To *Kandersteg* over the *Lötschen Pass*, toilsome (10 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), comp. p. 347.

Beyond Leuk the RHONE VALLEY RAILWAY ascends the right bank of the river. On the right we see the old castle of *Werra*, now a school. Behind us is the *Illgraben*, a vast semicircular basin with bleak, yellowish slopes. — 35 M. **Turtmann** (2060′), Fr. *Tourtemagne*. The village (Poste; Soleil) lies ½ M. to the right, at the mouth of the Turtmann valley (p. 360).

36½ M. **Gampel.** The village (2103′; Hôt. Lötschental) is 1 M. to the N., on the opposite bank of the Rhone and at the mouth of the Lötschen-Tal, which is watered by the *Lonza* (at the head of the valley is the snowy Petersgrat, p. 184). Gampel has a large carbide factory, and at *Steg*, on the left bank of the Lonza, are lead and silver foundries. For the continuation of the railway, see p. 348.

The *LÖTSCHEN-TAL, the lower part of which is a wild and picturesque ravine, much exposed to avalanches, is served by a narrow road which ascends rapidly from Gampel and Steg to a great height above the left bank of the Lonza, passing the houses of *Mitthal* (3425′) and (2 hrs.) *Goppenstein* (4035′), with a station on the Lötschberg Railway, near the entrance to the great tunnel (see p. 213). — A cart-track (road under construction) then crosses the (25 min.) Lonza and leads through the widening and sparsely cultivated valley to (40 min.) *Ferden* (4557′) and (¼ hr.) *Kippel* (4514′; Hôt. Lötschberg, 60 beds from 4, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; Kippel, 20 beds, P. from 9 fr.). Thence it ascends via Wyler to (1 hr.) —

Digitized by Google

Ried. — HOTELS. *Nesthorn*, 30 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; *Höt. Fafleralp*, on the Fafler Alp (p. 348), 32 beds, same prices. — GUIDES. Al., Eust., and Rob. Bellwald; Alb., St., and Th. Henzen; Jos. Imseng; Joh. and Th. Kalbermatten; Jos. and St. Rittler; Alb., Ant., and Jos. Ign. Rubin; Jos. Siegen.

Ried (4950′), a group of chalets, lies at the base of the *Tennbachhorn* (10,187′), facing the Bietschhorn, and is a headquarters for numerous excursions. The post office is open in summer only.

The **Hohgleifen** (10,828′; from Kippel or Goppenstein 6-7 hrs., guide 38 fr.) is not difficult, viâ the *Schönbühl Alp*. Superb view of the entire Valais Alps as far as Mont Blanc, the W. Bernese Alps, the Lötschen-Tal, and the Rhone Valley; in the foreground to the E. is the mighty Bietschhorn. — The **Bietschhorn** (12,970′; 8½-9 hrs.; guide 105 fr.), first ascended by Sir Leslie Stephen in 1859, is very trying but not seriously difficult for experts. The night is spent in the *Bietschhorn Hut* of the Akademischer Alpenclub Bern (8460′; accommodation for 12; adm. 1 fr., night-quarters 2 fr.), 3 hrs. from Ried (guide 12 fr., if the night be spent 18 fr.); thence across the *Bietschjoch* (10,597′), the *Bietsch Glacier*, and the W. arête to the (5½-6 hrs.) top. The descent may be made by the N. arête back to the Bietschjoch (guide 130 fr.). — Three other interesting ascents from the Bietschhorn Hut are the *Schafberg* (10,825′; guide 27 fr.), the *Schwarzhorn* (10,275′; guide 30 fr.), and the *Wilerhorn* (10,863′; guide 38 fr.).

OVER THE LÖTSCHEN PASS TO KANDERSTEG, 8 hrs., toilsome (guide 30 fr.). From (1 hr.) *Ferden* (p. 346) we ascend N.W. on the right bank of the Ferdenbach to the (2 hrs.) *Kummen Alp* (6808′), then over rocks, débris, and snow, with a retrospective view of the Valais Alps, to the (2 hrs.) **Lötschen Pass** (8840′), where the view to the N. is disclosed. The **Schilthorn* or *Hockenhorn* (10,817′) is ascended from the pass in 2½ hrs. (to the N.E., viâ the arête; comp. p. 212; guide 8 fr. extra; splendid view). We descend below the precipices of the Balmhorn (p. 213) and on the right side of the *Lötschenberg Glacier* (which advanced 90 yds. in 1920), then cross it to the *Balm*, at the end of the glacier. Hence a path descends rapidly over moraine-débris, past the *Schönbühl*, to the (1½ hr.) *Gfüll Alp* (6035′; rfmts.) and into the *Gastern Valley*, to the chalets of *Selden*. Thence to (2¼ hrs.) *Kandersteg*, see p. 210.

Over the *Petersgrat* to the *Mutthorn Hut* (7 hrs.; guide 33 fr.) and *Lauterbrunnen* (12 hrs.; 45 fr.), see p. 184. The *Tschingelhorn* (11,790′) and the *Lauterbrunnen Breithorn* (12,400′) may be combined with this passage by experts, with guide (8½-9 hrs.; difficult).

FROM RIED TO THE BATHS OF LEUK, 8-9 hrs. (guide 30 fr.); fatiguing but repaying. At the *Kummen Alp* (see above) the path diverges to the left from the Lötschen Pass route, and ascends the *Ferden-Tal* to the **Ferden** or **Müllerstein Pass** (9297′), between the Majinghorn (p. 346) and the Ferden-Rothorn (p. 346). Descent over long stony slopes to the *Fluh Alp*, and through the *Dala-Tal* to the *Baths of Leuk* (p. 345). — Over the **Gizzi-Furgge** (9613′), 10 hrs. to Bad Leuk, laborious (guide 30 fr.). The pass lies between the Ferden-Rothorn and the Balmhorn. Descent over the *Dala Glacier* to the Fluh Alp (p. 345). — OVER THE RESTI PASS, 7-8 hrs., interesting (guide 30 fr.). From Ferden we ascend viâ the *Resti Alp* (6925′; two beds) to (1½ hr.) the **Resti Pass** (8658′), between the *Resti-Rothorn* (9757′) and the *Laucherspitze* (9341′; ascended from the pass in ¾ hr.; repaying), and descend to the (1½ hr.) *Höt. Torrent Alp* (p. 346). — Over the **Faldum Pass** (8675′), between the Laucherspitze and the *Faldum Rothorn* (9310′), or over the **Niven Pass** (8563′), between the Faldum Rothorn and the *Nivenhorn* (9105′; a fine point of view, ½ hr. from the pass), both easy (guide 30 fr.).

TO THE RHONE VALLEY (laborious): over the Baltschiederjoch (10,827′) and the *Baltschieder Glacier*, 12-13 hrs. from Ried to Visp (p. 348; guide 38 fr.); over the *Bietschjoch* (see above) in 9 hrs. (30 fr.), or over the Kastlerjoch (10,334′) and the *Ijolli Glacier*, 10 hrs. from Ried to Raron (p. 348; 30 fr.).

Digitized by Google

From Ried the bridle-path continues on the right bank of the Lonza viâ *Blatten* (5058′), a village at the mouth of the *Telli-Tal* (to the Petersgrat, see p. 184), and *Eisten* (5100′) to the (1½ hr.) **Fafler Alp** (5825′; hotel, see p. 347), at the mouth of the two Fafler valleys.

Over the Lötschenlücke to the Eggishorn Hotel, 11½ hrs. (guide 52, including a night at the Concordia Hut 60 fr.; to the Steiger Hut, 5 hrs., guide 23, including a night there 30 fr.), laborious but very interesting. From the Fafler Alp we cross the large *Gletscherstafel Alp* (5846′) to the left bank of the Lonza and traverse old moraine hills at the foot of the Beichgrat to the (1½ hr.) end of the *Lang Glacier* (6525′), which we then ascend (much crevassed in its middle portion, but devoid of danger if the snow is good and the necessary precautions observed), finally more rapidly, to the (4 hrs.) **Lötschenlücke** (10,510′), between the Sattelhorn and Anengrat, with the *Egon von Steiger Hut* of the S. A. C. (10,530′; accommodation for 30), in a magnificent spot, 10 min. N.W. above it. Experts may hence ascend the *Sattelhorn* (12,286′; 4 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), the *Distelhorn* (12,296′; 3½ hrs., guide 38 fr.), the *Aletschhorn* (13,720′; 6 hrs., guide 52, with descent to Bel Alp or Eggishorn 72 fr.), the *Mittaghorn* (12,778′; 3 hrs., 38 fr.), the *Ebnefluh* (13,005′; 3 hrs., 38 fr.), the *Gletscherhorn* (13,065′; 4 hrs., 45 fr.), etc.—From the pass an easy descent over the névé of the *Great Aletsch Glacier* brings us to the (1½ hr.) *Concordia Huts* (p. 392), whence the Eggishorn Hotel (p. 392) is reached in 3½ hrs. more.

From the Fafler Alp over the *Beich Pass* to *Bel Alp* (7 hrs., guide 38 fr.), see p. 391.

As the train leaves Gampel we see the Lötschberg Railway (p. 213) high up on the hillside. Near *Niedergestelen*, at the foot, are the scanty ruins of the *Gestelnburg*.—39 M. *Raron* (2106′). On the opposite bank, at the mouth of the *Bietschtal*, lies the village (*Pens.* Escher), with its old church on a rocky hill. On a wooded height on the left bank, above the hamlet of *Turtig*, is the little pilgrimage-church of *Wandfluh*.—We cross the turbid *Visp*.

43½ M. **Visp.**—*Railway Restaurant*, L. 4½ fr.—Hotels. *Post*, 50 beds from 3½, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 9 fr.; *Sonne*, 45 beds; *des Alpes*, at the station, 40 beds; *du Mont-Cervin*.

Visp, Fr. *Viège* (2140′; pop. 1642), a picturesque village at the mouth of the *Visp Valley* (p. 361), has several old mansion-houses and interesting churches. The beautiful snow-mountain to the S. is the Balfrin (p. 372).—Railway to *Zermatt*, see p. 361.

We traverse the gravelly bed of the *Gamsen*, which descends on the right from the *Nanzer-Tal*. To the S. is the village of *Glis* (2254′), the original starting-point of the Simplon road (comp. p. 381). Above it towers the Glishorn (p. 381); to the E. rises the fine pyramid of the Bortelhorn (p. 382). We then cross the artificial channel of the *Saltine* to—

49 M. **Brigue.**—*Railway Restaurant*, L. 5 fr.—Hotels. Near the station: **Victoria*, 50 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 12 fr.; *Terminus*, 40 beds.—In the village: **Couronne & Poste*, 95 beds from 4½, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 13 fr.; *d'Angleterre*, 40 beds from 3½, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. 9 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Müller*, 50 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; *du Pont*, 60 beds from 3½, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 9 fr.; *de Londres*, 30 beds, same prices.—At Naters (p. 349), ¾ M.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

d'Hérémence (watered by the *Dixence* and named after the village seen higher up on the right) and E. the **Val d'Hérens** (Ger. *Eringer-Tal*). The road skirts the Val d'Hérémence, turns to the left at (8½ M.) *Sauterot* (3064′), and between two tunnels crosses the Dixence. Near the second tunnel, where the road enters the Val d'Hérens, are a number of *Earth Pyramids*, some of them capped with stones. This result of the action of rain and running water on an old moraine is paralleled on the Ritten, near Botzen.

Val d'Hérémence. A narrow road leads from Vex to (1 hr.) the quaint old village of *Hérémence* (4055′). Thence a bridle-path (letter and parcel post daily) ascends above the left bank of the Dixence, viâ *Prolin* and *Mars*, to (1 hr.) **Prazlong** or *Pralong* (5250′; Hôt. du Mont-Pleureur, burned down in 1916), a summer-resort charmingly situated among pine-woods. Rich flora. The following ascents may be made hence (guides, Jean Mart. Bournissen, B. Crettaz). To the E.: **Pic d'Arzinol* (9845′; 3½ hrs.; easy; shady in the morning; guide 18, to Evolena 26 fr., not indispensable), viâ the Alp Noveli (see below) and the Col de la Meina (p. 351); *Pointe de Vouasson* (11,170′; 6-7 hrs.; guide 30 fr.; not difficult for adepts), viâ the Col de Darboneire. To the W.: the *Métailler* (10,550′; 5 hrs.; guide 30 fr.; trying), viâ the Combe d'Allèves; *Rosa Blanche* (10,985′; 6-7 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), viâ the Glacier de Prazfleuri and the Col de Sevreu, not very difficult; *Parrain* (10,702′; 6 hrs.; guide 23 fr.), viâ the Glacier des Ecoulais and the Col du Crêt, not very difficult.

From Prazlong a good bridle-path ascends the left bank of the Dixence to the Val des Dix, the uppermost portion of the Val d'Hérémence, passing the alps of *La Barma* (high up to the right; comp. p. 339), *Lautaret*, *Liappey*, and *Seilon*, to the (3½-4 hrs.) **Cabane du Val des Dix** of the S.A.C. (8694′; keeper; accommodation for 30), on the left bank of the *Glacier de Durand* or *de Seilon*, commanding a fine view of the head of the valley. Ascents: **Pigne d'Arolla* (12,470′), viâ the Glacier de Seilon in 6 hrs. (guide 45 fr.), not difficult for experts (see p. 352); *Mont Blanc de Seilon* (12,700′; 7 hrs.; guide 45, to Chanrion 65 fr.), viâ the *Col de Seilon*, difficult (comp. pp. 352, 340); *La Salle* (11,945′; 38 fr.), *Mont Pleureur* (12,159′; 45 fr.), *La Luette* (11,627′; 30 fr.), and *Ruinette* (12,726′; 45 fr.; comp. p. 340); *Aiguilles Rouges d'Arolla* (11,975′), difficult and dangerous owing to falling stones, see p. 351. Passes: over the *Col du Crêt* to *Fionnay*, see p. 339; over the *Col de Riedmatten* or the *Pas de Chèvres* to *Arolla*, see pp. 352, 353.

In the Val d'Hérens we next reach the little village of (9½ M. from Sion) *Euseigne* or *Useigne* (3182′; Hôt. de l'Union; des Pyramides, 15 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.), prettily situated amid walnut-trees. High above, on the opposite bank, is the church of *St. Martin* (4550′). Beyond the hamlet of *La Luette* (3345′), ½ hr. farther on, the road crosses the Borgne, a greyish glacier-torrent, by the *Pont Noir de Lugnerez* (3284′) and beyond *Villetta* we pass below the chapel of *La Garde*.

15½ M. **Evolena.** — Hotels. **Grand-Hôtel d'Evolène*, 80 beds from 3, B. 2½, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; **Hôt. de la Dent-Blanche*, 70 beds from 4, B. 2, L. or D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; *Beausite*, 25 beds, P. from 8 fr.; *Bellevue-Nouvel-Hôtel*, 40 beds from 2, L. 3½, D. 5, P. from 7 fr. — At La Sage (p. 351): *Hôt.-Pens. de la Sage*, 30 beds, P. from 10 fr. — Mules, per day 15 fr.; to Arolla or Ferpècle 15 fr. (porter 10 fr.). — *Guides.* Ant. Fauchère, Maur. and Pierre Gaspoz, J.-B. Gaudin, Ant. and *Jos. Georges*, Pierre Maurys, Jean Rumpf, Ft. Vuignier. Arolla (p. 352) *and Ferpècle (p. 353)* are the starting-points for most of the ascents.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Arolla.—Hotels. **Hôt. du Mont-Collon*, 70 beds from $4^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $4^1/_2$, D. $5^1/_2$, P. from 12 fr.; **Victoria*, short of the village, 55 beds from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; **Grand-Hôtel & Kurhaus Arolla*, 10 min. higher up, in a beautiful situation (6581′), 80 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.—English Church (services in Aug.).—Guides, see p. 350.

The *Mayens d'Arolla* (6437′), a summer-resort and an excellent mountaineers' headquarters, is beautifully situated in full view of Mont Collon, at the base of which the Glacier de Vuibey (W.) and the Glacier d'Arolla (E.) unite. To the right rise the Serra de Vuibey and the snow-clad Pigne d'Arolla. — Short excursions may be made to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) the *Lac Bleu de Lucel* (6791′), by descending the valley to (50 min.) Satarma and then ascending to the left; the little lake, clear as crystal, commands a fine view of Mont Collon, to the W. of the precipices of the Aiguilles Rouges, and on the left of the *Cascade des Ignes*, falling from the Glacier des Ignes. To ($1^1/_4$ hr.) the chalets of *Prazgras* (7149′), by an easy footpath across pastures. To the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Pas de Chèvres* (9353′; guide 10 fr., unnecessary), by a gradually ascending path to the foot of the pass; then $^1/_2$ hr.'s walk over débris and rocks, and finally $^1/_4$ hr.'s steep climb (magnificent view of Mont Blanc de Seilon and the Glacier de Durand). To the (2 hrs.) *Glacier de Zigiorenove* by either of the lateral moraines, then across the nearly level glacier to the foot of the great ice-fall.

Ascents. **Mont Dolin** (9762′), $2^1/_2$ hrs. (guide 15 fr.), interesting for experts. — **La Roussette** (10,700′; guide 15 fr.), round the W. slope of Mont Dolin in 3 hrs., or viâ Prazgras (see above) and the *Glacier des Ignes* in 4 hrs., not difficult and attractive. — ***Pigne d'Arolla** (12,470′; $6^1/_2$-7 hrs.; guide 38, with descent to Prazlong 45, to Chanrion 45, to Mauvoisin 52 fr.), viâ the *Glacier de Pièce* and the Col de la Vuignette (p. 353), not difficult for experts (descent over the Pas de Chèvres; comp. pp. 340, 353). — **Mont Blanc de Seilon** (12,700′), viâ the Pas de Chèvres the *Glacier de Durand*, and the *Col de Seilon* (p. 340) in 7 hrs. (guide 45 fr.), difficult (descent to Chanrion, see p. 340). — **Aiguille de la Za** (12,050′; $5^1/_2$-$6^1/_2$ hrs.), an interesting climb for experts (guide 38 fr., if the night be spent 45 fr.), either direct from the W., by the *Glacier de la Za* (step-cutting for 2-3 hrs.), or from the S. by the *Glacier* and *Col Nord de Bertol;* better to spend the night at the Cabane de Bertol (p. 353). — The *Grande Dent* (11,237′; guide 30, with descent to Ferpècle 45 fr.), one of the **Dents de Veisivi,** may be scaled by experts without serious difficulty from Satarma (p. 351) in $5^1/_2$-6 hrs. viâ the *Alp de Zarmine* (7705′) and (4 hrs.) the *Col de Zarmine* (10,045′). The *Petite Dent* (10,465′; 6 hrs.; 60 fr.), viâ the Col de Zarmine, is more difficult (easier viâ the W. arête; 23 fr.). — **Mont Collon** (11,955′; 7 hrs.; guide 52 fr.; difficult) is best ascended from the W. side (Col de Chermontane); the ascent viâ the N. arête (105 fr.) is fit only for adepts with steady heads; the **Evêque** (12,265′; 5 hrs.; 38 fr.), rising to the S. of Mont Collon, is less difficult.—The **Dent de Perroc** (11,991′; 6 hrs.; 45 fr.; S. peak or *Pointe des Genevois* 12,070′; 6 hrs.; 45 fr.) and the **Dents des Bouquetins** (central peak 12,625′; 8 hrs.; 65 fr.) involve difficult climbing. — **Dent Blanche** (14,318′), viâ the *Col de Bertol* (night spent in the Cabane de Bertol, see p. 353) and the S. arête in 11-12 hrs. (guide 105, to Zermatt 120 fr.), very difficult, but best from this side (comp. p. 371).

3. To the Val d'Hérémence, two passes: over the **Col de Sen** (9567′; $6^1/_2$ hrs. to Prazlong, p. 350); more popular, but

Digitized by Google

rather more difficult, over the **Pas de Chèvres** (9355'; 7 hrs. to Prazlong; guide 30 fr.). To the pass ($2^1/_2$ hrs.), see p. 352; on the descent, we traverse a narrow ledge along a perpendicular wall of rock (rope necessary) and cross the *Glacier de Durand* or *Seilon* (beware of the concealed crevasses) to the (2 hrs.) *Cabane du Val des Dix* (p. 350).

To THE VAL DE BAGNES. Over the Pas de Chèvres and the *Col de Seilon* (p. 340) or the *Col de Vasevay* (p. 340) to *Mauvoisin* (p. 339) in 10 hrs. (guide 38 and 45 fr.); over the Pas de Chèvres and the *Col de Sevreu* (p. 339) or the *Col du Crêt* (p. 339) to *Fionnay* (p. 339) in 10 hrs. (guide 38 fr.).—Less interesting are the passes leading to *Chanrion* (p. 340): over the *Glacier de Pièce* to the *Col de la Vuignette* (10,334'), at the E. base of the Pigne d'Arolla (p. 352); then viâ the *Glacier de Vuibez* to the **Col de Chermontane** (10,120'), between the Petit Mont Collon and the Pigne d'Arolla. Striking view. Descent across the vast snow-fields of the *Glacier d'Otemma* (9-10 hrs. in all; guide 38 fr.), or viâ the *Glacier d'Arolla*, skirting perpendicular rocks (echoes), to the snow-basin of *Za-de-Zan* and the ($3^1/_2$-4 hrs.) **Col de Collon** (10,269'); thence we ascend to the right to the **Col de l'Evêque** (11,130'), cross a snow-arête between the (l.) *Sengla* (12,145') and the (r.) *Petit Mont Collon* (11,630') to the Glacier d'Otemma, and descend to ($3^1/_2$-4 hrs.) Chanrion; $8^1/_2$-9 hrs. in all (guide 45 fr.).

To ZERMATT (p. 363), 10-11 hrs., not difficult and repaying (guide 45, porter 38 fr.). The route ascends along the moraine on the right side of the *Arolla Glacier*, then mounts to the left in zigzags to the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Plan de Bertol* (8580') and over the moraine and the *Glacier de Bertol*, finally (rope and steps in the rock) to the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) **Col de Bertol** (11,120'), with the *Cabane de Bertol* of the S.A.C. (11,155'; keeper; accommodation for 30), on the 'Clocher de Bertol', to the left above the col. We then cross the vast snow-fields of the *Glaciers du Mont Miné* and *de Ferpècle*, past the Tête Blanche (p. 354), to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Col d'Hérens* (p. 354). — The following route is more laborious, but no less interesting (11-12 hrs.; guide 52 fr.). We follow the Col de Collon route to the basin of Za-de-Zan (see above), ascend steeply to the left to the **Col du Mont Brûlé** (10,900'), to the S. of the *Dents des Bouquetins*, cross the crevassed upper *Za-de-Zan Glacier*, and mount laboriously to the **Col de Valpelline** (11,689'; see p. 338), between the *Tête Blanche* (12,304'; $^3/_4$ hr. from the col; splendid view) and the *Tête de Valpelline* (12,510'). Then a steep descent viâ the *Stock Glacier* to the *Schönbühl Hut* (p. 368).

b. The bridle-path to the *Combe de Ferpècle* (from Evolena to Ferpècle $2^1/_2$ hrs.) leads to the left from the bridge over the Ferpècle brook (p. 351), and ascends gradually, then more rapidly, following the telegraph wires, to *Sepey* (5577') and (50 min.) *Prazfleuri*, beyond which the imposing head of the valley is revealed. Then through wood to ($^1/_2$ hr.) the chalets of —

Ferpècle or *Salay* (5910'; Hôt. du Col d'Hérens, 20 beds), at the lower end of the twin Glaciers du Mont Miné and de Ferpècle. Just above the hotel a narrow path ascends to the left, above the chapel to the right and along the hillside, to the ($1^1/_2$-2 hrs.) **Alp Bricolla* (7960'; inn, 17 beds), with a glorious view over the huge Ferpècle Glacier; to the left rise the Dent Blanche and the Grand Cornier. To the right is the Glacier du Mont Miné, with the Dents de Bertol, Aig. de la Za, and Dents de Veisivi.

ASCENTS (tariff from Evolena). **Dents de Veisivi** (Grande Dent, 11,237', viâ the Col de Zarmine in $5^1/_2$-6 hrs., not difficult for experts, guide 38 fr.; *Petite Dent*, 10,465', $6^1/_2$-7 hrs., difficult, guide 30-38 fr.), see p. 352. — **Pointe de Bricolla** (12,017'; $4^1/_2$-5 hrs.; guide 38 fr.), viâ the

Digitized by Google

Col de Pointe de Bricolla (see below), toilsome but remunerative. — **Grand Cornier** (13,020′), viâ the *Col de Bricolla* and the W. arête in 7-8 hrs., difficult, but without danger (comp. p. 357; guide 52, with descent to Mountet 65 fr.). The route from the Col de la Dent Blanche (see below) by the S. arête is much longer and more difficult. — **Dent Blanche** (14,318′), very difficult viâ the W. or Ferpècle arête (guide 200 fr.); better viâ the Ferpècle Glacier to the *Col d'Hérens*, then to the left up the arête of the Wandfluh (9-10 hrs.; guide 105 fr.; comp. pp. 358, 371). The ascent from the Cabane de Bertol (p. 353) is easier.

Passes. To Zinal, 10 hrs., not very difficult (guide 45 fr.). Beyond the Alp Bricolla (see below) we ascend the *Glacier de la Dent Blanche* rapidly to the (3½ hrs.) **Col de la Dent Blanche** (11,628′), between the Dent Blanche and the Grand Cornier. We descend over steep snow-slopes, passing the *Roc Noir*, and across the *Durand Glacier* to the (2½ hrs.) *Hôt. du Mountet* (p. 357) and (3½ hrs.) *Zinal* (p. 356). — Somewhat shorter but fatiguing (10 hrs.; guide 45 fr.) is the route from the Alp Bricolla N.E. across the *Glacier de Bricolla* and over steep rocks, partly covered with ice, to the (3½ hrs.) **Col de Pointe de Bricolla** (11,023′; view). We descend across the *Glacier de Moiry* and the *Col* and *Alpe de la Lex* to (5 hrs.) *Zinal*. With this expedition may be combined the Pointe de Bricolla, Grand Cornier, Bouquetin, and Pigne de la Lex.

To Zermatt, 11-12 hrs. (guide 45 fr.), trying but very repaying. From the Alp Bricolla in 1 hr. to the *Ferpècle Glacier*, which we ascend, passing to the E. of the isolated *Mottarotta* (10,740′), to the (3 hrs.) **Col d'Hérens** (11,418′), between the Dent Blanche (see above) and the Tête Blanche (p. 358; easily ascended in ¾ hr.). To the E. towers the Matterhorn. From the pass we descend steep rocks and the crevassed *Stock Glacier* and across the *Zmutt Glacier*, skirting the *Stockje* (10,101′), to the (2 hrs.) *Schönbühl Hut* (p. 368), whence a marked path descends on the left of the glacier to (1½ hr.) *Zmutt* (p. 367) and (1¼ hr.) *Zermatt* (p. 363).

To Prarayé, 11-12 hrs., laborious (guide 45 fr.). We follow the Col d'Hérens route (see above), or skirt the moraine to the left of *Mont Miné*, to the upper Glacier du Mont-Miné, then to the right to the **Col des Bouquetins** (11,214′), to the E. of the *Dents des Bouquetins* (12,625′). Descent to *Prarayé* (p. 337) viâ the upper and lower *Za-de-Zan Glaciers*.

From Evolena to the Val d'Anniviers (guide 15 fr., advisable). [An alternative but inferior route to Grimentz leads from Volovron (p. 351) over the (4½ hrs.) *Pas de Lona* (9078′), whence the *Becs de Bosson* (10,348′; grand view) are climbed in 1½ hr.; we descend past the pretty *Lac de Lona* (8638′) and round the *Pointe de Lona* (10,019′) to (2½ hrs.) Grimentz (p. 356).]

We follow the road to (20 min.) a tall wooden cross, where the bridle-path ascends to the left. 40 min., *La Sage* (p. 351), where we keep to the left just above the church; ¼ hr., *Villa* (5656′), reached direct in ¾ hr. by the path described on p. 351. Here we turn to the right beyond the fountain and ascend in zigzags across pastures to the *Alp Cotter*, where we keep slightly to the left, and then ascend steeply to the right, finally across débris, to the (3½ hrs.) ***Col de Torrent** (9593′). View of the Val d'Hérens (*r. to l.:* Pointe de Vouasson, Aiguilles Rouges, Mont Pleureur, *nt Blanc de Seilon*, Serpentine, Pigne d'Arolla, Dents de Veisivi, *de Bertol*, Mont Miné, Tête Blanche).

Digitized by Google

The ***Sasseneire** (10,693′), 1 hr. N. of the col (with guide; somewhat toilsome on account of the steep slopes of débris), affords a still more magnificent panorama, the Bernese Alps being added. The Jura appears like a blue line beyond the Pas de Cheville; to the S.E. a part of the Mont Blanc chain is visible.

The path descends in windings, passing the *Lac de Zozanne* (8870′), in full view of the range between the Anniviers and Nikolai valleys (Ober-Gabelhorn, Trifthorn, Rothorn, Weisshorn, Diablons), to the *Torrent Alp* (7940′) and the (1½ hr.) chalets of *Zatelet-Praz* (7085′), in the *Val de Moiry*, watered by the *Gougra*.

Zinal may be reached from this point in 3½ hrs. by remounting the E. slope of the valley and crossing the (2 hrs.) **Col de Sorebois** (9269′). From the **Corne de Sorebois* (9590′), ¼ hr. N. of the pass, we obtain a splendid view of the Weisshorn, Rothorn, Gabelhorn, Dent Blanche, etc. Descent by an easy path to the right, viâ the *Singline Alp*, or direct, finally through wood, to (1½ hr.) *Zinal* (p. 356).

We now traverse a monotonous valley, and descend a rocky defile to (1½ hr.) *Grimentz* (5150′). Thence to (1¼ hr.) *Vissoye*, see p. 356.

Those bound for St. Luc descend ¼ hr. short of Grimentz to the bridge over the Navigenze at the village of *Mission* (p. 356), and thence ascend to the right to join the path from Ayer (p. 356) to (2½ hrs.) *St. Luc* (p. 358).

2. From Sierre through the Val d'Anniviers to Vissoye, Zinal, and St. Luc.

Diligence (2-4 seats) to *Vissoye* in 4 hrs. (5 fr. 60 c.), to *Ayer* in 5¼ hrs. (7 fr. 35 c.); down in 2½ and 3½ hrs. Small carriage from Ayer to *Zinal* 7-8 fr. — Motor-cars not allowed.

Sierre, see p. 343. We follow the road E. to the (25 min.) *Rhone Bridge* (1775′), and 10 min. beyond it we diverge to the right and ascend in windings to (3½ M.) *Niouc* (2808′; Rest. des Alpes, plain).

Walkers may reach Niouc (1¾-2 hrs.) from Sierre station viâ Chippis (comp. p. 343), crossing the *Navigenze* as it leaves the Val d'Anniviers and ascending by a red-marked path through the woods (not along the stream); the road is crossed several times.

Beyond Niouc we enter the **Val d'Anniviers** (Ger. *Eivisch-Tal*). The snow-mountains enclosing the valley (Rothorn, Trifthorn, Besso, Gabelhorn) are revealed for a short time. The road is carried around the two lateral ravines of the *Pontis;* several tunnels. We pass the chalets of *Barmes* and then the hamlet and saw-mill of *Fany* (1½ hr. from Niouc), 5 min. beyond which the bridle-path to St. Luc (1½ hr.; see p. 358) diverges on the left. Farther on, *Painsec* (p. 356) appears on the opposite slope.

8½ M. **Vissoye.** — *Hôtel d'Anniviers*, 50 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 9 fr. — Guides: Alex. Clivaz and Pierre Cottez, at Vissoye; Pierre Jos. Héritier and Justin Salamin, at Grimentz (p. 356).

Vissoye (4006′), with a 13th cent. parish church, is the chief village in the Val d'Anniviers. A pleasant walk crosses the Navi-

Digitized by Google

genze bridge (see below) and ascends on the left bank viâ Frasse to the village of *Painsec* (3969′; 1 hr.; views). — **The bridle-path to St. Luc (see p. 358) diverges to the right at the N. end of Vissoye.**

At the S. end of the village, beyond the bridge over the **Torrent du Moulin** (see below) a direction-board on the left points out the **bridle-path** to (3 hrs.) the Hôtel Weisshorn. After 1/4 hr. we turn to the right, **mostly** through woods; after another 40 min. we follow the footpath from Ayer to St. Luc (see below), diverging sharp to the left (1 3/4 hr.) above the *Alpe de Tounot* (6706′) and ascending in zigzags. The ***Hôtel Weisshorn** (7694′; 50 beds) occupies a commanding site on the N. slope of the *Tétafayaz* (Ger. *Schafkopf*; 8687′). Excursions may be taken to the *Pointe de Tounot* (9915′; 2 1/2 hrs.), the *Lac de Tounot* (8726′; 1 1/2 hr.), the *Pas de Forcletta* (p. 360; 2 1/2 hrs.), the *Meiden Pass* (p. 359; 2 hrs.), and the *Bella Tola* (p. 359; 3 hrs.; marked path). - To *Zinal* (see below) 3 1/4 hrs., a high-level route. About 5 min. above the hotel we turn to the right (finger-post) and follow the W. edge of the arête of the *Rochers de Nava*, passing below the Têtafayaz. Farther on, the view of the mountains above Zinal is disclosed. [From this point the *Pointe de Nava* (9091′), to the left, may be ascended in 1/2 hr.] We then curve to the left through a lateral valley descending from the Pas de Forcletta (p. 360), and beyond the (1 3/4 hr.) *Alp Barneuza* (7434′) aim for a cairn and a wooden cross, traversing the torrent. After 3/4 hr. more we descend in zigzags to the right to (3/4 hr.) Zinal.

A road diverging to the right from the main street of Vissoye crosses a bridge (3743′) over the Navigenze and ascends in a wide bend on the left bank to *Mayoux*. Passing *St. Jean*, it reaches (1 1/2 hr.) **Grimentz** (5151′; Hôt. des Becs de Bosson, 60 beds from 3 1/2, B. 2, L. 4, D. 4 1/2, P. from 9 fr.), a picturesque mountain-village on the *Marais* torrent. The (1/4 hr.) signal commands a view of the whole Val d'Anniviers, extending on the S.E. to the snow-peaks above Zinal. Excursions (guides, see p. 355) may be made hence to the *Corne de Sorebois* (9590′; 3 1/2 hrs., guide 10 fr.; pp. 355, 357), *Roc d'Orzival* (9288′; 3 hrs., 15 fr.), *Glacier de Moiry* (4 hrs.), and *Becs de Bosson* (10,348′; 5 hrs., 18 fr.). Over the *Col de Torrent* or the *Pas de Lona* to *Evolena*, see p. 354. To *Zinal* (2 1/2 hrs.) a pretty path, mostly shaded, descends on the left near the church across the foaming *Gougra* (waterfalls) and through larch and fir woods, past an irrigation conduit ('Bisse'), and then along the left bank of the Navigenze.

Beyond Vissoye the main road crosses the *Torrent du Moulin* and leads on the right bank of the Navigenze past the chalets of *Combaz* and *Quimet* to *Mission* (4288′), opposite the Val de Moiry (p. 355), and ends at (1 1/4 hr.) —

11 M. *Ayer* (4868′; Hôt. Rothorn, 30 beds, P. from 8 fr), a picturesque old village amid woods and pastures.

The footpath to (2 1/4 hrs.) *St. Luc* (p. 358) ascends to the left from the village (finger-post), past the church, then to the left, crossing farther on the path from Vissoye to the Hôtel Weisshorn (see above) and running nearly level along the hillside through fields and woods.

The bridle-path from Ayer to (1 1/4 hr.) Zinal (practicable for small vehicles) passes the remains of a landslide and deserted nickel mines, crossing to the left bank by (1/2 hr.) the *Pont du Bois* (4757′). It then passes the chapel of *St. Laurent* (5160′) and (40 min.) crosses the Navigenze again by the *Pont de Prazlong* (5157′).

15 M. **Zinal.** - HOTELS. **Hôt. des Diablons*, 80 beds from 4 1/2, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 12 fr., **Hôt.-Pens.* du Mont-Durant, 70 beds from 4, B. 2, L. or D. 5, P. from 11 fr., under the same management; Hôt. du Besso, 20 beds from 4, B. 2, L. or D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; National, 22 beds.

Digitized by Google

Guides: Bapt. and Jean Epiney; Jean Genoud; Joachim Peter; Dan. Rion; Marzell Savioz; Basile, Benoît, Henri, Théophile, Joachim, Jos., and Pierre Theytaz; Jér. Viaccoz.

The tiny summer-resort of *Zinal* (5500′), which gives its name to the highest portion of the Val d'Anniviers, almost rivals Zermatt in the grandeur of its surroundings. The valley ends towards the S in the Durand or Zinal Glacier, dominated by the Rothorn, the double-peaked pyramid of the Besso, the Pointe de Zinal, and the Dent Blanche (comp. the Map, p. 363).

Excursions. To the ***Glacier de Durand,** $1^3/_4$ hr. (guide unnecessary). After $^1/_4$ hr. we cross to the left bank of the Navigenze; at ($^1/_2$ hr.) some scattered rocks we begin to ascend gradually; 20 min., to the right (not straight on to the stone hut), and a few paces farther on to the left (on the right to the Alpe de la Lex, see below). Passing a rocky boulder, where the path to the Alpe d'Arpitetta (see below) descends to the left, we gradually ascend above the moraine, to which we pass $^1/_2$ hr. farther on; 4 min., *Cabane du Petit-Mountet* (7087′; rfmts.), with a view embracing the Weisshorn, Besso, Pointe de Zinal, and Grand Cornier. (The Alpe de la Lex is 25 min. N., see below.) Good walkers with guide (10 fr. from Zinal) should extend the excursion up the débris-covered Durand Glacier to the ($3^1/_4$ hrs.) small **Hôtel du Mountet** (9448′; 20 beds) and the neighbouring *Mountet* or *Constantia Hut* of the S.A.C. (9494′; keeper; accommodation for 25), at the S. base of the Besso, overlooking the grand amphitheatre of the glacier, encircled by the Rothorn, Trifthorn, Ober-Gabelhorn, Dent Blanche, Grand Cornier, and Bouquetin. The view is still grander from the **Roc Noir* (10,263′; $1^1/_2$ hr.; guide 18 fr.), rising from the ice opposite the Mountet.

The **Alpe de la Lex** or *Alpe de l'Allée* (7180′), to the W., above the lower end of the glacier, 2 hrs. from Zinal (guide unnecessary), commands a noble survey of the head of the valley, from the Dent Blanche to the Weisshorn, and of the glaciers of Durand and Moming, separated by the Besso (see below). To the stone hut on the path to the Durand Glacier, see above; immediately beyond it a rather steep ascent in zig-gags to the right; $^3/_4$ hr., to the left; 10 min., the Alpe de la Lex. We may return to Zinal in $1^1/_2$ hr., or descend S. by cattle-tracks to the (20 min.) Petit-Mountet (see above). — The ***Alpe d'Arpitetta,** opposite the Alpe de la Lex, to the E., affords an even finer view, particularly of the Weisshorn, the Moming Glacier, and the Rothorn. We follow the path to the Durand Glacier as far as the boulder mentioned above; here we descend to the left, cross the terminal moraine (two bridges over the glacier outflows), and ascend to the (2 hrs.) *Lower Alpe d'Arpitetta* (6860′). — A still more imposing and complete view is gained from the ***Roc de la Vache** (8488′), ascended viâ the *Upper Alpe d'Arpitetta* (7418′) in $1^1/_2$ hr. (guide 10 fr.). The descent may be made to Zinal by the *Tracuit Alp* (shelter-hut) in $1^1/_2$ hr. (better in the reverse direction, 3 hrs.).

Ascents. The **Corne de Sorebois** (9590′), from Zinal in $3^3/_4$ hrs., with guide (10 fr.), not difficult and attractive, see p. 356. A finer mountain-view is obtained from the **Garde de Bordon** (10,880′), reached in $2^1/_2$ hrs. from the ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) Col de Sorebois to the S. by the arête, for adepts only (guide 23 fr.). — **Pointe d'Arpitetta** (10,300′), from the Arpitetta Alp 3 hrs. (guide 15 fr.), laborious. — **Besso** (12,058′), toilsome ($3^1/_2$-$4^1/_2$ hrs. from the Hôt. du Mountet; guide 45 fr.); more difficult viâ the W. arête (guide 72 fr.). — **Pigne de la Lex** (11,168′), from Zinal viâ the *Alpe* and *Col de la Lex* in 3 hrs. (guide 23 fr.), and **Bouquetin** (11,430′), from Zinal over the *Col de la Lex* and the *Glacier de Moiry* in 7 hrs. (30 fr.), neither very difficult. — **Diablons** (11,828′), viâ the *Alp* Tracuit in 6 hrs. (for the N. and central peaks guide 23, S. peak 18, across them all 45 fr.), laborious. — ***Pointe de Zinal*** (12,488′), from the Hôt. du Mountet in 6 hrs. (guide 52 fr.), laborious. — **Grand Cornier** (13,020′; guide 60 fr., to Ferpècle

Digitized by Google

60 fr.), from the Hôt. du Mountet viâ the E. arête in 6-7 hrs., the last part difficult (p. 354). — **Zinal Rothorn** or **Moming** (13,855'; 105 fr.), a difficult climb, from the Hôt. du Mountet over the *Col du Blanc* (12,060') and the N.W. arête, or over the W. flank and the S.W. arête in 7 hrs. — **Ober-Gabelhorn** (13,365'; guide 95, to Zermatt 130 fr.), from the Hôt. du Mountet viâ the N.W. arête in 9 hrs., also very difficult. Comp. p. 371. — **Weisshorn** (14,804'), over the N. arête (guide 155, to Randa 220 fr.) or the W. arête ('Arête Young'; guide to Randa 200 fr.) in 10 hrs. (wire-rope 87 yds. in length; comp. p. 363), and **Dent Blanche** (14,318'), viâ the N.E. arête ('Arête des Quatre Anes') in 9-10 hrs. (guide with descent to Arolla or Zermatt 235 fr.), both very difficult (comp. pp. 352, 354, 371).

Passes. To Evolena (p. 350) over the *Col de Sorebois* and *Col de Torrent* (guide 23 fr.), see pp. 255, 354; over the *Col de la Dent Blanche* and *Col de Pointe de Bricolla* (guide 45 fr.), see p. 354; over the *Pas de Lona* (15 fr.), see p. 354. — Over the Col de la Lex and the Col de Couronne, 10-11 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), toilsome. From the Alpe de la Lex we ascend over steep grassy slopes, rocks, and glacier to the (5 hrs.) **Col de la Lex** (10,485'), to the N.W. of the *Pigne de la Lex* (ascent in $^3/_4$ hr., see p. 357). Descent to the *Glacier de Moiry*, and across it to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) **Col de Couronne** (9895'), between the *Couronne de Bréonna* and the *Za de l'Ano*. Then a steep descent to the *Alp Bréonna*, and viâ *La Sage* to ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) *Evolena*. Instead of the Col de Couronne we may cross (from the lower Glacier de Moiry; guide 27 fr.) the *Col de Bréonna* (9575') or the *Col du Zaté* (9433').

To Gruben in the Turtmann Valley, over the *Pas de Forcletta* (guide 18 fr.) or the *Col de Tracuit* (*des Diablons;* 30 fr.), see p. 360.

To Zermatt (p. 363) from the Hôt. du Mountet (p. 357) there are two passes, both difficult (guide 45 fr.). (1) We traverse the *Durand Glacier*, to the E., to the ($1^3/_4$ hr.) foot of the *Trifthorn* (12,260'), and clamber up, at first with the aid of an iron chain, and then along narrow ledges of rock and through perpendicular couloirs. The ($1^1/_4$ hr.) **Triftjoch** (11,615'), between the Trifthorn and the Wellenkuppe (p. 370), affords a striking view of Monte Rosa and the Mischabel (ascent of the *Trifthorn* from the col in 1 hr. N., and of the *Wellenkuppe* in $1^1/_2$-2 hrs. S., difficult). Then down the *Trift Glacier* and its huge moraine to the *Trift Hotel* (p. 367) and (4 hrs.) *Zermatt*. — (2) We ascend to the S., passing the *Roc Noir* (p. 357), at first gradually, but soon rapidly, and in some years with difficulty (large 'bergschrund'), to the (4 hrs.) **Col Durand** (11,398'), between *Mont Durand* (*Arbenhorn;* 12,284') and the *Pointe de Zinal* (12,467'), with a striking view of the Matterhorn. Descent, not direct over the crevassed *Hohwäng Glacier*, but to the left, along the rocks of the *Ebihorn* (11,968'), to ($3^1/_2$-4 hrs.) *Zmutt* (p. 368) and (1 hr.) *Zermatt*.

To Randa (p. 363) over the **Moming Pass** (12,445'), between the Rothorn and Schallihorn (14 hrs.; guide 65 fr.), or over the **Schalli-Joch** (12,305'), between the Schallihorn and Weisshorn (13 hrs.; 65 fr.), both difficult and endangered by falling ice.

On the hill to the E. above the Val d'Anniviers and reached from Vissoye (p. 355) in $1^1/_4$ hr. by a good bridle-path, from Sierre viâ Fang (p. 355) in $4^1/_2$ hrs., and by footpath from Ayer (see p. 356), lies —

St. Luc. — Hotels. **Gr.-Hôt. du Cervin*, 70 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Bella Tola & St. Luc*, 60 beds, same prices. Parcels and trunks up to 100 lbs. may be sent to St. Luc by post. — Mule to within 10 min. of the top of the Bella Tola and back 20 fr.

St. Luc or *Luc* (5390'), a village on a steep slope above the *Torrent du Moulin* to the N., is a popular summer-resort. It com-

Digitized by Google

mands a superb view of the Val d'Anniviers and the mountains at its head (Schallihorn, Besso, Ober-Gabelhorn, Mont Durand, Matterhorn, Pointe de Zinal) and of the Bernese Alps to the N. Above the village, 20 min. N., is the *Pierre des Sauvages* (5623′), a 'Druids' stone' with prehistoric drawings.

An easy and well-shaded bridle-path leads through the forest in 1¼ hr. to the village of **Chandolin** (6350′; Grand-Hôtel, 70 beds from 4½, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 12 fr.), in a lofty situation, commanding a beautiful view of the Val d'Anniviers, the Rhone Valley, and the Bernese Alps. English Church (no services in 1921). — Two steep footpaths ascend to Chandolin from the main road through the Val d'Anniviers (p. 355), to the left, either beyond the first Pontis ravine viâ *Sussillon* or just short of the Fang saw-mill. Pleasant walk through wood from Chandolin to the (¾ hr.) *Plaine Madeleine* (6608′), situated on the margin of the huge Illgraben (p. 346), high above the Rhone Valley. — The **Illhorn** (8935′), which overlooks the Illgraben, the Rhone Valley, and the Bernese and Valais Alps, is easily ascended from Chandolin in 2-2½ hrs.

The ***Bella Tola** (9845′), the N.W. peak of a group of mountains, is reached by a marked bridle-path in 3½-4 hrs. Fifty paces beyond the church the bridle-path ascends to the left, and (1 min.) again to the left (while the path to the right leads to the Hôtel Weisshorn, p. 356); 20 min., to the left; 35 min., cross two brooks; then ascend to the right towards the 'Chalet Blanc', a white hut on the (20 min.) *Alp de Roua* (7135′), where the summit comes in sight. Skirting the left side of the alp we proceed straight on, then to the left in windings towards a grassy height crowned by a cross (8000′), which we leave on the right, and up the pastures, sometimes without path; 1¼ hr., we reach the base, and by a good zigzag path (1 hr.) the crest of the mountain (9678′), where we have at our feet the *Bella Tola Glacier*, embedded on the N. side of the massif in a crater-like basin. The N.W. peak, 10 min. to the left, is marked by a signal; but there is also a path to the (¼ hr.) S.E. peak (9935′), which is covered with débris. The *View (panorama by Ritz) embraces the whole of the Bernese and Valais Alps; opposite, to the N., the gorge of the Dala is visible up to the Gemmi. The Valais mountains to the S., from Monte Leone to Mont Blanc, are particularly grand.

To reach *Gruben* in the Turtmann Valley (p. 360; 3 hrs.; guide advisable) we descend from the S.E. peak by a narrow path to the (½ hr.) **Pas du Bœuf** (9380′). Hence (keeping to the right) we follow the path, insufficiently denoted by red crosses, over débris to (¾ hr.) the Meiden Pass route, above the small lake (see below).

The direct bridle-path from St. Luc to Gruben (5¼ hrs.; guide, hardly needed, 23 fr.) diverges to the right from the Bella Tola route after ½ hr., crosses the brook, and proceeds, occasionally through wood; to the (1¼ hr.) *Alp Tounot* (7223′), where we inquire for the route to the pass. We ascend to the left, past a small lake, and finally over rocky débris to (1¾ hr.) the **Meiden Pass** (9094′), between the *Pointe de Tounot* (9914′) and the Pointe du *Pas du Bœuf (9629′).* View of the Weisshorn, Brunneghorn, etc. *We descend past a small* lake (with the *Meidenhorn*, 9425′, on the

Digitized by Google

right) to the *Upper* (7670′) and *Lower Meiden Alp* (7352′; fine view of the Turtmann Glacier). Lastly we descend through larches and stone-pines to (2 hrs.) *Gruben* (see below).

3. From Turtmann to the Turtmann Valley.

Bridle Path to ($4^1/_2$ hrs.) *Gruben*. Guide 10 fr., unnecessary; porter 8 fr. Guides: Franz and J. M. Kamerzin at Turtmann. — The Turtmann Valley is usually visited on the way from Evolena to Zermatt (comp. p. 349).

Turtmann (2047′), see p. 346. The bridle-path ascends steeply above the right bank of the *Turtmannbach*, which ($^1/_4$ hr.) dashes over a cliff 85′ high, to (1 hr.) *Tummenen* (3199′), where we cross the stream. We proceed amid boulders through the *Taubwald* or *Dubenwald*, passing a pilgrimage chapel with numerous votive tablets (rfmts.), then passing the footpath which ascends through the Borter-Tal to the Pas du Bœuf (p. 359). We cross the foaming torrent by (2 hrs.) the *Vollensteg*, returning to the left bank at ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Niggeling*. In another $^1/_2$ hr. we cross the brook again and reach ($^1/_2$ hr.) —

Gruben or **Meiden** (5961′; Hôt. Schwarzhorn, 50 beds from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. $4^1/_2$, P. from 9 fr., good, with an Alpine garden), a summer-resort in the middle of the forest, is $1^1/_2$ hr. from the superb *Turtmann Glacier*, embedded between the Diablons, Weisshorn, Brunnegghorn, and Barrhorn. At the foot of the glacier is the *Alp Senntum* (6824′).

To Zinal (p. 356) there are two passes. One (9-10 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), toilsome but repaying, crosses the Turtmann Glacier and the **Col de Tracuit** or **des Diablons** (10,675′), between the Diablons and the Tête de Millon. The *Tête de Millon* (12,130′) is easily ascended from the pass in $1^1/_2$ hr., with guide, and the *Diablons* (11,828′) viâ the S.E. arête, with more difficulty, in 2 hrs., with guide (see p. 358). — The other route (7-8 hrs.; guide 18 fr.), not difficult, and fairly interesting, ascends from the *Lower Plumatt Alp*, $^1/_2$ hr. above Gruben, to the right through wood to the (1 hr.) *Upper Plumatt Alp* (7355′), with a fine view of the Turtmann Glacier, Weisshorn, etc. Then past the *Kaltenberg Alp* (8152′) and through a dreary valley to the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) **Pas de Forcletta** (9475′), between the (r.) *Roc de Budri* and the (l.) *Crête de Barneuza* (9997′). Fine view of the Valais and Bernese Alps. Descent over débris towards the W. and by the path coming from the Hôtel Weisshorn to (3 hrs.) *Zinal*.

From Gruben to St. Niklaus, footpath in 7 hrs., with the Schwarzhorn $8^1/_2$ hrs. (guide, desirable, 23 or 30 fr.). Behind the hotel we ascend the meadow, cross the brook to the left, and ascend steeply to the *Lower Gruben Alp* (7018′), where we take to the left. Farther up we pass to the right of the *Upper Gruben Alp* (7795′) and ascend straight on to the (3 hrs.) **Augstbord Pass** (9490′; view of the Simplon chain), between the jagged *Steintalhorn* (10,213′) and the Schwarzhorn.

The ***Schwarzhorn** (10,512′) is ascended from the pass in 1 hr. (guide *not indispensable* for experts), by a narrow path on the E. side of the *arête and an easy* bit of rock-climbing at the end. The view surpasses *that from the Bella* Tola: to the S., the superb pyramid of the Weisshorn;

Digitized by Google

on the left, the Brunnegghorn, Breithorn, Zwillinge, Lyskamm, Monte Rosa, and Mischabel; on the right, the Dent Blanche, Grand Cornier, Diablons, Grand Combin, Mont Blanc, and farther on the Dent du Midi, the snowfield of the Diablerets, and the Bernese Alps from the Wildstrubel to the Galenstock; to the E., the St. Gotthard group, the Alps of Ticino, Monte Leone, Fletschhorn, Laquinhorn, and Weissmies.

The path descends over débris and patches of snow into the *Augstbord Valley*. We then skirt the Steintalgrat, to the right, where soon (8060′) opens a magnificent *Panorama: to the left the Bietschhorn, Aletsch Glacier, Ticino Alps, and Monte Leone; straight on the Ried Glacier and the Mischabel, then the Lyskamm, Zwillinge, Breithorn, Little Matterhorn, Brunnegghorn, and Weisshorn; far below lies the Nikolai valley. We descend to the S. past the junction of the path from the Jung Pass (see below) to ($2^3/_4$ hrs.) *Jungen* (6390′; p. 362) and ($1^1/_4$ hr.) the railway station of *St. Niklaus* (3707′; p. 362).

From Gruben to St. Niklaus viâ the **Jung Pass** (9822′; 7-8 hrs.; guide 23 fr.), farther to the S., interesting on the whole. — The **Barrjoch** (11,990′), **Brunnegg-Joch** (11,100′), and **Biesjoch** (11,644′) are difficult glacier-passes, fit for experts only with good guides.

84. From Visp to Zermatt.

$21^3/_4$ M. Railway (June-Oct. only; five rack-and-pinion sections) in 2 hrs. 10 min. (fares 24 fr. 80, 14 fr. 50, return-tickets 44 fr. 65, 26 fr. 10 c.). To *Stalden* in 20 min. (5 fr. 55, 3 fr. 25 c.). To *St. Niklaus* in 65 min. (11 fr. 75, 6 fr. 85 c.). — The road beyond St. Niklaus is repaying also for pedestrians: to Randa $2^1/_4$ hrs., Täsch 55 min., Zermatt $1^1/_4$ hr. — The hotels in the Visp valley and at Zermatt are mostly open only from June till the end of September.

Visp (2140′), see p. 348. The railway (views to the left) runs to the S., towards the greyish-white *Visp*, passes under the *Neubrücke* (2280′), and crosses the river. To the S. is the beautiful snow-pyramid of the *Balfrin* (12,474′). On the left is the large *Usine de Lonza* (25,000 h.p.), which supplies the Visp valley with electricity, deriving its power from Balen (p. 372) by a canalized branch of the Saaser Visp. We then ascend (rack-and-pinion) to —

$4^1/_2$ M. **Stalden.** — *Railway Restaurant*, 10 beds from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. $4^1/_2$ fr. — Hotels. *Stalden*, 40 beds from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Burgener*, 20 beds, P. from 8 fr.; *de la Gare*, 30 beds, P. from 9 fr.

Stalden (2634′), a village surrounded by vineyards and orchards, is picturesquely situated at the junction of the Saas and Nikolai valleys, watered by the *Saaser Visp* and *Matter Visp* respectively. On the hillside opposite, to the E., is the conspicuous church of *Staldenried* (3468′).

From Stalden to *Saas-Fee*, see pp. 372, 373.

To the Simplon, 9-10 hrs., repaying (guide 30 fr.). Bridle-path from Visp or Stalden past the highest vineyards in Europe ('Heidenwein') to (2 hrs.) **Visperterminen** *(4430′; Hôt.-Pens.* Gebüdem-Alp, 28 beds from 3, B. $1^1/_2$, *L.* $3^1/_2$, *D. 4, P. from 8 fr.)*, whence the ***Gebüdem*** (7640′), a splendid point *of view, may be ascended* without difficulty in 3 hrs., the Mattwaldhorn

Digitized by Google

(10,678) in 6 hrs., and the *Fletschhorn* (p. 388) by experts in 8 hrs., with guide. Thence over (2 hrs.) the *Gebüdem-Joch* (7218′) to the (1 hr.) chalets of *Bististaffel* (6070′) in the upper *Gæmser-Tal;* finally over the **Bistenen Pass** (7980′), on the N. side of the *Magenhorn* (8600′), to the Simplon road near the Old Hospice (to *Simplon* 4 hrs., p. 382).

The railway ascends the NIKOLAI-TAL, mounts a rack-and-pinion section, and then runs nearly on the level through several tunnels and across viaducts over the deep valley of the Matter Visp; ahead of us is the Brunnegghorn, with the Weisshorn to the right. At (6¾ M.) *Kalpetran* (2950′) the floor of the valley is again reached. Above, on the shelving pastures to the right, is the hamlet of *Emd* (4450′). The line crosses to the right bank and ascends by a rack-and-pinion section, 1½ M. long, through a gorge above the brawling Visp, which forms a series of falls amidst huge blocks of gneiss.

10 M. St. Niklaus. — HOTELS. *Grand-Hôtel*, 120 beds from 3, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Rovina*, 40 beds; *Hôt.-Pens. Lochmatter*. At Grächen (see below): *Hôt. Mischabel*, plain. — GUIDES: J. M. and Franz-Jos. Binner; Heinrich, Franz-Jos., and Théodul Fux: Franz-Jos. and Jos. Imboden; Jos. Knubel; Franz-Jos., Gabr., and Rafael Lochmatter; Gasp. Moser; Joh. Perren; Aloys and J. Pollinger; Albert Schanton.

St. Niklaus (3708′), the largest village in the valley, with 1066 inhab., is so completely surrounded by mountains that for weeks in winter the sun never reaches it. The church is 18th cent., with an older tower. On the hillside are *Gassenried* (5429′) and *Grächen* (5315′; 2 hrs.), to the N.E., and *Hellenen* (4885′) to the E.

From the station a good bridle-path ascends to the N. in numerous bends to the (2¼ hrs.) hamlet of *Jungen* (6390′), the chapel of which commands a magnificent view of the Nikolai valley, Ried Glacier, Dom. Zwillinge, Breithorn, Brunnegghorn, and Weisshorn. Thence to Gruben over the Augstbord Pass, see pp. 360, 361.

ASCENTS from St. Niklaus. *Plattihorn* (10,660′; 3½ hrs.; guide 23 fr.), easy and interesting. The *Ferrichhorn* (10,800′: viâ the Ried Glacier, 4½ hrs.; guide 30 fr.) is more difficult. The *Gabelhorn* (10,285′; 12-16 hrs.; guide 200 fr.) is an exceedingly difficult rock-climb, the summit being attainable only by throwing the rope over it (first ascended in 1904 by E. Monod, of Paris). — To *Saas-Fee* viâ *Hellenen* and the *Ried Pass* or the *Windjoch*, see pp. 374, 375.

The railway crosses the *Blattbach*, which descends from the Barrhorn on the right, and returns to the right bank of the Visp. To the right, a waterfall; in front, the Breithorn. — 13½ M. *Herbriggen* (4124′; Pens. & Rest. Knubel). Another steep gradient begins at the chalets of *Breitenmatt*. High up on the left is the Festi Glacier; to the right is the Weisshorn, with the Bies Glacier.

16 M. Randa. — HOTELS. *Weisshorn*, 60 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; *Dom*, 30 beds, P. from 9 fr.; *Bahnhof*, 20 beds.

GUIDES: Ad., Jakob, Konrad, and Sev. Brantschen; Benj. and Jos. Schaller; Heinrich, K., L., and Quirin Schwarzen; Ferd., Joh., Jos.-Marie, Rud., and Wilhelm Summermatter; Aloys, Em., two Jul., Ludwig, Samuel, *and Wilh. Truffer*; Jos. and Seb. Zumtaugwald. At Herbriggen (see above): *Nic. Brantschen*, Jos. Marie Chanton, Ad. and Sev. Fux. — ANGLICAN SERVICES at the Hôtel Weisshorn in July and August.

Digitized by Google

Randa (4609′), a pleasantly situated village in a widening of the valley, is a starting-point for expeditions in the *Mischabel* group (culminating in the Dom, the highest mountain standing entirely on Swiss territory) and for the ascent of the Weisshorn.

To the **Dom** (14,942′), 10-11 hrs. (guide 78 fr.), very trying. We ascend through woods and rocks to the (4 hrs.) *Dom Hut* of the S.A.C. (accommodation for 20) on the *Festi* (9630′); we then cross the *Festi Glacier* to the *Festi-Joch* (12,220′) and ascend the N.W. arête, finally over steep snow and ice, to the (6-7 hrs.) summit. View one of the grandest among the Alps. — The *Dürrenhorn* (13,338′; 5 hrs.; 45 fr.), the *Hohberghorn* (13,865′; 5 hrs.; 45 fr.), the *Nadelhorn* (14,220′; 6 hrs.; guide 60, with descent to Saas 78 fr.), and the *Süd-Lenzspitze* (14,108′; 6 hrs.; 100 fr.) are also ascended from the Dom Hut (comp. p. 374). — **Täschhorn** (14,758′), 12-13 hrs. (90 fr.), difficult; the night is spent in (4 hrs.) the *Kien Hut* (8366′; accommodation for 20, closed in 1921) on the margin of the *Kien Glacier*, whence the N. arm of the glacier is ascended to the W. arête and the (8-9 hrs.) summit.

Weisshorn (14,804′; first ascended by Prof. Tyndall in 1861), 12-13 hrs., difficult (guide 105 fr.): red-marked path viâ the *Jatz Alp* to (4½ hrs.) the grandly situated *Weisshorn Hut* of the S.A.C. on the *Hohlicht* (9680′; accommodation for 24), and thence viâ the *Schalliberg Glacier* and the E. arête to the top, 8-10 hrs. — The *Bieshorn* (13,651′; guide 60 fr.), *Schallihorn* (13,051′; 65 fr.), and *Brunnegghorn* (12,618′; 52 fr.) may also be ascended from the Weisshorn Hut.

The railway crosses the débris of a great landslip. To the right opens the Schalli-Tal, with the Hohlicht Glacier; to the left the Täschtal.

18¼ M. **Täsch** (4728′; Hôt.-Pens. Täschhorn, 70 beds from 3, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 8 fr.; guides, see p. 364), a picturesque cluster of chalets, commands a view of the Matterjoch, Little Matterhorn, and Breithorn, with the Mettelhorn on the right.

A good bridle-path crosses the Täschbach to the E. and ascends in zigzags to the (2 hrs.) **Lower Täschalp** (6945′; inn), commanding a magnificent view of the Weisshorn, Schallihorn, and Rothorn. Thence to the Allalin Pass and Alphubel-Joch, see pp. 376, 374. — From *Zermatt* to the Täschalp (2¾ hrs.) we follow the road down the valley and beyond the *Restaurant zum Bühl* (5023′) ascend a footpath to the right (guide-post), mostly through woods and finally joining the bridle-path from Täsch.

Farther on the line skirts the right bank of the Visp. By the chalets of *Zermettje* it crosses the Visp for the last time and then ascends a rack-and-pinion section on the *Bühl*, high above the brawling river. Suddenly, to the right, the stupendous Matterhorn comes in sight; in the middle distance lies the Gorner Glacier; and above it stretches the vast Upper Theodule Glacier, with the Little Matterhorn and the Breithorn on the left. Beyond a short tunnel we reach (21¾ M.) *Zermatt.*

Zermatt.

Railway Station, with restaurant and hotel (30 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.). Opposite is the station of the *Gorner Grat Railway* (p. 364). — INFORMATION BUREAU near the station.

Hotels. The larger hotels are closed in winter. *Gr.-Hôt. du Mont-*Cervin, with the Villa Margherita*, 300 beds from 6, B. 2½, L. 6, D. 7, P. *from 15 fr.*, **Victoria*, opp. the station, 200 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, *P. from 14 fr.*, **Monte Rosa*, 100 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from

Digitized by Google

13 fr., **Gr.-Hôt. Beau-Site*, 1/2 M. from the station, beautifully situated on the right bank of the Visp, 150 beds from 7, B. 2 1/2, L. 7, D. 8, P. from 15 fr., all four under the proprietorship of Dr. A. Seiler; **Hôt. de Zermatt*, 150 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 13 fr.; *Schweizerhof*, *National & Terminus*, *Bellevue*, together 290 beds from 4 or 5, B. 1 3/4 or 2, L. 4 or 5, D. 5 or 6, P. from 11 or 13 fr.; *Gornergrat*, at the station, 50 beds from 4, B. 1 3/4, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Breithorn*, 30 beds, not far from the station; *Hôt.-Pens. du Parc*, 7 min. above the English Church, 35 beds.— *Post*, in the village, 85 beds, P. from 9 fr., plain but good; *Hôt.-Pens. Perren*, 80 beds from 4, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Morgenroth*, *Hôt.-Pens. Waldesruhe*, both at Heueten (5804′), 1/2 hr. N.E., above the right bank of the Visp, with beautiful view; *Pens. Gorner Gorge Villa*, at the mouth of the Gorner Gorge (p. 367; 20 min.); *Sonne*, at the mouth of the Trift Gorge (p. 367); *Pens. Graven* (Villa Triftbach); *Café Edelweiss* (p. 367), R. and P.; *Trift Hotel* (p. 367), 22 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 3 1/2, D. 4 1/2, P. from 8 fr. — **Schwarzsee Hotel* (Seiler's; p. 368), 50 beds from 4 1/2, B. 1 3/4, L. 4 1/2, D. 5 1/2, P. from 11 fr. — VISITORS' TAX at the Seiler hotels: per day 30 c., per week 1 fr., for over 3 pers. 3-5 fr.

On the Gorner Grat Railway: **Hôt.-Pens. Riffelalp* (7306′; Seiler's), 1/2 M. from Riffelalp station (electric tramway; see below), 240 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 15 fr., a health-resort with a splendid view (Rom. Cath. and Anglican chapels); *Riffelberg* (8428′), 3 min. below Riffelberg station (p. 365), 40 beds from 4 1/2, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 12 fr.; **Kulm-Hôtel Gornergrat* (10,236′; see p. 365), 3 min. from the summit, 50 beds from 6, B. 2 1/2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 15 fr. — The Seiler hotels issue coupons for meals, which may be used at the Riffelalp and Schwarzsee hotels with an additional payment of 1 fr.

Beer Restaurants at the Mont-Cervin and Terminus hotels. — *Confectioner's* and *Tea Rooms* opposite the Mont-Cervin (band daily). — *Mountaineering Requisites* at Björnstad & Co. (p. 154). — *Bookseller*. Wega's, by the Bellevue, with the Gorner Grat Panorama (adm. free).

Gorner Grat Railway (electric rack-and-pinion, open from June till the end of Sept.), 5 3/4 M. in 1 hr. 25 min. Fares: to Riffelalp 7 fr., return-ticket 11 fr.; Riffelberg 9 fr. 80, 15 fr. 40 c.; Roten Boden 11 fr. 20, 17 fr. 60 c.; Gorner Grat 14 fr., 22 fr. — Electric tramway from Riffelalp station to the Hôtel Riffelalp (p. 365) in 3 min.; fare 1 fr., return-ticket 1 1/2 fr.

Guides: Ad., Em., Max, and Wilh. Aufdenblatten; Andr., Dav., Fel., Meinrad, and Thom. Biner; Al., Herm., Jos. (two), and Theod. (two) Binner; Vict. Furrer; Henri Gentinetta; Ad., Alois, and Em. Graven; Alex. Guntern; Mor. Inderbinen; Ad., Elias, Em., Fel., Heinr., Hieron., Jos.-Marie, Jul., and Oskar Julen; Fridolin, Heinr., Herm., Jér., Jos.-Marie, and P. Kronig; Alex., Bernh., and Gabr. Lauber; Alex. (two), Gottfr., Herm., Isidor, Karl, and Rom. Perren; Caesar Petrig; Ad. and Herm. Schaller; Fr., Gabr., Jos., P.-Martin, and Peter Taugwalder; Gabr., Jos., and Jul. Zumtaugwald. — At Täsch (p. 363): Sev. Aufdenblatten; Ferd. and Jos. Imboden; Jos.-M. and Théoph. Lauber; Jos. Lerjen; Jos.-M. Moser; Al., Const., Jos., and Rud. Willisch.

English Churches: *St. Peter's*, opposite the Mont-Cervin Hotel (services July-Sept.); *Holy Trinity*, on the Riffelalp (services in Aug. and Sept.). — *Roman Catholic Chapel*, on the Riffelalp.

Zermátt (5315′; pop. 740), lying in a green valley surrounded by steep mountains and commanded on the S.W. by the stupendous rock-pyramid of the Matterhorn, vies with Chamonix, Grindelwald, and Pontresina in grandeur of glacier-scenery and is one of the most frequented spots in Switzerland. In the grounds opposite the Hôtel Mont-Cervin is a monument commemorating *Alexander* and *Katharina Seiler*, founders of the tourist-resort of Zermatt (1852), and farther back to the right is the Museum (entrance from the back,

Digitized by Google

free) containing relics of mountaineers who have perished in this district and reliefs of the environs of Zermatt (1:25,000) and of the Matterhorn (1:5000), both by Imfeld.

The graveyard of the new *Parish Church* contains the tombstones of Ch. Hudson and R. Hadow (who perished on the Matterhorn in 1865), W. K. Wilson (Riffelhorn, 1865), H. Chester (Lyskamm, 1869), and Michel Croz (p. 370). By the *English Church* repose several other travellers who have perished among the mountains.

The *Gorner Grat Railway (see p. 364) crosses the Visp and ascends along the E. slope of the valley. Opposite are the Trift Glacier with the Wellenkuppe, Trifthorn, and Rothorn. We cross the gorge of the *Findelenbach* by an iron bridge borne on stone pillars. On the left bank are a passing station (5816′) and the power-house of the railway (1000 h.p.), the overflowing water of which forms a beautiful cascade descending into the valley. To the right opens the view of the Zmutt Valley, with the Hohwäng Glacier. Then through three short tunnels and the curved Unteralp Tunnel; fine view to the left of the entire valley of the Visp. — 2½ M. **Riffelalp** (7260′), 10 min. from the hotel (p. 364; tramway see p. 364), commands a view of the Ober-Gabelhorn, Trifthorn, and Zinal-Rothorn, with the Gabelhorn and Trift glaciers. Farther on we penetrate an old moraine and ascend in a bold curve on the slope of the Riffelberg, with a steadily improving view of the Matterhorn. — 4 M. **Riffelberg** (8429′), station for the Hôt. Riffelberg (p. 364). The line now passes the *Roten Boden* (9124′; to the right, the Riffelhorn, p. 369), where the train stops by request, and proceeds high above the Gorner Glacier, with a view of the girdle of mountains surrounding it. The terminus of (6 M.) *Gorner Grat* (10,236′) is 2 min. below the Kulm-Hotel (p. 364) and 5 min. from the top.

The Bridle Path to the Gorner Grat (to Riffelalp 2, Riffelberg 3, Gorner Grat 4½ hrs.) is more especially recommended for the descent (2½ hrs.). From the church we follow the road straight on for 8 min. and cross the *Visp;* on the right bank we ascend along the telegraph poles through pastures; 8 min., the old church of *Winkelmatten* (5500′). [Another route to this point leads from the Hôt. Beausite to the right over meadows.] We now turn to the right and cross the bridge over the *Findelenbach;* here we turn to the right and ascend more rapidly, passing between (10 min.) four huts, to the (8 min.) *Obere Moos* (rfmts.; to the right to the Gorner Gorges, see p. 367). The path now ascends to the left on the *Fällistutz*, with larches and stone-pines; 25 min., a summer tavern above *Schwegmatten*, whence we observe the lower end of the Gorner Glacier, the Furggbach issuing from the Furgg Glacier, and in the Zmutt Valley, to the right, the Hohwäng Glacier; ¼ hrs., we cross a tunnel of the Gorner Grat Railway; ¼ hr. (1½ hr. from Zermatt), chalets of the *Augstkummen-Matt* (7110′; rfmts.). The steep old path to the Riffel now ascends direct, while the easier path to the left describes a wide bend through stone-pines, and passes the (16 min.) **Hôtel Riffelalp** (7307′; p. 364), affording a superb view of the stupendous Matterhorn, the Zmutt Valley with the Dent Blanche, and the Ober-Gabelhorn, Trifthorn, Rothorn, Weisshorn, etc. Higher up the two paths unite, but soon divide again (to the right is the *Riffelbord path, see p. 366*). We cross (12 min.) the brook, and then ascend *in easy zigzags to the (50 min.)* **Hôtel Riffelberg** (8429′; p. 364), where we *enjoy a fine view of the* Breithorn and Matterhorn, and to the N. of the

Digitized by Google

Jungfrau, Mönch, and Eiger. The *Gugel* (8880′), 1/2 hr. N.E., commands also the Findelen and Adler glaciers and the Adler Pass. We now ascend to the left to the (3/4 hr.) *Roten Boden* (9125′; to the right to the Gadmen, see below), and again to the left 5 min. short of the small *Riffel Lakes*, at the foot of the abrupt Riffelhorn (p. 369), by a winding ascent over débris to the (3/4-1 hr.) summit of the Gorner Grat.

The ****Gorner Grat** (10,289′), a rocky ridge rising to the S.E. from the plateau of the Riffelberg, high above the immense *Gorner Glacier*, affords one of the finest panoramas in the Alps. The central feature is the Matterhorn, adjoined on the left by the Breithorn, the Zwillinge, the Lyskamm, and Monte Rosa (three of whose peaks, including the highest, are visible). Vying with these on the N. are the Mischabelhörner (Täschhorn and Dom), between the valleys of Zermatt and Saas; and on the W., the Dent Blanche, Ober-Gabelhorn, Rothorn, and Weisshorn, between the Zermatt and Zinal valleys.

The views from the *Hohtäli-Grat* (10,790′), the E. prolongation of the Gorner Grat, 1 1/4 hr. (for tolerably steady heads only, with guide, 15 fr.), and from the *Stockhorn* (11,595′), 1 1/2 hr. farther (guide 23 fr.), are still finer; both embrace the Findelen Glacier also.

A good path affording fine views leads from the Roten Boden (p. 365) past the Riffel Lake to the (1 hr.) rocky eminence of *Gadmen* (8620′), to the S. below the Hohtäli-Grat, to which we may descend also 10 min. E. of the Gorner Grat by a very steep path (40 min.). Interesting walk hence over the Gorner Glacier to the (1 hr.) **Bétemps Hut** of the S.A.C. (9190′; inn; accommodation for 40), 2 3/4 hrs. from the Hôt. Riffelberg, 2 hrs. from the Gorner Grat, on the *Unteres Plattje* (p. 370). A guide is necessary (15 fr.; one enough for several persons) to show the plank-bridges over the glacier-torrents. Ascent of Monte Rosa, see p. 370.

Above the Hôt. Riffelalp (p. 365) another path to the Riffelberg, 1/2 hr. longer, but more interesting, diverges to the right from the bridle-path and skirts the stony slope *(Riffelbord)*, at first in the direction of the Matterhorn, then towards the dazzling snows of the Breithorn, adjoining which, farther on, appear the Zwillinge ('Twins'; E. the Castor, and W. the Pollux). We continue to ascend to the left to (1 hr.) a point N. of the depression between the Gagenhaupt (p. 368) and the Riffelhorn, where a steep path diverges on the right for the Gorner Glacier (Gandegg Hut, p. 369). Thence N. to the (20 min.) Hôt. Riffelberg, or due E. along the Gagenbach to the Riffel Lakes and the (3/4 hr.) Roten Boden (p. 365).

The return-route from the Gorner Grat to Zermatt viâ *Findelen* is recommended (3 1/2 hrs.). We may either take the steep path descending to the right below the Gorner Grat station (finger-post) to (1 1/4 hr.) the Findelen valley; or from the (1 1/4 hr.) Hôt. Riffelalp we may follow the easy bridle-path to the right which descends to the (3/4 hr.) Hôt. du Glacier past the monument of Thomas W. Hinchliff, second president of the English Alpine Club (d. 1882). Farther on (1/4 hr.) a path descends on the right to Findelen; for Riffelalp (p. 365), straight ahead.

To the ***Findelen Glacier,** 2 3/4 hrs. (from Riffelalp 3/4 hr.; guide unnecessary). At the (20 min.) church of *Winkelmatten* (p. 365; finger-post) we diverge E. from the Riffel path and ascend in zigzags, crossing the (25 min.) Gorner Grat railway, to the (10 min.) houses *Zum Stein* (6203′; rfmts.), where a direct path to the Eggen Alp (p. 367) diverges to the left; view of the Matterhorn. 1/2 hr., Summer-village of *Findelen* (7099′), with the highest cornfields in Switzerland. Descending to the *right we cross* the torrent (4 min.), ascend to the left to the (1/2 hr.) *bridle-path from* the Riffelalp (see above), and follow it to the left to the *Hôt. du Glacier* (7540′), whence we go on, passing the (7 min.) *Gnsee* (7580′), to (12 min.) the margin of the glacier, surrounded by

Digitized by Google

the Rimpfischhorn, Strahlhorn, and Stockhorn; towards the W. tower the Matterhorn, Dent Blanche, Ober-Gabelhorn, Zinal-Rothorn, Weisshorn, etc. — From the Hôt. du Glacier to the top of the Gorner Grat ($2^1/_2$-3 hrs. S.), see p. 366; preferable in the reverse direction. — From Findelen we may proceed E. to the ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Eggen Alp* (7180′; small inn); thence to the right past the *Stelli-See* (8343′; to the Lower and Upper Rothorn, see p. 370) to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) **Fluh Alp** (8570′; inn), which commands the Findelen Glacier and is the starting-point for the Strahlhorn, Rimpfischhorn, etc. (p. 370).

Other Excursions from Zermatt. For the **Café Edelweiss** (p. 364; 1 hr.) on the *Altes Haupt* (6460′), commanding a charming view of Zermatt, the Riffelberg, the Breithorn, the Little Matterhorn, and the Mischabelhörner, we ascend to the left behind the English Church, past the Hôt. du Parc and an Alpine ibex enclosure, and at ($^1/_4$ hr.) the *Hôt. Sonne* (5870′; p. 364), at the mouth of the *Gorges du Trift* (adm. 50 c.), cross the Triftbach, beyond which we ascend rapidly in zigzags.

A more extensive view, comprising the Matterhorn, Findelen valley, etc. (best in the afternoon), is obtained from the *Edelweisskopf*, reached from the Café Edelweiss in 20 min. by a narrow path to the left (straight on is the path to the Trift Hotel, see below). The path, which soon becomes indistinct, goes on S.W. past ($^1/_4$ hr.) a spring and then ascends to the right to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) **Höhbalm** (8595′; guide 10 fr., desirable for novices), where the stupendous Matterhorn suddenly appears. — In the picturesque Trift valley, 25 min. from the Café Edelweiss, the path crosses to the left bank, and the Wellenkuppe soon comes into sight; 1 hr. farther on is the **Trift Hotel** (7870′; p. 364), the starting-point for the the Mettelhorn, Wellenkuppe, Ober-Gabelhorn etc. (p. 371).

To the ***Gorner Gorges** ($1^1/_2$-2 hrs. there and back). We diverge to the left from the Schwarzsee route (p. 368) after $^1/_4$ hr., cross the Zmuttbach by the (3 min.) lower bridge, turn to the left, and reach (7 min.) the *Pension Gorner Gorge Villa* (p. 364), at the entrance to the picturesque gorge, through which the *Matter Visp*, the outflow of the Gorner Glacier, descends in cascades (adm. 1 fr.). From (4 min.) the upper end of the Lower Gorge, steps ascend to the left to (8 min.) a bench above the right bank. A shady path leads hence to the (10 min.) Upper Gorge (finer than the lower; 50 c.). We may return by the *Obere Moos* and the Riffel path (p. 365) to (1 hr.) Zermatt.

To the ***Staffel Alp** (2-$2^1/_2$ hrs. from Zermatt; guide unnecessary). At the refreshment-hut above Zum See the bridle-path diverges to the right from the Schwarzsee route (p. 368) and follows the right side of the deep *Zmutt Valley*, through beautiful stone-pine and larch woods. At the top is a restaurant (beds), commanding an admirable view of the huge Matterhorn with its glacier, the rubble-strewn Zmutt Glacier with the Stockje, the Stock Glacier and Tête Blanche, and (r.) the Hohwäng Glacier; behind us, the Strahlhorn and Rimpfischhorn.

From the Staffel Alp to the *Schwarzsee* (p. 368), $1^1/_2$ hr. — Over the *Col d'Hérens* to *Ferpècle* (guide 45 fr.), see p. 354; over the Col de Valpelline to *Prarayé* (guide 45 fr.) or *Arolla* (guide 45 fr.), see pp. 338, 355. — *A shorter, but shadeless* path back to Zermatt leads via the

Digitized by Google

hamlet of *Zmutt* (6864′), on the left side of the Zmuttbach, for which we diverge to the left 1/2 hr. from the Staffelalp, crossing the torrent by a bold bridge.

To the **Schönbühl Hut** of the S.A.C. (8860′; keeper; accommodation for 50), 4-4½ hrs., a marked path viâ *Zmutt* (see above), the *Kälbermatt* (6940′), and *Höhwang* ascends the N. side of the Zmutt Glacier, with views of the mountains from Monte Rosa to the Matterhorn and Dent d'Hérens. Ascents and passes, see p. 371.

*To the Schwarzsee Hotel (3 hrs.; guide needless). The bridle-path ascends the left bank of the Visp (after ¼ hr., avoid descent to the left to the Gorner Gorge), crosses the (¼ hr.) *Zmuttbach* (charming view of the finely wooded Zmutt Valley, with the Matterhorn towering above it), and ascends to (10 min.) the hamlet of *Zum See* (5740′), where the path forks, the bridle-path leading to the left and a direct footpath to the right. After 7 min. the paths re-unite; in 8 min. more, at a refreshment hut, the bridle-path to the Staffel Alp (p. 367) diverges to the right (guide-post). Our route ascends to the left to (25 min.) the chalets of *Hermättje* (6790′; small restaurant), where we enjoy a splendid survey of the Gorner Glacier, Breithorn, and Zwillinge. We here turn to the right (to the left is the way to the Theodule Pass, see below), and follow the steep bridle-path, which winds up over pastures. View, all the way, of the Gorner Glacier, Breithorn, Lyskamm, and Monte Rosa. In 1½ hr. we reach the **Schwarzsee Hotel** (8495′; p. 364), on a detached hill, high above the Furgg Glacier, with a splendid view; 98′ below lies the little *Schwarzsee* (8393′).

A return-route to Zermatt is viâ the (1 hr.) *Staffel Alp* (p. 367); another (guide necessary, 10 fr.) leads over the *Furggbach* and the *Gorner Glacier* to (4 hrs.) the Riffelberg Hotel. — From the Schwarzsee Hotel an attractive path (guide unnecessary) ascends in windings below the Hörnli, farther on along the Hörnli ridge, with a grand view of the Matterhorn, to the (2½ hrs.) ***Lower Matterhorn Hut** or **Hörnli Hut** of the S.A.C. (10,820′; accommodation for 17). Adjacent is the little *Hôtel Belvedere* (20 beds from 6, B. 3½, L. 7, D. 8 fr.), in a grand situation. This is a starting-point for the ascent of the Matterhorn (see p. 370). From the point (1¼ hr. from the Schwarzsee Hotel) where the path for the first time passes to the N. side of the arête, a narrow path diverges to the right, leading backwards to the (6 min.) *Hörnli* (9490′), whence the view is equally imposing.

To the Theodule Pass, 4 hrs. from the Riffelberg, 5-5½ hrs. from Zermatt. From the Hôtel Riffelberg we proceed (with guide) to the (20 min.) *Gagenhaupt* (8428′) and down to (20 min.) the *Gorner Glacier;* crossing this without difficulty we reach (1½ hr.) the E. base of the *Leichenbretter Rocks*, whence a path ascends in 20 min. to the Gandegg Hut. The path from the Roten Boden (p. 365) to the E. of the Riffelhorn (p. 369) and over the Gorner Glacier to the Gandegg Hut is somewhat shorter. — From Zermatt (porter 20, horse to the Gandegg Hut 25 fr.) to (1½ hr.) the chalets of *Hermättje* (6791′), see above. The Theodule path crosses the *Furggbach* (fine fall a little farther up) and ascends the stony slopes in windings. On the right is the dirty Furgg Glacier; above it towers

Digitized by Google

the Matterhorn, which faces us the whole way with varying outline. We ascend to ($2^1/_4$ hrs.) the moraine of the *Upper Theodule Glacier* (8900′), and then either cross the glacier (a good deal crevassed, but safe; rope necessary) direct to the (2 hrs.) Theodule Pass, or continue to follow the bridle-path, over rocks and débris, to the (1 hr.) *Lower Theodule Hut* or *Gandegg Hut* (10,005′; inn, 8 beds), finely situated on the rocks of the Leichenbretter. Thence we descend in 8 min. to the *Upper Theodule Glaciers* and cross it to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) **Theodule Pass** or **Matterjoch** (10,900′), to the S. of the Theodulhorn (see below), on the frontier between Switzerland and Italy. This pass was used as early as the 4th cent. A.D. Magnificent view of the Matterhorn, Dent d'Hérens, etc.; to the S., in the distance, the Graian Alps.

The Theodule Pass may be reached also from the Schwarzsee Hotel (p. 368) viâ the *Furgg Glacier* and the Upper Theodule Glacier. — Thence to *Breuil*, see p. 371.

Mountain Ascents from Zermatt or the Hôt. Riffelberg. (The guides' fees given below are reckoned from Zermatt.)

The ***Breithorn** (13,685′; $7^1/_2$-8 hrs., from the Roten Boden or the Riffelberg 6-$6^1/_2$ hrs.; guide, with a night in the Gandegg Hut, 45 fr., with descent to Breuil 52 fr.) is an easy ascent. From the Theodule Pass (see above) we ascend S.E. over the Theodule Glacier, then to the left, skirting the rocky peak of the Little Matterhorn (see below), to the Breithorn plateau, and lastly up the steep S.W. arête, where steps sometimes must be cut, to the top ($2^1/_2$-3 hrs. for adepts; descent in $1^1/_2$ hr.). Superb view: to the W. towers the Matterhorn; to the left of it, Mont Blanc; to the right of it, the Dent Blanche, Grand Cornier, Ober-Gabelhorn, Trifthorn, Zinal-Rothorn, Schallihorn, Weisshorn; to the N., the Bernese Alps, the Balfrin, Nadelgrat, Dom, Täschhorn, Alphubel, Allalinhorn, Rimpfischhorn, Strahlhorn; to the E., Monte Rosa, Lyskamm, and the Zwillinge; to the S., the Graian Alps (Gran Paradiso and Grivola) and Monte Viso. — The ascent of the Breithorn from the Bétemps Hut by the N. arête is difficult and dangerous (guide 60 fr.).

The **Little Matterhorn** (*Petit Mont Cervin;* 12,750′), first ascended in 1792 by H. B. de Saussure (p. 315), forms an easy and attractive expedition of 2 hrs. from the Theodule Pass (guide 30, with night out 38 fr.). It may conveniently be taken in returning from the Breithorn (1 hr. more; guide 8 fr. extra). View of the N. precipices of the Breithorn; when the top of the latter is shrouded by clouds the Little Matterhorn is often free. The ascent by the N.W. arête (3 hrs. from the Theodule Pass) is more difficult (40 fr.). — The **Theodulhorn** (11,392′), $1^1/_2$ hr. from the Gandegg Hut, is easy (guide 23, with night out 30 fr.).

The **Riffelhorn** (9617′), from the Hôt. Riffelberg $1^1/_2$ hr. (guide and rope necessary, 10 fr.), is interesting and not difficult for fairly good climbers; below the top is a short chimney. The ascent on the S. side from the Gorner Glacier (guide 30-45 fr.) is much more difficult.

The ***Cima di Jazzi** (12,527′; 5-$5^1/_2$ hrs. from the Hôt. Riffelberg; guide 30 fr.) is fatiguing. To the ($1^3/_4$ hr.) *Gadmen* (8620′), see p. 366. Thence E. across the glacier to the (1 hr.) *Stockknubel* (9955′), at the rocky S. base of the Stockhorn (p. 366); after 20 min. we again take to the glacier and ascend (rope necessary), finally steeply from the N.W. side, to ($2^1/_4$ hrs.) the top. Superb view, but often hazy on the Italian side. Care must be taken not to go too near the overhanging snow on the E. (Macugnaga) side. *Descent to Macugnaga, see p. 377.* — Descent to Zermatt across the Findelen *Glacier not advisable.*

Digitized by Google

***Mettelhorn** (11,188′), from the (2¼ hrs.) Trift Hotel (p. 367) in 3 hrs., or from Zermatt by the *Balm* in 5-6 hrs. with guide (23 fr.), fatiguing towards the end. Bridle-path to a point short of the summit (horse 20 fr.); we then cross the saddle to the N.W. of the *Plattenhörner* and traverse a glacier (rope necessary) and débris. The view is one of the finest in the Zermatt district (panorama by Imfeld).

Unter-Gabelhorn (11,150′; 8 hrs. from Zermatt; guide 38 fr.), for moderately expert climbers only. The path ascends due W. from the Café Edelweiss (p. 367) by the *Hühnerknubel*, and the summit is then reached from the S. side, through a steep couloir filled with débris and snow, lastly a climb over rocks. Beautiful view of the Matterhorn (quite near), Dent Blanche, Ober-Gabelhorn, Rothorn, Weisshorn, and Mont Blanc in the distance. The ascent from the Trift Hotel (p. 367) is more difficult. — **Wellenkuppe** (12,830′; 5 hrs. from the Trift Hotel), an interesting climb, not difficult (with good guides 52 fr.); more difficult over the Triftjoch (p. 358; 78 fr.).

The *Fluh Alp* (p. 367; 3 hrs. from Zermatt) is a starting-point for the **Unter-Rothorn** (10,190′), 1¼ hr. (guide 15 fr.), and ***Ober-Rothorn** (11,215′), 2½-3 hrs. (18 fr.), both attractive and not difficult. Also for the **Strahlhorn** (13,750′), in 5-6 hrs. (45 fr.), skirting the right bank of the *Findelen Glacier* and over the *Adler Glacier* and *Adler Pass* (p. 376); and **Rimpfischhorn** (13,790′), viâ the *Rimpfischwänge* and the *Langenfluh Glacier* in 5½-6 hrs. (60 fr.), neither very difficult for experts.

The *Bétemps Hut* (p. 366; 2 hrs. from Roten Boden station) is a starting-point for the Lyskamm, Monte Rosa, and the Signalkuppe. The **Lyskamm** or *Silberbast* 14,888′; guide 130 fr.) is ascended viâ the *Grenz Glacier* and the *Lys Pass* (p. 371) in 6-8 hrs., difficult and dangerous on account of the snow-cornice on the final arête. The ascent from the *Quintino Sella Hut* is safe, see p. 379. — ***Monte Rosa** (*Höchste* or *Dufour-Spitze*, 15,217′; 6-6½ hrs.; two guides, 65 fr. each; porter 45 fr.) was first ascended by G. and C. Smyth, Rev. Charles Hudson (comp. below), and others, led by Ulrich Lauener and Johann zum Taugwald, in 1855. The ascent is for experts free from serious difficulty, but it is attended with much fatigue; warm clothing advisable. Over rocks by the *Unteres Plattje* (9810′) to *Auf'm Fels* (10,427′) and the (2 hrs.) *Oberes Plattje* (10,972′). Again an ascent of 3 hrs. over the Monte Rosa Glacier, very steep at places, to the *Sattel* (14,285′), where the S. peaks of Monte Rosa are revealed. Finally we climb along the serrated W. arête to the (1-1½ hr.) summit. View exceedingly grand (panorama by Imfeld). The ascent viâ the *Grenz Glacier* and the S.W. flank is more interesting but more difficult. — The **Signalkuppe** (*Punta Gnifetti*; 14,964′), viâ the Grenz Glacier in 6-7 hrs., is very fatiguing but highly interesting (guide 65, porter 45 fr.). At the top is the *Regina Margherita Hut* of the I.A.C. (inn; adm. 6, night-quarters 10 fr.).

The ***Matterhorn**, Fr. *Mont Cervin* (14,780′; acc. to Ital. measurement 14,705′), was ascended for the first time on July 14th, 1865, by Edward Whymper (p. 315), Rev. Charles Hudson, Robert Hadow, and Lord Francis Douglas, with the guides Michel Croz and the two Taugwalders. In descending Hadow lost his footing not far from the top, and fell, along with Hudson, Lord Francis Douglas, and Croz, to a depth of 4000′ towards the Matterhorn Glacier. Whymper and the two other guides escaped by the breaking of the rope. The ascent is not considered one of unusual difficulty or danger (though eighteen lives in all have been lost), and wire-ropes are found at some places, but it should not be attempted by any but proficients, accompanied by two first-rate guides (130 fr. each, with descent to Breuil 200 fr.; porter 70 or 100 fr.; climbing-irons useful). Sudden changes in the weather are frequent. The ascent takes 5½-6 hrs. from the *Lower Matterhorn Hut* (10,820′; p. 368): by the N.E. arête (not endangered by falling stones) to *the (1½-2 hrs.) Refuge Solvay* (12,526′), and over the *Shoulder* (*Epaule; 13,925′) to the* summit 4 hrs. more. Below the Shoulder is the Moseley-*Platte*, where Dr. William O. Moseley of Boston lost his life in 1879. —

Digitized by Google

The ascent from *Breuil* (p. 380) is more difficult: over the *Col du Lion* (11,735′) to the *Rifugio Luigi Amedeo di Savoia* (12,763′) of the I.A.C. in $5^1/_2$ hrs., and thence by the *Mauvais Pas*, the *Linceul*, the *Cravate* (13,496′), the *Pic Tyndall* (13,925′), and the *Col Félicité* to the top in $5^1/_2$-7 hrs. (according to the season and state of the ice). Descent to Zermatt in 9 hrs. — The Matterhorn was ascended viâ the *Zmuttgrat* for the first time in 1879 by Messrs. Mummery and Penfall, and viâ the *Furggengrat* in 1911 by Mario Piacenza.

The following ascents from the *Trift Hotel* (p. 367; $2^1/_4$ hrs. from Zermatt) are for thorough experts only, with first-rate guides. **Ober-Gabelhorn** (13,365′; 8-9 hrs.; guide 90 fr.): across the *Gabelhorn Glacier* and straight up the rocks of the E. side, finally crossing the narrow snow-arête in the 'Gabel' (dangerous on account of falling stones). The descent viâ the N.W. arête to Zinal is very difficult (guide 130 fr.; comp. p. 358). — **Zinal-Rothorn,** or **Moming** (13,855′), 6-7 hrs. viâ the *Trift Glacier* (guide 105, with descent to Zinal 130 fr.; comp. p. 358).

Ascents from the *Schönbühl Hut* (p. 368). **Dent Blanche** (14,318′; guide 105, with descent to Ferpècle or Arolla 120 fr.; first ascended by Messrs. T. S. Kennedy and W. Wigram in 1862), $7^1/_2$-$8^1/_2$ hrs.: up the *Schönbühl Glacier* to the (3 hrs.) arête of the *Wandfluh* and across this, past the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) so-called *Gendarmes* (lofty needles of rock), straight over the S. arête to the (3 hrs.) top. A better ascent is that from the *Cabane de Bertol* in 7-8 hrs. (comp. p. 352). — **Pointe de Zinal** (12,488′), in 4 hrs., not very difficult (see p. 358). — **Dent d'Hérens** (*Mont Tabor;* 13,715′), 8-9 hrs. viâ the *Tiefenmatten-Joch* (11,788′), difficult (guide 105 fr.).

Passes. To Breuil (p. 380) over the **Theodule Pass,** 8 hrs., not difficult (guide 30 fr.; see p. 369). Descent to *Fiéry* viâ the *Col des Cimes Blanches* (guide 30 fr.), see p. 379. — Over the **Furgg-Joch** (10,720′), to the E. of the Matterhorn, 10 hrs., attractive and not difficult (guide 38 fr.); over the **Breuil-Joch** (11,015′), a little farther S.E., or over the **Col Tournanche** (11,380), to the W. of the Matterhorn, both difficult (guide 52 fr.).

To Fiéry (p. 379) over the **Schwarztor** (12,274′), 10-11 hrs. from the Hôt. Riffelberg (guide 52 fr.), rather difficult. The track ascends the *Gorner Glacier* and the crevassed *Schwärze Glacier* to the pass, between the Breithorn and the Pollux, and descends the *Verra Glacier* and *Klein-Verra Glacier* to the Val d'Ayas. — Over the **Verra** or **Zwillings Pass** (12,668′), between the *Castor* (13,848′) and the *Pollux* (13,432′), not free from danger (guide 52 fr.).

To Gressoney (p. 378) from the Bétemps Hut (p. 366) in $9^1/_2$-$10^1/_2$ hrs., difficult (guide 60 fr.). The E. side of the crevassed *Grenz Glacier* is ascended, skirting the slopes of the *Dufour-Spitze* (beware of ice-avalanches), to the upper snow-basin of the glacier, enclosed by the peaks of Monte Rosa, and to the (5 hrs.) **Lys Pass** (14,030′), between the *Lyskamm* (p. 370) and the *Ludwigshöhe* (14,250′), affording to the S. a superb *View of the plain of Piedmont enclosed by the Apennines and the Maritime Alps. Descent across the *Lys Glacier* (with the *Vincent-Pyramide*, 13,880′, rising on the left; ascent 1 hr.) to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Rifugio Gnifetti* (p. 379). The passage of the *Felik-Joch* (13,345′), to the W. of the Lyskamm, is not recommended on account of the constant danger of ice-falls.

To Alagna (p. 378) over the **Sesia-Joch** (14,370′), between the Signalkuppe and Parrot-Spitze, or over the **Piode-Joch** (*Ippolita Pass;* 14,220′), between the Parrot-Spitze and Ludwigshöhe, both 9-10 hrs. to the Rifugio Valsesia (p. 378), very difficult and at places dangerous (guide 65-78 fr.).

To Macugnaga (p. 376) over the **New Weisstor** (11,745′; 10-12 hrs. from the Riffelberg Hotel; guide 45 fr.). The route almost as far as the pass (5 hrs.) is the same as to the Cima di Jazzi (p. 369), which may be reached in $^3/_4$ hr. from the point where the paths divide. Beyond the pass a *short farther ascent* is made over the abrupt rocks of the *Neu-Weisstor-Spitze (12,010′)*; then a giddy descent, along perpendicular cliffs *and over precipitous snow-fields.* The *Rifugio Eugenio Sella* (p. 377) is *reached in 1 hr. from the pass,* and Macugnaga in $3^1/_2$-4 hrs. more. — The

Digitized by Google

Old Weisstor, or **Fillar-Joch** (11,811′), between the *Jägerhorn* (13,045′) and the *Fillarhorn* (12,070′), is more difficult (14 hrs.; guide 60 fr.). — Other passes in the *Weisstorgrat* or *Weissgrat* (Italian frontier) are the *Jägerjoch* (12,795′), between the Jägerhorn and the Nordend (guide 52 fr.), *Castelfranco-Weisstor* (Alt Weisstor of the Siegfried Map, 11,733′), to the N. of the Fillarhorn, and the *Jazzi Pass* (11,794′), to the S.W. of the Cima di Jazzi. The descents to the *Castelfranco* and *Fillar Glaciers* are exceedingly steep, and dangerous owing to falling stones.

To ZINAL over the *Triftjoch* (11,615′; 12 hrs.; guide 45 fr.), difficult, see p. 358; *Col Durand* (11,398′; 14 hrs.; 45 fr.), less difficult, p. 358; *Moming Pass* (12,445′; 15 hrs.; 65 fr.) and *Schalli-Joch* (12,305′; 16 hrs.; 72 fr.), both very difficult, p. 358. — To FERPÈCLE over the *Col d'Hérens* (11,418′; 11-12 hrs.; 45 fr.), p. 354. — To AROLLA over the Col d'Hérens and *Col de Bertol* (12 hrs.; 45 fr.), laborious, p. 353; over the *Col de Valpelline* and *Col du Mont Brûlé* (13 hrs.; 45 fr.), p. 353. — To CHANRION over the *Col de Valpelline, Col du Mont Brûlé,* and *Col de l'Evêque* ('High Level Route'; 15 hrs.; guide 65 fr.), a long day, pp. 341, 340. — To THE SAAS VALLEY, six glacier-passes: the *Schwarzberg* or *Mattmark Weisstor* (11,850′; guide 45 fr.), *Adler Pass* (12,460′; guide 45 fr.), *Allalin Pass* (11,713′; guide 45 fr.; these three to Mattmark); *Fee-Joch* (12,505′; guide 45 fr.), *Alphubel-Joch* (12,475′; guide 45 fr.), and *Mischabel-Joch* (12,650′; guide 45 fr.; these three to Saas-Fee); comp. pp. 376, 375.

85. From Stalden *(Visp)* to the Saas Valley, Saas im Grund, Saas-Fee, and Mattmark.

BRIDLE PATH. To Balen 3 hrs., Saas-Grund 1 hr., Saas-Fee 50 min. Almagell 1 hr., Mattmark 2¼ hrs. — Horse from Stalden to Saas-Grund 20, to Saas-Fee 25, from Saas to Mattmark 30 fr. Luggage up to 110 lbs. may be sent by post as far as Saas-Fee.

Stalden (2630′), see p. 361. The bridle-path descends to the left from the railway station and crosses the Matter Visp by the Kinnbrücke (2570′), a little above its junction with the *Saaser Visp*. On the hill to the left is the church of Staldenried. Beyond the bridge the path divides. We follow the left branch into the deep and narrow **Saas Valley,** skirting the Saaser Visp, which descends in foaming falls. Beyond the chalets of *Resti* (3045′) we reach (1¼ hr.) *Zen Schmieden* (3555′), with the church of *Eisten,* and then (½ hr.) the *Hôt. Huteck* (4088′; plain but good). Farther on we pass the chalets of *Im Boden,* cross the (¼ hr.) *Boden-Brücke* (4300′), near a fine waterfall of the *Schweibbach* (right), and (½ hr.) return to the left bank, on which lies (20 min.) the village of *Balen* (4985′), in a fertile bottom at the base of the *Balfrin* or *Balfrinhorn* (12,474′), the northmost peak of the Mischabel group (p. 363). Above the village the path recrosses to the right bank, passes the chapel of *St. Anton* (5115′), and leads to (1 hr.) —

Saas im Grund. — HOTEL. **Monte Moro,* 60 beds. — *Restaurant du Dôme.* — ENGLISH CHURCH (services in July and Aug.). — GUIDES: Jakob *Andenmatten*; Andreas, Elias, and Peter Jos. Anthamatten; Alexander, *Alfred,* Aloys, Elias, Franz, Heinrich, Salomon, and Siegfried Burgener; *Ferd. and Méd.* Furrer; Al. Kalbermatten; Alois Petrus; Albert Supersaxo; *Cl., Ludwig,* and Quirin Zurbriggen.

Digitized by Google

Saas im Grund (5124′), the largest village in the valley, lies on both banks of the Visp. The *Trift Alp* (6814′), 1¾ hr. N.E., viâ the houses of *Unter dem Berg*, commands a splendid view of the Mischabel group.

The return from the Trift Alp may be made to the N. viâ *Dählwald* (6512′), the chapel of *St. Joseph* (5820′; above the chapel of St. Anton, p. 372), and Unter dem Berg (1¼ hr.), or to the S. viâ the *Grundberg* (7560′), the *Triftgrätli* (9100′) and Zerbrüggen (3 hrs.). The ascent of the *Trifthorn* (11,160′; 4 hrs.; guide 30 fr.) from the Trift Alp is fatiguing but repaying.

Above the Trift Alp, 3½-4 hrs. from Saas (porter 10, mule 30 fr.), is the small **Hôtel Weissmies** (9187′; 12 beds), commanding a view of the Mischabel, Monte Rosa, etc., a starting-point for expeditions in the Fletschhorn group. Walks may be taken hence to the (40 min.) *Belvedere* in the 'Breiten Wänge', at the foot of the Jägihörner, affording a magnificent prospect, and to the *Grosse Trift Glacier* (1 hr.), the *Hochkraut Glacier* (½ hr.), and the *Mellig Glacier* (1½ hr.). — ***Weissmies** (13,226′), from the Hôt. Weissmies viâ the Mellig Glacier and the S.W. arête in 4½ hrs., not difficult under favourable conditions of the snow (guide 52 fr.; comp. pp. 375, 383). — The *Laquinhorn* (13,140′; 5 hrs.; guide 52 fr.) and *Fletschhorn* (13,127′; 5½ hrs.; guide 52 fr.) are both difficult (p. 383). — Difficult glacier-passes lead to the Simplon over the *Laquin-Joch* (11,473′; guide 45 fr.) in 9 hrs., or over the *Fletschjoch* (12,050′; guide 45 fr.) in 9 hrs.; see p. 383.

From Saas to the *Simplon* over the *Rossboden Pass*, the *Simeli Pass*, and the *Sirwolten Pass* or *Gamser-Joch*, see p. 383; over the *Zwischbergen Pass* (10,735′), between the Weissmies and the Portjengrat (p. 375), and through the narrow *Zwischbergen-Tal (Val Vaira)* to *Gondo* (p. 384), 8-10 hrs. (guide 45 fr.); viâ *Almagell* to the *Antrona Pass*, p. 375.

A bridle-path, diverging to the right at the church of Saas im Grund and crossing the Visp, ascends past the chapel of *St. Joseph* (5512′) and the Hôtel Bellevue (see below) to (50 min.) Saas-Fee. More picturesque is the 'Kapellenweg' (to the left beyond the bridge) viâ the *Hohe Stiege* on the left bank of the Fee-Visp (¾ hr.).

Saas-Fee. — Hotels. **Grand-Hôtel*, 110 beds from 5, B. 2¼, L. 5½, D. 6½, P. from 13 fr., **Bellevue*, 90 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 12 fr., **Hôt.-Pens. Dom*, 90 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 11 fr., all belonging to the Lagger family; *Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Site*, 100 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 10 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. du Glacier*, 100 beds, same prices. — *Café Fletschhorn*, 35 min. N., *Café Bodmen*, 35 min. E., on the way to Almagell, both with views. — English Church (*St. James's*; services in July).

Guides: Ambr. and Em. Andenmatten; Clem., Simon, and Theodor Bumann; Th. Burgener; Abr., Alf., Emil, Gust. and Jos. Imseng; Rom. Kalbermatten; Al. and Hier. Lommatter; Alph., Alfr., Alois, Ambros, Cyr., Henri, Ludw., Oskar, Othmar, and Simon Supersaxo; Dan., Ign., and P. M. Zurbriggen.

Saas-Fee (5900′) occupies a charming site in full view of the Fee Glacier, with the Mischabel group towering behind it in a wide crescent, while to the E. rise the Fletschhorn group. Saas-Fee is a headquarters for expeditions among the Mischabel peaks and is frequented both as a health-resort and for winter-sports. Pleasant walks amid the surrounding meadows and woods, e.g. to the *Fee-Schlucht*, ¼ hr. S.E., with waterfalls (adm. 1 fr.). The *Gletscher Alp* (7004′), 1¼ hr. S.W. (bridle-path), is a pasture on

Digitized by Google

a rocky eminence between the two arms of the Fee Glacier; 10 min. higher up is a fine view-point. A natural ice-grotto in the glacier (beware of falling stones) is reached in $^3/_4$ hr. by diverging to the right from the Gletscher Alp path beyond the second bridge.

Ascending the Gletscher Alp (guide advisable for novices) we may reach in $2^1/_2$ hrs. the upper end of the ***Lange Fluh** (9347′), which commands a glorious prospect of the Fee Glacier and the Mischabel group, and to the N. as far as the Bernese Alps. Thence viâ the glacier and the Fee-Joch to the Allalinhorn (see below) $4^3/_4$ hrs. — To the N.W. of Saas-Fee ($2^1/_2$ hrs.; guide advisable, 8 fr.), viâ the *Hannig Alp* is the **Mellig** (8812′). — To the ***Plattje** (8460′; guide not indispensable): good marked path to the S. viâ *Kalbermatten* and the *Galen Alp* to the (2 hrs.) *Hôt. Plattje* (7900′; 15 beds) and the ($^1/_2$ hr.) summit, with a splendid view. — From the Plattje the ascents of the **Mittaghorn** (10,350′), by the E. flank in $2^1/_2$ hrs. (guide 23 fr.), and the **Egginer** (11,080′; 3 hrs.; guide 30 fr.) to the W. of the Mittaghorn, viâ the Meiggertal Glacier and the S.E. flank, are not difficult for the expert. — A path (wire-ropes at some points, but fit for adepts only) from the Plattje leads behind the Mittaghorn and Egginer and finally crosses the *Kessjen Glacier* to the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) **Britannia Hut** (9908′; keeper; accommodation for 45), presented to the S.A.C. in 1912 by its British members (p. xxvi); a memorial tablet was set up here in 1921 by the Geneva section in honour of its British members who fell in the Great War. The hut may be reached also from Saas-Fee by the W. side of the Mittaghorn and the *Britannia-Joch* (4 hrs.; guide, with night out, 20 fr.). Beautiful view, still finer from the *Klein-Allalinhorn* (10,095′), 10 min. E., and from the *Hinter-Allalinhorn* (11,115′), $1^1/_4$ hr. W. (guide from Fee 20 fr.). The **Allalinhorn** (13,235′; 6 hrs.; guide 45 fr.), from the Britannia Hut over the *Hohlaub Glacier*, and the **Alphubel** (13,803′; 6 hrs.; guide 45 fr.), viâ the Hohlaub Glacier and the Alphubel-Joch (see below), are not difficult for experts.

Täschhorn (14,758′; guide 115 fr.), over the Mischabel-Joch (see below, and the S.E. arête in 8-9 hrs. from Saas-Fee, is difficult; the direct ascent is dangerous owing to falling stones, as is also the direct ascent of the **Dom** (14,942′; guide 130 fr.; comp. p. 363). — **Süd-Lenzspitze** (14,108′; guide 130 fr.), 9 hrs., difficult. Night-quarters in the *Mischabel Hut* of the Akademischer Alpenklub Zürich (11,023′; keeper; accommodation for 26-31), near the *Hohbalen Glacier*, reached by a laborious ascent of $4^1/_2$ hrs. from Saas-Fee (guide 15, with night out 23 fr.); thence by the N.E. arête in 4-$4^1/_2$ hrs. to the top. — **Nadelhorn** (14,220′; guide 52 fr.), less difficult and highly interesting: from the ($4^1/_2$ hrs.) Mischabel Hut viâ the Hohbalen Glacier and the Windjoch (p. 375) to the (4 hrs.) summit. — **Ulrichshorn** (12,890′), from the Windjoch in 25 min., or by the Ried Pass route (see below) from Fee in 8 hrs. (guide 45 fr.), and **Balfrin** (12,475′), over the Ried Pass in $7^1/_2$ hrs. (guide 45 fr.), both laborious.

Passes. — From Fee to Zermatt (p. 363), 11-12 hrs., highly attractive (guide 45 fr.). From the ($4^1/_2$ hrs.) Britannia Hut (see above) in $2^1/_2$ hrs., or from the ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) Lange Fluh (see above) in 3 hrs. over the *Fee Glacier*, which is frequently much crevassed (ice often brittle; caution necessary), finally across slopes of névé, to the **Alphubel-Joch** (12,475′), commanding a splendid view of the Matterhorn, Weisshorn, etc. Descent over the *Wand Glacier*, and then over rock, moraine, and grassy slopes to the *Täschalp* (p. 363) in the *Mellichen Valley* and to Zermatt. — A more difficult pass is the **Fee-Joch** (12,505′), S.E. of the Alphubel-Joch (11-12 hrs.; guide 45 fr.). — The route over the **Mischabel-Joch** (12,650′; 14 hrs.; guide 45 fr.), between the Alphubel and Täschhorn, is trying, but not very difficult for adepts.

From Fee to Randa (p. 362) over the **Domjoch** (14,080′; 18-20 hrs.; *guide 105 fr.*), between the Täschhorn and Dom, or over the **Nadel-Joch** (*13,670′; 15 hrs.*; guide 60 fr.), between the Dom and the Südlenzspitze, *both very difficult* and dangerous owing to falling stones.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

mark Alp, follow the W. side of the *Schwarzenberg Glacier* over rock and moraine to the base of the *Fluchthorn*, then across the glacier to the (5 hrs.) **Schwarzberg-Weisstor** (11,850′), between the Strahlhorn (p. 370) and Neu-Weisstor-Spitze (p. 371). Descent over the *Findelen* and *Gorner Glaciers* to the (3½ hrs.) Riffelberg (p. 365).—(2) Viâ the Mattmark Alp and to the right to the *Schwarzenberg Chalets* (7800′); then a steep climb to the point on the *Allalin Glacier* marked 2872 metres (9423′) on the Siegfried Map, whence we skirt the *Outer* and *Inner Turm* and the *Fluchthorn*, with a final very steep ascent to the (3½-4 hrs.) **Adler Pass** (12,460′). Here a surprise view of Monte Rosa, Breithorn, and Matterhorn is disclosed. To the S.E. of the pass is the *Strahlhorn* (13,750′; p. 370), ascended in 1½ hr. viâ the N.W. arête (45 fr.); to the N., the *Rimpfischhorn* (13,789′), a difficult climb of 3 hrs. From the pass we descend steeply to the *Adler Glacier*, then along the *Rimpfischwänge* and over rocks and moraine, finally crossing the *Findelen Glacier* to the (3 hrs.) Fluh Alp (pp. 366, 367). — (3) We follow the Adler Pass route to the middle of the Allalin Glacier, then ascend to the right (beware of large crevasses) to the (4½-5 hrs.) **Allalin Pass** (11,713′). Descent over the *Mellichen Glacier* to the Täsch Alp (p. 363).

86. From the Saas Valley to Macugnaga and round Monte Rosa to Zermatt.

WALKING TOUR (six days). 1st day: Over the Monte Moro Pass to *Macugnaga*. 2nd day: Over the Turlo Pass to *Alagna*. 3rd day: Over the Colle d'Olen to *Gressoney-la-Trinité*. 4th day: Over the Betta Forca to *Fiéry*. 5th day: Over the Col des Cimes Blanches to *Breuil*. 6th day: Over the Theodule Pass and the Breithorn to *Zermatt*. A day may be saved by ascending direct to the Theodule Pass before reaching the Col des Cimes Blanches (comp. p. 379).—GUIDES (comp. p. 372) over the Monte Moro Pass 30 fr.; from Macugnaga to Alagna 21 fr.; from Breuil to Zermatt over the Theodule Pass 30 fr., incl. the Breithorn 52 fr.

The valleys on the S. side of Monte Rosa between Macugnaga and Gressoney were colonized in the middle ages by Germans from the Valais, and a German dialect is still spoken.

From Almagell to the (3 hrs.) *Distel Alp*, see p. 375. We cross the Visp to (1 hr.) the *Tälliboden* (8189′), a small mossy plain at the foot of the glacier, whence the Visp issues. On the right is the Seewinen Glacier. We ascend over rocks and snow along the *Tälliboden Glacier* to (1¼ hr.) the ***Monte Moro Pass** (9390′), between *Monte Moro* (10,512′) and the *Joderhorn* (9974′), affording an admirable view S.W. of the Monte Rosa group and N. of the Saas-Tal and the Mischabel, with the Bietschhorn in the background. The view is still more extensive from the Joderhorn, which is climbed in ¾ hr.—On the Italian side of the pass we descend over steep slopes of snow and rocks to the *Alp Galche* or *Galkerne*, then by a better path through pastures and woods and past the *Alp Bill* to *La Villa* and (3 hrs.) *Stoffa*, hamlets of the parish of—

Macugnaga.—HOTELS (usually overcrowded with Italian tourists). **Gr.-Hôt. Monte Moro*, 180 beds from 10, B. 5, L. 13, D. 15, P. from 25 *L.*; *Hôtel Monte Rosa*, 60 beds from 12, B. 2½, L. 10, D. 12, P. from 20 *L.*, good; *Hôtel Belvedere*, 50 beds; *Albergo Milano*, 15 beds from 5, B. 2½, *L. 10, D. 12*, P. from 20 *L.* — *Ristorante* Dufour, 10 min. below the *Belvedere (see p. 377)*, with beds. — MOTOR CAR, in summer, to Vogogna, *on the railway* from Domodossola to Arona, see p. 488.

Digitized by Google

Macugnaga is situated among meadows in the lovely valley of the *Anza*, enclosed on the W. and N.W. by the grand amphitheatre of the *Monte Rosa Group* (from left to right, Signalkuppe, 14,964′; Zumsteinspitze, 15,003′; Dufourspitze, 15,117′; Nordend, 15,131′), then the Jägerhorn (13,041′), Fillarhorn (12,070′), Torre di Castelfranco (11,975′), Cima di Jazzi (12,526′), Neu-Weisstor-Spitze (12,010′), and Rothorn (10,620′). The parish is composed of fourteen hamlets, with 800 inhab., many of whom are of German descent. The hotels are at *Staffa* (Ger. 'In der Stapf'; 4353′). On the left bank of the Anza are *Pratti* ('Zum Strich'); *La Villa* ('Das Dorf'), partly destroyed by fire, with an old church and an ancient lime-tree under which justice was dispensed; *Pecetto* ('Zertannen'), etc. A finger-post near the church of Pecetto, 20 min. from Staffa, shows the way (r.) to the Weisstor and (l.) to the Belvedere. The path to the latter ($1^3/_4$ hr.; red way-marks) crosses to the right bank of the Anza after $^1/_4$ hr., turns to the right over débris, crosses (10 min.) a second bridge, ascends rather steeply to the wooded hill between the two arms of the Macugnaga Glacier, and, passing the Ristorante Dufour (p. 376), reaches the **Belvedere* (6338′), commanding a superb view of the valley and the snow mountains.

This excursion may be extended by proceeding to the left to the moraine of the *Macugnaga Glacier* and across the latter (superb panorama) to the chalets of (1 hr.) the *Petriölo Alp* (6732′; milk; from Staffa 6 hrs. there and back; guide 15 fr.).

Ascents. **Pizzo Bianco** (10,551′; 6 hrs.; guide 23 fr.), a splendid point of view, fatiguing but without danger; last hour over steep snow. — **Cima di Jazzi** (p. 369; guide 38, with night out 45 fr.), not difficult for adepts; viâ the (5 hrs.) *Rifugio Eugenio Sella* of the I.A.C. (10,334′), on the edge of the Rafel Glacier, and the (2 hrs.) *New Weisstor* (11,745′) to the (1 hr.) summit. — **Monte Rosa** (p. 370; guide 130, porter 80 fr.; very difficult and dangerous owing to falling stones (first ascent by W. M. and R. Pendlebury and the Rev. C. Taylor, with the guide Ferdinand Imseng and others in 1872); the night is spent in the small *Rifugio Damiano Marinelli* of the I. A. C. (10,170′), near the Marinelli Chimney, $7^1/_2$ hrs. from Macugnaga; thence to the Dufourspitze 12-17 hrs.

Passes. To *Zermatt* (p. 363) viâ the *New Weisstor* (p. 371), 11-12 hrs., a splendid expedition for adepts (guide 45, porter 38 fr.), or viâ the *Old Weisstor* (11,732′), 12-14 hrs., difficult (60 fr.; comp. pp. 372, 371). — Besides the ordinary route over the Turlo Pass (see below), an alternative route to Alagna crosses the crevassed *Loccie Glacier* to the **Colle delle Loccie** (10,000′) and descends over the *Vigne Glacier* and past the *Alp d'Flua* (7516′; quarters), 11-12 hrs. in all, difficult, for experts only (45 fr.).

The Path to Alagna, 8-9 hrs., fatiguing and not very attractive, crosses the *Anza* $^1/_4$ hr. below Staffa to the hamlet *Isella* ('Eien'), and ascends a wooded hill to the right to the (20 min.) chalets of *Motta*, at the entrance to the rock-strewn *Val Quarazza*, which it then enters. The path, at first level, ascends a rocky barrier and (1 hr.) crosses the brook to ($^1/_2$ hr.) *La Piana*, the highest alp (5278′). Opposite is a fine waterfall, *La Pissa*. Ascending more rapidly, we pass ($^3/_4$ hr.) *some ruined huts (6560′)* and then climb steep grass-slopes, and *lastly over rocks and snow*, to the (2 hrs.) **Turlo Pass** (Colle del

Digitized by Google

Turlo, or 'Türle'; 8977′), between (r.) the *Corno di Faller* (10,270′; ascent in $1^1/_2$ hr.) and (l.) the *Cornò Piglimò* (9500′). We descend (fine view of the Piode Glacier, Signalkuppe, and Parrot-Spitze), past the small *Turlo Lakes* and the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Alp Faller* (6520′), to the left into the *Val Sesia*, where we cross the *Acqua Bianca*, which forms high waterfalls above and below the path. At the ($^3/_4$ hr.) chapel of *St. Anthony* (4555′) we cross the Sesia and pass ($^1/_4$ hr.) the gold-mine of *Kreas*, whence a road descends to ($^3/_4$ hr.) —

Alagna-Sesia (3907′; Gr.-Hôt. Monte Rosa or Guglielmina, 150 beds from 6, B. $3^1/_2$, L. 12, D. 14, P. from 30 *L.*; Gr.-Hôt. des Alpes, 80 beds from 6, B. $3^1/_2$, L. $11^1/_2$, D. 16, P. from 28 *L.*), frequented by Italians as a summer-resort. The *Belvedere* (6233′; Alb. Olter), $1^1/_4$ hr. S.W., by a good path past a waterfall and the village of *Otro* (5436′), is a fine point of view. Up the valley, 1 hr. N., beyond a fall of the Sesia in a rocky gorge, is the *Alpe delle Pile* (4711′), with a splendid view of Monte Rosa.

The Alpe delle Pile is the starting-point (guide 18 fr.) for the *Rifugio Valsesia* of the I.A.C. (11,155′), situated between the Piode and Vigne Glaciers and a centre for ascents in the S. part of the Monte Rosa group.

Gressoney may be reached by two routes (besides the bridle-path described below). One ($8^1/_2$-9 hrs.; guide 18 fr.) leads from the Alp Sevii (see below) viâ the *Bocchetta delle Pisse* (7877′) to the *Bors Valley*, then up a dizzy path to (5-6 hrs.) the **Colle delle Pisse** (10,505′), and down viâ the *Alp Zindra* to the Gabiet Alp (see below). — The other (6-7 hrs.) leads from *Riva Valdobbia* (3674′), $^3/_4$ hr. S. of Alagna through the *Val Vogna* and past *Cà di Janzo* (4462′; Alb. Favro) and *Peccia* (5023′) to ($4^1/_4$ hrs.) the **Colle di Valdobbia** (8133′; hospice and meteorological station), whence a steep descent over pastures and through pine-woods brings us to Gressoney-St-Jean.

The usual Bridle Path to Gressoney (8 hrs., easy and attractive; guide unnecessary; inquire for the beginning of the path) turns above Alagna into the *Valle d'Olen*, a lateral valley on the W. In 2 hrs. we reach the *Alp Sevii* (6395′; rfmts.), cross the brook, and mount over pastures and débris to the ($2^1/_2$-3 hrs.) **Col d'Olen** (9419′; Hôt. Col d'Olen; fine views), to the S. of the *Corno del Camoscio* or *Gemshorn* (9928′; ascended in $^1/_2$ hr.; glorious view). Near the little *Cimalegna Lake* (9678′), $^1/_4$ hr. E. of the hotel, is an institute for scientific research (Istituto Angelo Mosso). — We descend past small lakes (fine view to the N.W.) and the (1 hr.) *Gabiet Alp* (7736′) to ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Orsia* (5741′). We descend the beautiful Val Gressoney, watered by the *Lys*, to (25 min.) —

Gressoney-la-Trinité (5338′), which, like **Gressoney-St-Jean** (4544′), the chief village in the valley, 1 hr. farther down, is an Italian summer-resort. On the road between the two is the hamlet of *Castell*. Below St-Jean, to the W., is the picturesque *Castello Savoia*, the summer residence of the Dowager Queen Margherita.

Hotels. *At* La Trinité: *Hôt.-Pens. Thédy*, 60 beds from 12, B. 4, L. 15, D. 20, P. from 45 *L.*; *Castor*, 40 beds from 12, B. 5, L. 16, D. 22, P. from 40 *L.* — *At St-Jean*: *Gr.-Hôt. Lyskamm*, 75 beds from 16, B. 5, L. 16, D. 22, from 50 *L.*; *Delapierre*, 60 beds; Hôt. du Mont-Rose, 45 beds.

Digitized by Google

MOTOR CAR in summer from Gressoney-la-Trinité to (21 M.) *Pont-St-Martin* (p. 338), viâ (3¾ M.) *Gressoney-St-Jean*, (10 M.) *Gaby* (3395′; Hôt. Regina, 40 beds; Moderne, 70 beds), and (12½ M.) *Issime* (3080′; Hôt. Mont-Néry, 100 beds from 15, B. 5, L. 16, D. 22, P. from 40 *L.*; Issime, 50 beds). See *Baedeker's Northern Italy.*

Headquarters for ascents in the S. part of the Monte Rosa group are afforded by the *Rifugio Gnifetti* (11,965′) and the *Rifugio Quintino Sella* (11,876′), 7-8 hrs. from La Trinité, two huts of the I.A.C.

More toilsome than the Betta Forca Pass (see below) is the route from La Trinité to Fiéry (6½-7 hrs.; guide 12 fr.) viâ the *Alp Cortlis* (6584′), at the base of the Lys Glacier, 2 hrs. up the Val Gressoney, the *Alp Bettolina*, and the (2½ hrs.) **Bettolina Pass** (9501′; views). — Another attractive pass (8 hrs.; 12 fr.) is from Castell (p. 378) over the **Pinter-Joch** (*Col de Cunéaz*; 9121′) to *Champoluc* (see below), and then up the Val d'Ayaz to Fiéry.

The BRIDLE PATH TO FIÉRY, 6 hrs., easy and repaying (guide unnecessary), crosses the Lys at *Orsia* (p. 378) and mounts rapidly past the houses of *Betta* to (2 hrs.) the chapel of *St. Anna* (7120′), where we have a beautiful view of the Lyskamm and Monte Rosa. Then up a monotonous valley (keeping to the right), past the *Sitten Alp*, to the (2 hrs.) **Colle di Betta Forca** (8780′), where the Graian Alps appear above the Val d'Ayas. We descend (to the right) to (1¼ hr.) *Résy* (7057′; rfmts.), turn to the right, and cross the *Evançon* to (½ hr.) —

Fiéry (6160′; Hôt. Bellevue), a hamlet at the upper end of the wooded *Val d'Ayaz.*

A road descends the valley viâ *St. Jacques* (5499′) to (1½ hr.) *Champoluc* (5151′; Hôt. Moderne, 25 beds; Hôt. Breithorn, 50 beds), where it joins the road to (8 M.; diligence) *Brusson* (4366′).

The BRIDLE PATH TO BREUIL (6 hrs.; guide advisable, 18 fr.) ascends through wood to a (1¼ hr.) grassy ridge (fine view; on the left rises the Grand Tournalin, 11,086′). Beyond the (½ hr.) *Alp Varda* (7645′) it ascends more steeply, with a view of the séracs of the Ventina Glacier to the right, and the pyramidal *Bec Roisetta* (12,535′) to the left, crossing (½ hr.) a brook descending from the right, and in ½ hr. more the *Cortoz* (where the path to the Theodule Pass diverges to the right, see below). We next ascend over rocky ground, passing a pretty lake (left), to the (1 hr.) **Col Nord des Cimes Blanches** (9775′), with a fine view of the Matterhorn and Dent d'Hérens, lying N.E. of the *Gran Sometta* (10,390′; scaled in 1 hr., with descent by the W. arête). Descent (red marks) over débris and pastures, crossing several brooks (view of the Matterhorn, with the turbid *Lac Goillet* to the right), and then either to the right to the Hôt. Mont-Cervin, or to the left to (2½ hrs.) Breuil.

Travellers bound for the THEODULE PASS AND ZERMATT need not descend to Breuil, but (with guide, 30 fr., or incl. the Breithorn 45 fr.) ascend to the right, ½ hr. before reaching the Col des Cimes Blanches (see above), traverse rocks and stony slopes, skirt the little *Grand Lac* (9135′), and reach the S. edge of the *Valtournanche Glacier* or *Plan Tendre* (10,125′). The crevassed glacier is then crossed (rope advisable), and lastly a steep snow-slope ascended to the (3 hrs.) *Theodule Pass* (p. 369).

Breuil.—HOTELS. *Gr.-Hôt. Mont-Cervin*, on the Giomein (6880′), 10 min. above the village; *Hôt. des Jumeaux*; Hôt. du Breuil.

Digitized by Google

Breuil or *Le Breuil* (6575′), at the upper end of the *Valtournanche*, is surrounded by great mountains: S.W. the Château des Dames, adjoined on the right by the Bec de Créton, Bec de Guin, Jumeaux, Pointe des Cors, and Punta Margherita; N.W., the Dent d'Hérens; N., the Tête du Lion and the Matterhorn. About 1 M. farther down, to the left of the path to Valtournanche, are the blue *Lac Layet*, mirroring the Matterhorn, and the dark *Lac Noir*.

To *Prarayé* (p. 337) by the *Col di Valcournera* (10,325′), 8 hrs., with guide, worth the fatigue. — Ascent of the *Matterhorn* (12 hrs.), see p. 371; *Gran Sometta* (3½ hrs.), see p. 379. — Above Breuil, 3½ hrs. W. (the last 20 min. very steep; guide advisable), is the small *Refuge des Jumeaux* (9196′; key at the Gr.-Hôt. Mont-Cervin), with a splendid view. Experts may ascend hence the *Jumeaux* (12,378′), *Bec de Guin* (12,129′), *Bec de Créton* (11,755′), etc.

Down the valley, 2 hrs. from Breuil, is **Valtournanche** (5000′; Hôt. Royal; Meynet, 40 beds from 7, B. 3, L. 10, D. 12, P. from 30 *L.*), the chief village of the upper valley. Motor-car in summer to (11 M.) the railway station of *Châtillon* (comp. p. 338).

The Bridle Path to Zermatt (6½-7 hrs.; guide 30 fr., or incl. the Breithorn 52 fr.) ascends N.E. from Breuil over grass and débris to (2½ hrs.) *Le Fornet*, near the *Valtournanche Glacier*, with scanty remains of the fortifications of 1688. We then cross the glacier (easy, but rope necessary) to (1-1¼ hr.) the *Theodule Pass* (p. 369), whence we may either climb the Breithorn (p. 369) or descend direct to *Zermatt* (p. 368). The guide should be retained as far as Zermatt.

87. From Brigue and from Ulrichen to Domodossola.

I. From Brigue to Domodossola. The Simplon Railway and Road.

a. Simplon Railway. 25½ M. Swiss Federal Railway in 1¼ to 2½ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 80, 4 fr. 75, 3 fr. 10 c.). *Simplon-Orient Express* daily from Paris to Belgrade, Sofia, and Constantinople, or to Bukarest, viâ Dijon, Lausanne, Milan, and Trieste (comp. p. xvi). — The Simplon Railway was constructed in 1898-1906 by the engineers Brandt (d. 1899), Brandau, Sulzer, and Locher at a cost of over 86,720,000 fr.

Brigue, see p. 348. After 1½ M. the railway leaves the Rhone valley, turns S.E., and enters the **Simplon Tunnel**, the longest railway tunnel in the world (12 M. 537 yds.), which traverses the Lepontine Alps between the Wasenhorn and Furggenbaumhorn.

It consists of two parallel tunnels, 56′ apart; the second one (completed in 1921) was used during the excavations for ventilation and the transport of material. From the N. entrance (2255′) the tunnel ascends to its (5¾ M.) culminating point (2312′), which lies 7000′ below the crest of the mountains, and then descends to the S. entrance (2155′). The trains (driven by electricity between Brigue and Iselle) pass through the tunnel in 25 minutes.

We emerge in Italy. — 13½ M. *Iselle di Trasquera* (2155′), in the picturesque *Val Divedro*, watered by the *Diveria* or *Doveria*, with fortifications. — The line traverses the valley of the Cairasca (p. 384) by a spiral tunnel and returns to the Val Divedro. — Beyond ½ M.) *Varzo* (1865′; Hôt. Zanalda) the vegetation becomes richer

Digitized by Google

$8^1/_2$ M. **Bérisal,** the *Third Refuge* (5080′; Hôt.-Pens. Bérisal or Poste, 80 beds from 4, B. 2, L. or D. 5, P. from 10 fr.), finely situated in wooded environs, and frequented as a health-resort. Anglican services from June to September.

Excursions (guides, see p. 349 and below). **Bettlihorn* (9718′), over the Saflisch-Joch in 5 hrs., easy (guide not indispensable; see p. 388); *Tunetschhorn* (9625′; 5 hrs.), also easy. Experts may cross the arête between the Bettlihorn and Tunetschhorn in $^1/_2$ hr. — *Furggenbaumhorn* (*Punta d'Aurona;* 9813′), 4 hrs.; 12 fr., not difficult; *Bortelhorn* (*Punta del Rebbio;* 10,512′; 5 hrs.; 18 fr.), laborious. — To *Binn* over the *Steinen-Joch* (9155′; 8 hrs.; 15 fr.) or the *Saflisch-Joch* (8648′; 7 hrs.; 15 fr.), neither difficult (see p. 388).

From Bérisal to Varzo, 8-9 hrs., with guide, attractive but fatiguing. We ascend viâ the *Bortel Alp* and the glacier on the N.E. of the Furggenbaumhorn to the **Forca del Rebbio** (8451′), on the frontier, and descend over rocks to the *Alp Veglia* (p. 389); or we may go by the *Laub Alp* (6265′) and the **Furggenbaum Pass** (*Passo di Forchetta* or *Forca d'Aurona;* 8826′), on the frontier, between the Furggenbaumhorn and the Wasenhorn. From Veglia down the *Val Cairasca* to *Varzo* (p. 380) or *Iselle* (p. 384), see p. 389. — From Veglia over the *Passo di Valtendra* (7995′) and the *Scatta d'Orogna* to *Devero* (p. 388), 6-7 hrs., with guide, a fine route, not difficult. — From Veglia over the *Kaltwasser Pass* (*Bocchetta d'Aurona;* 9250′) to the *Simplon*, 6-7 hrs., with guide, for adepts only.

We next reach ($10^3/_4$ M.) the *Fourth Refuge* (5645′); to the right appears the imposing Fletschhorn (p. 383). $^1/_2$ hr., *Kapfloch* (short tunnel); then ($^1/_4$ hr.) the *Fifth* or *Schallbett Refuge* (6345′) Over the ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Wasser Gallery* (6460′) dashes the stream which issues from the *Kaltwasser Glacier*. The road then passes through the *Old Gallery* and the long *Joseph Gallery*. The ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Sixth Refuge* (6540′) commands a splendid final view of the Bernese Alps. About 5 min. farther on we reach the —

$13^3/_4$ M. **Simplon Pass** (6582′; Hôt. Bellevue Simplon-Kulm, 70 beds from 5, B. $2^1/_4$, L. $5^1/_2$, D. $6^1/_2$, P. from 13 fr.). Beyond it are the small Hôtel Simplonblick and ($14^1/_2$ M.) the *Simplon Hospice* (6565′), managed by the monks of the Great St. Bernard (motorists not allowed to stay the night; comp. p. 333).

The **Hübschhorn** or *Schönhorn* (10,485′; $3^1/_2$ hrs.; guide 18 fr.) is laborious but interesting. — ***Monte Leone** (11,670′; 7 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), reached by the *Hohmatten Glacier*, the *Breithorn Pass* (10,990′), and the *Alpien Glacier*, not very difficult for experts. — From the Simplon to *Stalden* by the *Bistenen Pass* (8 hrs., guide 30 fr.), see pp. 362, 361.

We descend through a broad open valley, bounded by snow-capped peaks, and pass the (20 min.) *Old Hospice* (6140′), on the right, below the road. Beyond the ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Seventh Refuge*, by the *Engeloch* (5855′), we cross the (25 min.) *Krummbach* (5305′) and descend along its right bank. We pass the chalets of ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Eggen* (5250′), at the mouth of the Rossboden valley (see p. 383), which was devastated in 1901 by a terrible landslip caused by the bursting of the Rossboden Glacier. Then comes (20 min.) —

$19^3/_4$ *M.* **Simplon.** — Hotels. Hôt. de la Poste & du Simplon, 30 beds from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. $4^1/_2$, P. from 9 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Croix Blanche. — Guides: Jos.-Ign. Arnold, Anton Dorsaz, Al. Zenklusen,

Digitized by Google

Simplon, **Ital.** ***Sempione,*** **Ger.** ***Simpeln*** **(4852′), situated amid verdant pastures, has a church founded in the 13th century.**

For the *Monte Leone* (p. 382; 7-7½ hrs., guide 38 fr., incl. descent to Veglia, 11 hrs., 45 fr.) we ascend from (25 min.) Eggen (p. 382) through the *Hohmatten-Tal* to the Hohmatten Glacier, then by a plainly marked path. Or (guide 30 fr.) from the (1 hr.) Eighth Refuge (see below) we may ascend to the left viâ *Alpien* to (3 hrs.) the chalets of the *Schwarzen Balmen* (6890′; night-quarters) and over the Alpien Glacier to the (4½ hrs.) summit. —The **Fletschhorn** (*Rossbodenhorn;* 13,127′), 12 hrs. from Simplon (guide 65, with descent to Saas 78 fr.), is toilsome and difficult. One route follows the N.E. arête *(Bodmen-Grat)*, another ascends from the Rossboden Pass by the N. arête, a third from the S. viâ *Hohsaas* and the Fletschjoch (see below). **Weissmies** (13,226′), viâ the *Zwischbergen Pass* (10,735′) and the S. arête in 13 hrs. (guide with descent to Saas 65 fr.), laborious but very interesting; more difficult over the *Laquin Glacier* and the E. arête (13 hrs.; guide 105 fr.). See pp. 375, 373.

From Simplon to the Saas Valley (p. 373), several routes. The finest is across the **Rossboden Pass** (9-10 hrs.; for adepts only; guide 15 fr.). At (25 min.) Eggen (p. 382) we ascend to the (1 hr.) *Rossboden Alp* (6360′), with view of the Rossboden Glacier. Farther on we mount grassy slopes and débris of moraine to the *Griesseren Glacier*, then through couloirs (falling stones dangerous) to the (4 hrs.) pass (10,199′) to the S. of the *Rauthorn* (10,725′). Splendid view. We descend to the *Mattwald Glacier*, cross a rocky ridge to the left to the *Gruben Glacier*, and thence skirt the *Jägerhörner* to the *Hôtel Weissmies* (p. 373).—Other grand but still more difficult passes are the **Laquin-Joch** (11,473′), between the Laquinhorn and the Weissmies (12 hrs.; 45 fr.), and the **Fletschjoch** (12,050′; 12 hrs.; 45 fr.; danger from falling stones), between the *Fletschhorn* (13,127′) and the *Laquinhorn* (13,140′), each of which may be ascended from the pass in 1½-2 hrs. Descent to the Hôtel Weissmies (p. 373).

The following route is fairly interesting and free from difficulty (11-12 hrs.; guide 45 fr.). By the (1 hr.) Seventh Refuge (p. 382) we descend to the left, cross the Krummbach to the *Klusmatten Alp*, and ascend by a narrow path towards a waterfall visible from below. After a stiff climb we leave the *Sirwolten Lake* to the left and reach the (3 hrs.) **Sirwolten Pass** (8744′), between the *Sirwoltenhorn* (9344′) and *Galenhorn* (9150′). Descent over rock and débris (keeping well to the left) to the head of the *Gamser Tal*, into which the *Gamser Glacier* descends. We ascend the glacier gradually, to the S.W., towards a rocky arête coming down from the *Magenhorn* (10,243′), at the foot of which the route divides: to the right to the **Simeli Pass** (9935′); to the left to the **Gamser-Joch** (9840′; 2-2½ hrs. from the Sirwolten Pass). These passes command beautiful views, but a still grander point is the ****Mattwaldhorn*** (10,673′), easily ascended from the Simeli Pass in 1 hr. (comp. p. 361). We descend over the moraine of the *Mattwald Glacier*. Rounding the lower part of the valley to the left, we next come to the saddle (9025′) on the W. side of the *Äusser-Rothorn* (10,354′), and to the *Hofers Alp* (6854′), whence a good path, partially cut in the rocks, leads to the chapel of *St. Joseph* (p. 373) and (1½ hr.) *Saas im Grund.*

Beyond (5 min.) a bridge over the *Lauibach* (view to the right of the Weissmies and Fletschhorn) the road describes a wide bend (short-cut on the left) and enters the *Laquin-Tal.* At the (22 M.) hamlet of **Gabi** or *Gstein* (4042′; Weissmies Inn) it crosses the Krummbach, into which the Laquinbach falls. Below this the stream is named *the Diveria.* Beyond the (¼ M.) Gallery of Gabi begins *the* ***Ravine of Gondo,*** one of the wildest defiles in the Alps. *The road passes the* (20 min.) ***Eighth Refuge*** (3841′), where the

Digitized by Google

path to *Alpien* (p. 383) diverges on the left beyond the old barracks, and crosses the Diveria by (10 min.) the *Ponte Alto* (3747′) and by another bridge near the (1/4 hr.) *Ninth Refuge* (3514′), with the frontier-guards' barracks. The road then passes through the *Gallery of Gondo*, a tunnel 245 yds. long. At the farther end the *Alpienbach* or *Frassinone* forms a fall; another fine waterfall is seen on the right. On both sides the rocks tower to a dizzy height. On the right bank are some entrenchments. Passing the mouth of the *Zwischbergen-Tal* (Ital. *Val Vaira*), with a torrent forming a charming waterfall, we reach (35 min.) —

26 M. **Gondo**, Ger. *Gunz* or *Ruden* (2815′), the last Swiss village. The eight-storied square tower here was erected by the Stockalper family (p. 349) as a refuge for travellers. Opposite are the Hôtel-Restaurants Jordan and Gerold.

A granite column marks the frontier (2627′). The first Italian village is (26 3/4 M.) *Paglino*. The valley is called *Val Divedro*. Beyond a tunnel we leave a waterfall on the right.

At (29 M.) *Iselle* (2155′; Hôt. de la Poste), 1 1/4 M. above the station (p. 380), is the Italian custom-house. — The road descends on the left bank of the Diveria and crosses the (3/4 hr.) tributary *Cairasca* (p. 380), with a view of the church of *Trasquera* above on the left. The road passes beneath the railway, skirts the straggling village of *Varzo*, threads the (1 1/4 hr.) *Gallery of Crevöla* (1286′), and beyond the village of *Crevola* (1105′) crosses the Diveria for the last time to (3/4 hr.) —

41 M. *Domodossola*, see p. 381.

II. From Ulrichen to Domodossola. Gries Pass. Falls of the Tosa.

15 1/2 hrs. 1st day: Bridle Path to the Tosa Falls, 6 1/2 hrs. (provisions should be taken; guide desirable (necessary in the reverse direction) as far as the other side of the glacier, 12, to the Tosa Falls 23 fr. 2nd day: Bridle Path to Foppiano, Road (motor-bus) thence to Domodossola. - Plans have been made for the construction of a railway viâ Gälmern and by a tunnel under the Nufenen Pass, then down the Val Bedretto to Airolo (16-17 M., with 5 1/2 M. rack-and-pinion).

Ulrichen, see p. 389. We cross the bridge over the Rhone to (1/4 hr.) *Zum Loch* (4458′), a group of deserted huts at the entrance to the Eginen-Tal. The path crosses the *Eginenbach* above a waterfall, and ascends its left bank through larch-wood and a rock-strewn valley past *Gälmern* (5502′) to (1 1/4 hr.) the *Alp Hohsand* (5720′). It then ascends a steeper part of the valley, overgrown with alders and rhododendrons, where the brook forms several falls on the left. In front of us rises the Nufenenstock. In 1/2 hr. we cross the brook by the *Ladtsteg* (6340′), beyond which are the chalets of Im Ladt. Following the right bank, we ascend to (20 min.) Altstaffel (6585′), the last chalet, where the path to the Nufenen Pass diverges to the left.

Digitized by Google

The footpath to the Nufenen Pass (10 hrs. from Ulrichen to Airolo; guide advisable, 23 fr.) ascends in zigzags from Altstaffel for 1¼ hr. The **Nufénen Pass** (*Passo di Novena;* 6008′), between the *Pizzo Gallina* (10,062′) on the left and the *Nufenenstock* (9399′) on the right, marks the boundary between the cantons of Valais and Ticino and commands a fine retrospect of the snow-peaks round the Aletsch Glacier. Immediately to the N. of the pass rises the *Tessin* or *Ticino*, which the path follows, first on the right, and below the *Alp Cruina* (6371′; rfmts.) on the left bank, to (1¾ hr.) **All'Acqua** (5265′; Alb.-Ristor. All'Acqua, plain but good), in the bleak and barren upper part of the VAL BEDRETTO. About 3 hrs. from All'Acqua, viâ Cruina and the Val Corno, is the new *Val Corno Hut* of the S.A.C. (8270′; accommodation for 16), situated on the moraine near the Corno Pass, at the foot of the Nufenenstock (see above). From All'Acqua over the San Giacomo Pass to the Tosa Falls, see below. — The Airolo route descends the Val Bedretto, frequently crossing the tracks of avalanches. 1 hr., **Bedretto** (4609′; Alb. Forni); 20 min., *Villa* (4442′; Alb. Orelli), where a rough cart-track begins. Short of (20 min.) *Ossasco* (4366′; Hôt. des Alpes) we cross the Ticino. Beyond (25 min.) *Fontana* (4137′), to the right, opens the wild *Val Ruvino*, with waterfalls. 1 hr., *Airolo*, see p. 477.

A steep ascent of 1¼ hr. more brings us to the level *Gries Glacier* ('Das Gries'), which we cross in 20 min. (stakes). The **Gries Pass** (8070′), between the *Bettelmattenhorn* (9800′; right) and the *Grieshorn* (9600′; left), is the boundary between Switzerland and Italy, and commands a fine view of the Bernese Alps.

We descend a narrow path on the right slope (rich flora) and beyond the source of the *Griesbach* reach the highest level of the GRIES VALLEY, with the chalets of *Bettelmatt* (6900′); then down the steep slope called *Wallisbächlen* to the second valley-level, with the chalets of *Morast* (*Morasco;* 5840′).

On the third level, *Kehrbächi* (*Riale;* 5640′), the Griesbach unites with the *Tosa* or *Toce*, descending from the Val Toggia. Farther on (¼ hr.) are the chapel of *Auf der Frut (Sopra la Frua)* and the *Hôt. Cascata del Toce* (5538′). This inn (2½ hrs. from the Gries Pass) stands on the brink of the descent to the fourth level, into which the Tosa falls in three cascades, the ***Tosa Falls**, or *Cascata della Frua*, 470′ high and 85′ broad. We descend by the bridle-path to the left for ¼ hr., to a mass of rock by the wayside, which affords a good survey. A still finer point is beyond the bridge.

The ***Basodino** (*Basaltinerhorn;* 10,745′) may be ascended by good climbers viâ the *Giglen Alp* in 6 hrs. (guide 30 fr., with descent to Bignasco 52 fr.; see p. 487). Splendid view.

FROM THE TOSA FALLS TO AIROLO, 8 hrs. (guide desirable to All'Acqua, 18 fr., and necessary in the reverse direction). The bridle-path diverges by the (20 min.) chapel (see above) to the right from the path to the Gries Pass, and after 20 min. crosses the brook descending from the Basodino. It then ascends to the right by the wall, and mounts in zigzags to the (¾ hr.) upper part of the sequestered *Val Toggia* or *Valdösch*. ½ hr., a bridge; 20 min., chalets *Im Moos*. (To the right, the Bocchetta di Val Maggia, see p. 386.) The small *Fisch-See*, well stocked with trout, lies on the right. By the *Alp Königin*, ½ hr. farther on, we recross the Tosa. We pass another small lake on the right and reach (½ hr.) the **San Giacomo Pass** (7570′), the boundary between Italy and Switzerland (Canton Ticino). Beyond the pass stands the (20 min.) chapel of San Giacomo (7370′). In descending we enjoy a beautiful view of the Kla-

Digitized by Google

bodenhorn, Pizzo Rotondo, Pesciora, Lucendro, etc., and also, for a short time, of the Finsteraarhorn and Fiescherhörner. Farther on (keeping to the left at the first chalet) we descend through rhododendrons and larch-wood into the valley, where we cross two brooks and then the Ticino and reach (1½ hr.) *All' Acqua*; thence to *Airolo*, 3 hrs., see p. 385.

From the Tosa Falls to Bignasco, 9 hrs. (guide 45 fr.), a fine route. By the *Fisch-See* (p. 385) we diverge to the right from the San Giacomo path (red marks) and ascend over débris and rock to the **Bocchetta di Val Maggia** (8710′), between the (r.) *Kastelhorn* and the (l.) *Marchhorn;* we then descend through the *Val Fiorina* (with the snowy Basodino, p. 385, on the right) to the *Alp Robtei*, and viâ *San Carlo* to *Bignasco* (p. 487). — To San Carlo over the **Tamier Pass** (9250′; 8 hrs., guide 30 fr.), fatiguing but interesting. From the (4 hrs.) pass, between the *Tamierhorn* (10,135′) and the *Pizzo della Medola* (9727′), we descend steeply viâ the *Antabbia Glacier* and the picturesque *Val Antabbia* to *Corte Grande* (6475′) and (4 hrs.) *San Carlo* (p. 487).

From the Tosa Falls to *Binn* over the *Hohsand Pass* (a fine glacier route; 9 hrs., guide 23 fr.), or over the *Albrun Pass* (10 hrs., 23 fr.), see p. 388.

Below the Tosa Falls begins the Val Formazza or *Pommat-Tal.* The bridle-path follows the left bank of the Tosa viâ the villages of (½ hr.) *Frutwald* (*Canza;* 4755′), (10 min.) *Gurfelen* (*Grovella;* 4375′), and (¼ hr.) *Zum Steg* (*Al Ponte;* 4200′), with the Italian custom-house and the parish hall. About ¼ hr. farther on we reach *Tuffwald* (*San Michele*, 4105′), with the post and telegraph office (Albergo alla Posta), and proceed viâ (8 min.) *Wald* (*Valdo;* 4210′) to (20 min.) **Andermatten** (*Alla Chiesa;* 4050′; plain inn), with the church of the valley. Below (¼ hr.) *Fracchie*, opposite *Staffelwald*, the path enters a grand defile, in which it crosses the Tosa twice. About 5 min. farther on, near a shrine, a path diverges to the right to the (¼ hr.) picturesque *Lago d'Antillone.*— At (¾ hr.) **Foppiano** (3060′; Hôt. Foppiano), Ger. *Unterm Stalden*, are large electricity works (10,800 h.p.).

To the Val Maggia (p. 486), a toilsome route (from Andermatten to Cevio 8 hrs.; guide to Bosco 23 fr.): from Staffelwald (see above) a steep ascent of 3 hrs. over the *Staffel Alp* to the **Criner Furka** (7925′), consisting of two passes: the *Vordere Furka* (7820′), to the S. of the Marchenspitz, and the *Hintere Furka* (7945′), between the Marchenspitz and the Wandfluhspitz. Descent to (1½ hr.) *Bosco* and (3 hrs.) *Cevio* (p. 486).

The road follows the right bank of the Tosa to (20 min.) *Rivasco* (2820′; inn), with electric power-works, and (20 min.) *Passo* (2630′). The valley, called Val Antigorio below this point, is one of the most beautiful on the S. side of the Alps, and enlivened with waterfalls. Garnets are found in the slate rocks between (½ hr.) *San Rocco* (Alb. Vesci) and (1¼ hr.) *Premia* (2620′; Alb. Agnello). — At (½ hr.) **Baceno** (2245′; Alb. Isotta), with its old church, dating partly from the 8th cent., with frescoes of the 16th, a bold bridge spans the gorge of the *Devero*. To Binn over the Albrun or Kriegalp Pass, see p. 388. To the W. rises *Monte Cistella* (9450′). — We pass (1 hr.) *Crodo* (1650′; fair inn), below which *is (20 min.)* a mineral spring, with a good inn. Then viâ Rencio *and Oira to (2 hrs.) Crevŏla* (p. 384) and (¾ hr.) —

Domodossola, see p. 381.

Digitized by Google

88. From Brigue to Gletsch. The Furka Railway.

28½ M. Narrow-Gauge Railway, with rack-and-pinion sections, in 2 hrs. 40 min.; fare 13 fr. 65 c. (3rd cl.).

Brigue (2214′), see p. 348. The Furka Railway passes beneath the Lötschberg and Federal lines, crosses the Rhone, and ascends its right bank. — ¾ M. *Naters* (2267′; p. 349). The mouth of the Simplon Tunnel is visible above the opposite bank. We cross a long bridge over the *Massa*, the discharge of the Aletsch Glacier, issuing from a deep gorge. — 2½ M. *Bitsch-Zmatt* (2293′). The village of *Bitsch* (2933′) lies on the hill to the left. Skirting a bold cliff we cross the Kapellen Viaduct, named after the *Hochfluh Chapel*, to the right. On the left, high up, is the concrete conduit which supplies the turbines for the Simplon Railway.

5 M. **Mörel** (2563′; Hôt. des Alpes; Eggishorn, 16 beds; guides, see p. 390), a village amid orchards. To the Rieder Alp, see p. 391.

The railway crosses the marshy district of the *Roten Rüfenen* by the three *Filet Viaducts* (33 arches in all) and, below the villages of *Goppisberg* and *Betten* (guides, see p. 390), crosses to the left bank by the picturesque Nussbaum Viaduct. It then mounts a rack-and-pinion section to (7 M.) *Grengiols* (2933′), a village high up on the right (3297′; Hôt. Frohheim). — We cross the Rhone again and ascend the *Deischberg* (3185′) by a curved tunnel.

9½ M. **Lax** (3438′; Hôt. Kreuz), with a new church, is the first village in the *Goms*, the highest part of the Valais, whose inhabitants were noted as brave defenders of their independence and their Roman Catholicism, both in the Reformation period and in the struggles of 1799 against the French. — On the opposite bank lies Ernen (see below). Several viaducts.

11 M. **Fiesch.** — Hotels. *Hôt. du Glacier & de la Poste*, 45 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. des Alpes*, at the S. end of the village, 35 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 9 fr. — Guides: J. Bortis, Jul. Imhasl.

Fiesch (3477′), a village with a new church, beautifully situated at the mouth of the Fiescher Tal, watered by the brawling *Fiescher Bach*, is the station for the Eggishorn (see p. 392) and for the Binnen-Tal. — Continuation of the railway, see p. 389.

The Binnen-Tal Road diverges from the Rhone Valley road 20 min. below Fiesch, crosses the Rhone, and ascends to *Niederärnen* (3481′) and *Ernen* or *Ärnen* (3924′; Pens. Guntern). [Pedestrians reach Niederärnen by descending to the left 8 min. below the Hôt. des Alpes at Fiesch, beyond the Fiescher Bach, crossing the Rhone by the Neubrügg, and ascending steeply.] ½ hr., Binn-

Digitized by Google

eggen (4439′; inn). Then viâ *Ausser-Binn* and through the wild defile of the *Twingen*, through which flows the Binna, to (1¾ hr.).—

Binn (4783′; Hôt.-Pens. **Ofenhorn**, 50 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.) or *Schmidigenhäusern*, the chief village of the parish, has an old church. This district is noted for its flora and for its crystals, found in dolomite, mica slate, and gneiss. Prehistoric and Roman sepulchral relics have been found here.

Ascents. ***Eggerhorn** (8202′), viâ the *Meili Alp* in 4 hrs., easy (guide unnecessary).—***Bettlihorn** (9718′; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 18 fr.), to the S.W. viâ the *Saflisch-Tal* and the *Tanzboden*, not difficult (see below and p. 382).—***Mittaghorn** or *Rappenhorn* (10,415′; 5 hrs. N.E.; guide 18 fr.), viâ the *Rappen Glacier*, not difficult.—*Cherbadung* (10,530′), viâ Heiligkreuz and the *Fleschen-Tal*, 7 hrs. S. (guide 38 fr.), repaying.—***Ofenhorn** (*Punta d'Arbola;* 10,637′), 6 hrs. N.E. (guide 27 fr.), not difficult for experts. We may either diverge to the left at the *Ochsenfeld* (see below) from the Albrun Pass route and ascend by the *Eggerofen Valley* to the *Ofenjoch*; or (shorter) from the *Hohsand Pass* (9603′), by the N. arête.—*Hüllehorn* (*Punta Mottiscia*, 10,450′), viâ the *Mätti-Tal* and the *Rämi Glacier*, 6 hrs. S.W. (guide 38 fr.), difficult.—*Helsenhorn* (10,742′), viâ the *Ritter Pass* (see below), in 5½ hrs. (guide 30 fr.), not difficult (glorious panorama).

Passes. To Bérisal (p. 382) over the *Steinen-Joch* (9153′; 8 hrs.; guide 28 fr.) or over the *Saflisch-Joch* (8648′; 7 hrs.; 18 fr.), two fairly easy routes. With the latter may be combined the ascent of the Bettlihorn (1½ hr.; see above).

To Baceno, 7-8 hrs., interesting (guide advisable, to Devero 23 fr.). Bridle-path up the left bank of the Binna viâ *Giessen* and past the waterfall of the *Feldbach*, to (¾ hr.) *Im Feld* (5145′). Crossing to the right bank, we traverse a pinewood, pass the hamlets of *Eggern*, *Brunnenbiel*, *Jennigenkeller*, and *Tschampigenkeller* ('Keller', i.e. cellars for storing the esteemed Binnen-Tal cheese), and reach (2 hrs.) the huts *Auf dem Blatt* (6925′; chalybeate spring). Then to the right past the huts in the *Ochsenfeld* (7200′) to the (1 hr.) **Albrun Pass** (*Bocchetta d'Arbola*, 7910′), on the Italian frontier, between the Ofenhorn (see above) on the left and the *Albrunhorn* (9450′) on the right. We descend to the (1 hr.) *Beuli Alp*, past the (1 hr.) *Lago di Codelago* (8055′), now used as a storage reservoir for electricity works, and by *Crampiolo* to (1 hr.) *Al Ponte*, on the **Devero Alp** (5380′; Hôt. Cervandone), and (3 hrs.) *Baceno* (p. 386).—Another route, equally attractive (8 hrs.; guide to Devero 23 fr.) diverges to the right from the Albrun Pass route at (¾ hr.) Im Feld and, passing an old landslide (rare minerals), ascends viâ the *Messern Alp* (6174′), the *Maniboden* (6830′), and the *Geisspfad Lake* (7972′) to the (3 hrs.) **Geisspfad Pass** (8366′), between the Rothorn and the Grampielhorn. We then cross the rock-strewn plateau to the *Bocca Rossa* and descend a steep rock-wall into the *Val Rossa*, to the (1½-2 hrs.) Devero Alp.—Laborious and less attractive is the route to the S. from Binn up the Läng-Tal and over the *Kriegalp Pass* (*Passo di Cornera*, 8464′) to the Devero Alp (6½ hrs.; 23 fr.).

To the Tosa Falls (p. 385; 8-9 hrs.; guide advisable, 23 fr.). From the Albrun Pass we descend to the left to the *Forno Alp;* then over the *Scatta Minojo* (8520′) by a bad and indistinct path to the *Lebendun-See* (*Lago Vannino;* 7065′), whence we descend on the left bank of the brook into the *Lebendun-Tal*, and thence to left down to *Frutwald* (p. 386).—In fine weather the route over the *Hohsand Pass* and down over the *Hohsand Glacier* (8 hrs.; guide 23 fr.) is preferable (see above).

To Varzo, 10 hrs., trying, but interesting (guide 23 fr.). From Binn we follow the Läng-Tal S. to (1 hr.) Heiligkreuz (4862′) and then straight on to the (4 hrs.) **Ritter Pass** (Passo di Boccareccio; 8832′), between the (r.) *Hüllehorn* (10,450′) and the (l.) Helsenhorn (see above). Descent to the

Digitized by Google

(3½ hrs.) beautifully situated *Alp Veglia* (5800′; Albergo Monte Leone), with a mineral spring and a fine waterfall, and viâ the *Val Cairasca* to (4 hrs.) *Varzo* (p. 380). — The Alp Veglia may be reached also from the Devero Alp (p. 388) viâ the *Scatta d'Orogna* and the *Valtendra Pass*.

The Furka Railway describes a curve to the N. (rack-and-pinion for 1531 yds.) into the Fiescher Tal, crosses the Fiescher Bach (view of the Fiescher Glacier to the left), and returns to the Rhone valley, ascending on the left bank of the river. — 15½ M. *Niederwald* (4114′); 17 M. *Blitzingen* (4166′). — 17½ M. *Biel*, station for the villages of *Ritzingen* and *Selkingen*. — 19½ M. *Reckingen-Gluringen* (4327′; Post; Blindenhorn) lies opposite the mouth of the Blinden-Tal (see below), above which appears the Blindenhorn, with the Rappenhorn or Mittaghorn on the right.

21 M. **Münster** (4468′; Hôt. Goldenes Kreuz & Post, 50 beds), the chief place in the Upper Valais (480 inhab.), has an interesting old church at the exit of the Münster-Tal, whence the torrent that flows through the village emerges. Pretty view from the chapel high above the village.

Ascents (guides, C. and Theod. Karlen, at Gluringen; Fr. Ritz, at Niederwald, see above). **Löffelhorn** (10,164′; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 12 fr.): through the *Trützi-Tal* viâ *In den Bielen Alp* (7480′) and the small *Trützi Lake* (8793′), toilsome. Superb view. — ***Blindenhorn** (11,102′; 7-8 hrs.; 23 fr.), fatiguing: from (20 min.) Reckingen (see above) by a good path through the *Blinden-Tal* to (1½) the *Lerchstafel Alp* (6000′) and (½ hr.) the end of the *Blinden Glacier;* then a steep climb to the left over the small *Sulz Glacier* to (4 hrs.) the *Gries Glacier Pass* (10,584′) and to the right over névé to (¾ hr.) the summit. Magnificent panorama.

The railway now skirts the Rhone. — 22 M. *Geschinen* (4406′).

23½ M. **Ulrichen** (4429′; Hôt. zum Griesgletscher, 15 beds from 3½, L. 3½, D. 4½ fr., plain), a village opposite the mouth of the *Eginen-Tal*, through which a bridle-path leads viâ the Gries Pass (Tosa Falls) to Domodossola, see p. 384.

In front opens a view of the snow-pyramid of the Galenstock, above the Rhone Glacier. — 25 M. *Obergestelen*, Fr. *Haut-Châtillon* (4491′); path from the Grimsel, see p. 208. — 26 M. *Oberwald* (4495′), the easternmost village in the Upper Valais, opposite the mouth of the *Geren-Tal*. — The Rhone Valley narrows to a wooded gorge, 1¼ M. long. The railway ascends, hugging the cliffs (rack-and-pinion for 2½ M), crosses the river, and reaches the highest part of the valley by a curved tunnel (599 yds.). Comp. the Map, p. 124.

28½ M. **Gletsch** (5708′; Hôt. du Glacier du Rhône, one of the Seiler hotels, 200 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; English Church, no services in 1921), where the road to Meiringen over the Grimsel (p. 208) branches off, lies at the lower end of the débris-covered valley, whence the ***Rhone Glacier** ascends in terraces to the E. The glacier, which filled more than half the valley *in the middle of* the 19th cent., has begun to advance again *since 1916. On the W.* side rise the Gerstenhörner (10,449′) and

Digitized by Google

Golmerhörner (10,499′); on the E., the *Galenstock* (8520′), *Rhonestock* (11,821′), and *Dammastock* (11,911′). From the hotel we reach the (1/2 hr.) glacier by ascending first on the right and after 5 min. on the left bank of the Rhone. The river issues from a beautiful vault of blue ice; an artificial grotto (adm. 50 c.) is worth seeing for the purity of the ice.

Ascents of the peaks around the glacier are more quickly and easily made from the Furka (comp. p. 132).

Continuation of the railway, see pp. 132, 131; 2 1/2 M. above Gletsch is the entrance (7119′) of the Furka Tunnel (2138 yds. long).

89. From the Rhone Valley to the Aletsch Glacier.

The ***Great Aletsch Glacier**, the largest in the Alps, fills the valley between the Jungfrau and Finsteraarhorn group and the massif culminating in the *Aletschhorn* (13,720′), the second highest peak of the Bernese Alps, and descends in a broad stream of ice towards the Rhone Valley. Including its branches, the *Middle Aletsch Glacier* and the *Upper Aletsch* or *Jägi Glacier*, it covers an area of 65 sq. M., 15 of which are ice and the rest névé. — Bridle-paths lead from the Rhone Valley to the edge of the glacier, on which are situated several sheltered summer resorts commanding fine views.

Hotels near the Aletsch Glacier. On the E. side: *Hôt.-Pens. Jungfrau*, on the Eggishorn, kept by Cathrein, 120 beds from 4 1/2, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 12 fr. (horse from Fiesch to the hotel 18, from the hotel to the top of the Eggishorn 10 fr., porter 8 and 6 fr.; the forwarding of luggage by mule-post is troublesome during the busy season). — Near the S. end of the glacier: *Hôt. Bel Alp*, 90 beds from 4 1/2, B. 2, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr. (English Church, services in July and Aug.; horse from Brigue 20, porter 8 fr.); *Hôt.-Pens. Rieder Alp*, 60 beds, *Pens. Rieder Furka*, 30 beds, both kept by Cathrein, R. from 4 1/2, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 12 fr. (Anglican services in July and Aug. at the Rieder Alp; horse from Mörel to the Rieder Alp 18, porter 8 fr.). — On the S.E. side of the glacier: *Hôt. Bettmerhorn*, small.

Guides. At Mörel (p. 387): Ferd. Berchtold, Joh. Elsig, A. Schwery. At Goppisberg (p. 387): V. Elsig. At Betten (p. 387): V. Walker.

From Brigue to Bel Alp, 4 1/2-5 hrs. The bridle-path diverges to the left from the Rhone Valley road short of Naters (p. 349; finger-post) and ascends, steeply in places and almost shadeless in the forenoon, viâ *Geimen* (3441′), the village of *Platten* (halfway), and the *Rischenen* and *Eggen Alps*.

The **Hôtel Bel Alp** (7011′; see above), situated on the *Lusgen Alp* at the foot of the Sparrhorn, high above the ice-fall of the Aletsch Glacier, is an excellent mountaineering centre and offers a splendid view of the Valais Alps. Above the hotel is (5 min.) a small monument to *Professor Tyndall* (1820-93), natural philosopher and mountaineer. A pretty walk may be taken past the village of *Bel Alp* (6617′) to (1 1/2-2 hrs.) Nessel (6676′), a village with a fine view of the Rhone Valley far below.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Eggishorn or Jungfrau Hotel (7195′; see p. 390), often overcrowded in summer, with a post office. Guides. Fine view S. of the Monte Leone group.

The chief excursion is the ascent of the Eggishorn (2 hrs.; guide unnecessary; horse or porter, see p. 390). The bridle-path ascends in zigzags behind the hotel, keeping to the left after ½ hr. (to the right to the Märjelen-See, see below); in another ½ hr. the bridle-path becomes a footpath, which ascends to the summit in ¾ hr. The ***Eggishorn** (9626′), the highest point on the range enclosing the vast mass of the Aletsch Glacier on the S.W., commands a wonderful view of the Bernese Alps beyond the glacier and of the Valais Alps to the S. over the Rhone Valley.

The path diverging to the right from the Eggishorn route ¾ hr. from the hotel (see above; horse 15 fr.) leads at first on the level and then up hill and down dale high on the slope of the Fiescher-Tal, with a view of the ice-fall of the Fiescher Glacier. Finally it bears to the left to (1½ hr.) the deep-green **Märjelen-See** (7693′), on which floating ice shows gorgeous colour-effects in the sunshine.

The *Fiescher Glacier* may be visited from the Stock Alp, ½ hr. N.E., below the lake. Far finer, however, is the excursion along the N. side of the lake to (½ hr.) the *Upper Aletsch Glacier*, and a walk across it to (2-2½ hrs.) the ***Concordia-Platz** (4½ hrs. from the Eggishorn Hotel. guide 15, with night out 23 fr.). This is the point of union of the Great Aletsch-Firn, the Jungfrau-Firn, the Ewigschneefeld, and the Grünhorn-Firn — a sublimely beautiful scene. On the E. edge of the Concordia-Platz, at the base of the Faulberg, are the *Pavillon-Hôtel Cathrein* (9416′; 14 beds) and the two *Concordia Huts* of the S.A.C. (9340′; keeper; accommodation for 60), affording excellent headquarters for glacier excursions and ascents (the guides' fees mentioned below are reckoned from the Eggishorn Hotel). To the *Jungfraujoch* station (p. 191), 2½-3 hrs. (guide 35 fr.); *Jungfrau*, 5-6 hrs. (78, with descent to the Jungfraujoch 90 fr.), see p. 192; *Finsteraarhorn*, 8 hrs. (85, with descent viâ the Oberaarjoch to the Grimsel 105, viâ the Agassiz-Joch to Grindelwald 130 fr.), see p. 195; viâ the Grünhorn-Lücke to the *Finsteraarhorn Hut* (p. 195), 4 hrs.; *Aletschhorn* (13,720′) 6-7 hrs. (85 fr.; difficult; descent to the Ober-Aletsch Hut, see p. 391, to the Egon von Steiger Hut, see p. 348). For experts only: *Wannehorn* (12,812′; 5 hrs., 52 fr.), *Grünhorn* (13,277′; 5 hrs., 52 fr.), *Gross-Fiescherhorn* (13,284′; 6 hrs., 65 fr.), *Trugberg* (12,903′; 5 hrs., 45 fr.), *Mönch* (13,465′; p. 192; 5 hrs.; guide 78, with descent to Grindelwald 115 fr.), *Ebnefluh* (13,005′; 5 hrs., 45 fr.), and *Gletscherhorn* (13,064′; 6 hrs., 52 fr.).

Other passes from the Eggishorn Hotel: over the *Oberaar-Joch* to the *Grimsel*, a splendid glacier expedition, not difficult for experts (12 hrs.; guide 45 fr.), see p. 207; over the (3½ hrs.) *Lötschen-Lücke* (Egon von Steiger Hut) to *Ried* in the Lötschen-Tal (13-14 hrs.; 45 fr.), see p. 348.

Digitized by Google

VI. SOUTH-EASTERN SWITZERLAND. THE GRISONS.

Route Page

90. Coire and its Environs 395
Calanda; Bad Passugg; Tschiertschen, 398.

91. From Coire to Arosa. The Schanfigg 399
Excursions from Langwies, 399. — Excursions from Arosa: Weisshorn; Rothorn; Mayenfelder Furka; Carmenna Pass; Urden-Fürkli; Furcletta, 401.

92. From Landquart viâ Klosters to Davos. The Prätigau 401
Excursions from Seewis and Valzeina; Scesaplana, 402. — Excursions from Klosters: Vereina Hut; Silvretta House and Silvretta group; passes to the Lower Engadine and the Montafon, 404, 405.

93. Davos and its Environs 406
Excursions from Davos: Schiahorn, Weissfluh, Piz Grialetsch, etc.; to the Engadine over the Scaletta Pass; to Bergün over the Sertig Pass, 408, 409. — From Davos-Platz to Filisur, 409. — From Davos over the Flüela Pass to the Engadine, 410; Schwarzhorn, 410.

94. From Coire to Tiefencastel viâ Churwalden . . . 411
Excursions from Churwalden and Lenzerheide, 412.

95. From Tiefencastel to Silvaplana over the Julier . . 413
Excursions from Savognin, Tinzen, and Mühlen, 413, 414. — From Bivio over the Septimer Pass to Maloja or to Casaccia, 415.

96. From Coire viâ Thusis and Filisur to the Upper Engadine. Albula Railway 415
Excursions from Thusis, 418. — Excursions from Solis and Alvaneu, 419. — Excursions from Bergün; Piz Kesch, 420. — Excursions from Samaden, 422.

97. St. Moritz and the Upper Engadine as far as Maloja 423
Piz Nair, Piz Julier, Val Suvretta, Fuorcla Surlej, Piz Corvatsch, Piz Surlej, etc., 426, 427. — Excursions from Silvaplana; Piz Julier, 428. — Excursions from Sils: Fex Valley, Marmorè, Fuorcla Surlej, Piz della Margna, Tremoggia Pass, Fuorcla Fex-Scerscen, 429, 430. — Excursions from Maloja: Cavloccio Lake; Forno Glacier; Forno Hut; Piz Lunghino. Passes to the Averser Tal, the Val Malenco, and Promontogno, 431, 432. — From Maloja through the Val Bregaglia to Chiavenna, 432. — Excursions from Vicosoprano: Val Albigna; Albigna Hut, 433; Pizzo della Duana, 434. — Excursions from Promontogno; Soglio, 434.

98. Pontresina and its Environs 435
Morteratsch Glacier. Boval Hut, 437. Roseg Glacier, 438. — Alp Ota. Mortèl Hut. Tschierva Hut. Schafberg, 438. — Muottas Muraigl, 439. — Piz Languard. Diavolezza Tour, 440. — Piz Morteratsch; Chapütschin; Tschierva; Sella; Piz Glüschaint; Cambrena; Palü; Zupò; Crastagüzza; Bernina; Roseg; Scerscen, 441. — Passes to Sils; to the Val Malenco, etc., 441, 442.

Digitized by Google

Route Page

99. From St. Moritz and Pontresina to Tirano. Bernina Railway 442
Val del Fain; over the Colle del Fieno to Livigno, 443. — Excursions from the Bernina Hospiz: Sassal Masone; Piz Campascio; Piz Lagalb; Pizzo di Verona, etc., 443. — From Poschiavo to the Sassalbo, 445. — From Tirano to Colico, 446; to Bormio, 446.

100. From St. Moritz to Schuls-Tarasp. The Lower Engadine 446
Excursions from Zuoz: Piz Griatschouls; Piz Kesch; Piz Mezaun, etc., 447. — Excursions from Zernetz: Munt Baseglia; Piz Arpiglia; Val Cluoza, 448. — Excursions from Lavin: Piz Linard, etc., 449. — Excursions from Guarda, 449. — From Ardetz to the Val Tasna, 449. — Excursions from Schuls, Tarasp, and Vulpera: Val d'Uina; Motta Naluns; Piz Clünas; Piz Champatsch; Piz Lischanna, Sesvenna, etc., 452, 453. — Passes to the Münster-Tal; to the Ofenberg, 453. — From Schuls to the Kurhaus Val Sinestra, 453. — From Schuls to Martinsbruck and Landeck, 454; Samnaun Valley, 455.

101. From Zernetz viâ the Ofen Pass to the Münster-Tal 455
Livigno, and thence to the Bernina Pass or to Bormio, 456. — Umbrail Pass, 457. — Stelvio Pass, 457.

102. From Thusis over the Splügen to Chiavenna and Colico 458
Via Mala, 458. — Excursions from Andeer: Piz Vizan, 459. — Excursions in the Averser valley, 459. — Excursions from Splügen: Suretta Lakes, Suretta Horn, Guggernüll, 461.

103. From Splügen over the Bernardino to Bellinzona . 463
Excursions from Hinterrhein: Source of the Hinter-Rhein, Zapport Hut, Rheinwaldhorn, Rheinquellhorn, Zapporthorn, 463.

104. From Coire to Andermatt through the Vorder-Rhein Valley and over the Oberalp Pass 465
Excursions from Flims: Safien-Tal, over the Glas Pass to Thusis, Piz Beverin, 467. — From Ilanz to Obersaxen and the Piz Mundaun, 468. — From Ilanz to the Lugnetz Valley, 468; Excursions from Vals and Vrin, Weissensteinhorn, Piz Aul, Zervreila, Lenta Valley, 469; Piz Terri; passes to Hinterrhein, etc., 469, 470. — Val Puntaiglas. Val Somvix. Teniger Bad, 471. — Disentis, Bostg, 472. — Calmot; Stock; Piz Nurschellas, 474.

105. From Disentis over the Lukmanier to Biasca . . 474
Excursions from Curaglia: Piz Muraun, 474; Piz Medel, 475. — Val Cristallina, 475. — Scopi, 475.

THE GRISONS.

The present Canton of the Grisons *(Graubünden)* was inhabited
beginning of the Christian era by the Rhætians, who were con-
Romans in A.D. 15. The vanquished adopted the language
Even after Rhætia had passed into the possession of
the principles of Roman law remained prevalent.
ded to the German empire by the Treaty of Verdun

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

11 fr.; *Bad-Hotel* (Pl. e; D, 1), Quader-Str. 22, 2 min. from the station, 50 beds; *Stern* (Pl. d; E, 1), 60 beds from 4, B. $1^2/_4$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 11 fr., good; *Drei Könige* (Pl. f; D, 2), Untere Reichs-Str., 32 beds from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^3/_4$, D. $4^1/_4$, P. from 9 fr.; *Marsöl & Neue Hofkellerei* (Pl. h; E, 3, 4), 25 beds from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; *Zum Gansplatz* (Pl. g; D, 4), 30 beds, P. from 8 fr. — On the sunny hill of Lürlibad, 1 M. to the N.E. (beyond Pl. E, 1): *Pension Klein-Waldeck*, 20 beds from 3, P. from $8^1/_2$ fr.

Restaurants. *Café Calanda*, opposite the post office; *Café-Restaurant Bernina*, Untere Gasse, near the Fontana Monument; *Restaurant Aktienbrauerei*, with garden; *Rohrer's Biergarten*, *Rhätisches Volkshaus*, temperance, outside the Obere Tor, on the Plessur.

Wines. Valtellina (nearly always red, see p. 446), abundant and not dear (best kinds, Sassella, Montagna, Grumello, Inferno). The wines from the Rhine valley are good also: Malanser ('Kompleter'; full-bodied and expensive), Jeninser, Maienfelder, etc. Good wine, from the episcopal cellars, at the *Hofkellerei* (room dating from 1522), to the left in the Episcopal Court (p. 397); *Zu den Drei Bünden*, Martins-Platz (Pl. D, E, 3); *Jörimann's*, Kornplatz.

Post Office (Pl. C, D, 2), Graben-Str., 5 min. from the station.

Baths. *Central-Bad*, Quader-Str. (Pl. e; D, 1); at the *Rhätisches Volkshaus* (see above); *Willi*, with swimming-bath, on the right bank of the Plessur (Pl. F, 4).

Enquiry Office, Untere Bahnhof-Str. 64.

Coire, Ger. *Chur*, Roman. *Cuera*, Ital. *Coira* (1925'; pop. 15,600), the capital of the Canton of the Grisons, situated $1^1/_4$ M. from the Rhine, on the *Plessur*, is dominated on the S. by the Pizokel, on the N.E. by the Montalin, while the Calanda looks down upon it from the W. In spite of the elevation, the climate is extraordinarily mild, orchards and vineyards flourish, and chestnuts and figs ripen in sheltered spots. A place of local importance in Roman times *(Curia Rhætorum)*, Coire early became a bishopric, though no record of it as such exists prior to 452. Freed from the episcopal sway in 1464, the townsmen embraced the Reformation in 1524, while the occupants of the episcopal court remained Roman Catholic.

Broad new streets lead from the station to the old town ('Altstadt'), in which many 15-17th cent. buildings still stand. The *Rathaus* (Pl. 3, D, 3; entrance, Obere Reichs-Str. 50) dates from the 15th cent.; inside are three tiled stoves (17-18th cent.) and, in the council chamber, good wooden panelling of 1583 (transferred hither from a private residence). No. 75 in the Obere Reichs-Gasse is the house in which the painter Angelica Kauffmann (1741-1807) was born. The Prot. *St. Martin's Church* (Pl. 6; D, E, 3), beside which stands the old St. Martin's Fountain, dates from the 15th century. To the E. of the church, near the entrance to the Episcopal Court, is the *Rhætian Museum* (Pl. E, 3; open 9-12 and 2-5; adm. 1 fr.), containing antiquities, including an old copy (1543) in grisaille of Holbein's Dance of Death.

In the Graben-Str., on the right, is the handsome *Post Office (Pl. C, D, 2)*. Farther on, opposite the Cantonal Bank to the left, *is a monument to Benedict Fontana* (Pl. C, D, 3), the valiant leader

Digitized by Google

of the Rhætians in the battle of the Calven (p. 457), erected in 1903. The neighbouring *Stadt-Garten* (Pl. C, 3) contains a bust of the poet Gaudenz von Salis-Seewis (1762-1834). — The *Vazerol Monument* in the Regierungs-Platz (Pl. D, 2) commemorates the three leagues of 1471 (comp. pp. 395, 413). From the government buildings ('Graues Haus') an arcade leads to the *Cantonal Library* (100,000 vols.). — The former *Villa Planta* (Pl. 5; D, 1) now contains a natural history collection and a picture gallery.

The **Bischöfliche Hof,** or *Episcopal Court* (Pl. E, F, 3; entrance, see p. 396), which lies above the town to the E., on a rocky terrace on the slope of the Mittenberg, includes the cathedral, the bishop's palace, the canons' residences, a Rom. Cath. school, etc. It occupies the site of the old Roman castrum, which once commanded the Alpine passes from the N. The *Marsöl* (Pl. M; E, 3), the tower at the N. corner, was originally Roman. The adjoining *Episcopal Palace* was rebuilt in the 18th cent. in the baroque style and has a noteworthy staircase. In the courtyard is a fountain (1860).

The ***Cathedral of St. Lucius** (Pl. F, 3), named after the traditional first bishop of Coire (2nd cent.), was begun in the 12th cent. and consecrated in 1282. It is the successor of older churches dating possibly as far back as the 4th century. The general character of the building is Gothic, though the Romanesque feeling still lingers in many of the details. The influence of antique and Italian models is clearly discernible in the ornamentation and sculpture.

The interior is interesting owing to the irregularity of its ground-plan. The NAVE, with its low aisles, has a different axis from the earlier choir, probably because the wall of rock on the S. side prevented its being built in a straight line. All the vaulting is out of line. The capitals and bases of the columns are adorned with fantastic figures. — S. AISLE. Sarcophagus of Bishop Ortlieb de Brandis (d. 1491). — N. AISLE. In the front of the 1st Altar, half-hidden by benches, is the tomb of Georg Jenatsch (p. 395; murdered in 1639). 2nd Altar: *Augsburg School* (ca. 1500), Bearing of the Cross (on a gold ground). — S. TRANSEPT. Chapel of St. Lawrence: Pietà, a late-Gothic wood-carving; in the lunette, Herodias, in the style of *Cranach*. The altar is of the 5th century.

Between the flights of steps ascending to the choir is the entrance to the CRYPT, which is spanned by a single flat cross-vault. Beneath the keystone is a curiously carved console. — By the choir-steps to the left is an admirably executed *Ciborium* of 1484. — The CHOIR contains late-Gothic stalls. The **High Altar*, in carved wood, painted and gilded, was executed by *Jacob Russ* of Ravensburg in 1491 and is one of the finest examples of its kind. The Virgin, supported by SS. Emerita, Lucius, Ursula, and Florinus, occupies the centre, while on the wings are SS. Gallus and Othmar, Sigisbert and Placidus. The exterior is indifferently painted. Below are six scenes from the Passion; and on the elegant canopy appear the Annunciation, the Coronation of the Virgin, the Trinity, Prophets, Apostles, and the Last Judgment. At the back is the Crucifixion.

The rich *TREASURY, in the sacristy (open 9-12 & 3-5, Sun. 3-5; tickets 1 fr., at No. 18, on the right, opposite the Hofkellerei), contains *charters granted to the bishops* by Charlemagne (773), Louis le Débonnaire (831), *Lothaire (843), etc.*; crucifixes of the 12th and 14th cent.; bust-*haped reliquaries (St. Florin,* of the beginning of the 14th cent.; St. Ursula,

Digitized by Google

of 1407; St. Placidus and St. Lucius, end of 15th cent.); reliquary in embossed copper (11th cent.); monstrances, including a late-Gothic example of the end of the 15th cent.; silk embroideries, including a representation of Samson and the lion, of the 8th cent., and other specimens of the 14-16th cent. and later periods; rotation-board (14th cent.), for notifying to the canons the order in which they were to officiate in the cathedral.

Above the Episcopal Court, to the E., are the *Episcopal Seminary of St. Lucius* (Pl. F, 3), originally a Premonstratensian abbey, rebuilt after 1811, with the early-Christian tomb of SS. Lucius and Valentinian; the *Cantonal School* (grammar, normal, and modern schools), and the *Hostel* ('Konvikt'; Pl. F, 3) connected with the latter.

Fine views of the town and the Rhine valley are obtainable from the *Halden-Anlagen* (Pl. F, 1, 2), to the N.E., with two pavilions and the St. Luzi-Kapelle; and from the *Rosenhügel* (2100′), on the left bank of the Plessur, 10 min. from the Obere Tor (Pl. C, 4; near the first bend on the Churwalden road).

Behind the Rosenhügel rises the wooded **Pizokel**, reached by a pleasant forest-path, which diverges (r.) from the road at the Restaurant Rosenhügel and leads to the chalet ('Maiensäss') of (1½ hr.) *Schönegg* (3610′). Fine view of the Vorder-Rhein Valley. — Another path diverges to the right from the same road 2¼ M. from Coire (finger-post) and leads to the (¾ hr.) **Känzeli** (3837′), a height visible from Coire. Thence by the *Brambrüesch Hut* (5055′; for ski-ers) to the (2 hrs.) *Spontiskópfe* (6069′) and the (1 hr.) **Dreibündenstein** (1739′; views; guide from Coire 18 fr.). Descent to *Feldis*, see p. 416 (guide 5 fr. extra). — The **Montalin** (7434′), to the N.E. of Coire, ascended viâ the Mittenberg and the Alpine meadows of Maladers in 4 hrs., is easy and interesting. On its W. slope is the romantic *Scalära Tobel*, reached from Lürlibad (p. 396) past the lunatic asylum of Waldhaus and through the Fürstenwald.

The **Calanda** (9213′; marked path) is ascended from *Haldenstein*, 3 M. to the N. of Coire (p. 71), viâ the *Haldensteiner Alp* in 6-7 hrs. (fatiguing; guide 25 fr., with descent to Vättis or Ragatz 30 fr.). On the way we pass the *Calanda Hut* of the S.A.C. (7218′; accommodation for 50; meals on Sun.). 4-4½ hrs. from Haldenstein. Magnificent view, affording an excellent idea of the lie of the land (panorama by Jenny).

From Coire to Passugg and Tschiertschen, diligence twice or thrice daily in 2¾ hrs. (3 fr. 70 c.). We ascend the Churwalden road to (1½ M.) the end of the fourth great bend, follow the road to the left viâ *Araschgen* (2658′; Pens. Kronenhof, 50 beds, P. from 10 fr.; Pens. Fontana, 20 beds, Pens. Alpenblick, 20 beds, at both P. from 8½ fr.) and *Bruck* and cross the *Rabiosa*, ascending its right bank to the left.

2⅓ M. **Bad Passugg** (2720′; Kurhaus, 220 beds from 3, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 15 fr.) is situated on the hillside high above the gorge of the Rabiosa. The acid and alkaline springs of Passugg rise in the gorge of the Rabiosa, ¼ hr. from the hotel (pump-room and restaurant). Thence we may return to the Kurhaus viâ the farm of *Grida* (3097′), to the E., or ascend a path (steps) to (25 min.) the Cross on the Churwalden road (p. 411).

Beyond Passugg the road ascends in windings viâ *Praden* (3792′; Kurhaus, 20 beds, P. from 8 fr.) to (6½ M.) the summer-resort of **Tschiertschen** (4432′; Hôt.-Pens. Alpina, 60 beds, P. from 8½ fr.; Pens. Jäger, 30 beds, P. from 7½ fr.; Pens. Brüesch, 70 beds, Pens. Kurhaus, 25 beds, at both P. from 7 fr.). — From Tschiertschen a narrow winding road leads to (1½ hr.) *Beim Gatter* (6138′), whence a bridle-path (good views) over the *Churer Ochsen Alp* (6368′) and Wolfsboden leads to the *Maran* and (3 hrs.) *Arosa* (p. 400).

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

the central arch of reinforced concrete, 315′ in span, is the first European example of its kind. — 13 M. *Litzirüti* (4905′; Pens. Alpenhof, closed in 1921; Rest. Rütihof; Rest. Alpenröseli). Then in two great curves, crossing the main road, which is used in winter as a bobsleigh run, and through forest to the Untersee and round it to the (16 M.) terminus (5715′) on the W. side of the Obersee.

Arosa. — Hotels. Near the Obersee: **Alexandra*, 50 beds, **Sporthôtel Valsana*, 80 beds, at both R. from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 15 fr.; **Kurhaus Surlej*, 1/4 hr. N., on the N.E. bank of the Obersee, 40 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 15 fr.; *Hôtel Bahnhof*, near the station, 32 beds from 5, B. 13/4, L. 41/2, D. 5, P. from 13 fr. — Between the Obersee and Untersee: **Eden*, 50 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 15 fr.; **Seehof*, 80 beds from 6, B. 2, L. or D. 6, P. from 15 fr.; **Rhätia*, 50 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 15 fr.; **Bristol & Schweizerhaus*, 36 beds from 5, B. 13/4, L. 41/2, D. 5, P. from 13 1/2 fr. — *Pens. Furka*, 28 beds, P. from 12 fr.; *Pens. Beaurivage*, 20 beds, P. from 11 fr. To the W. of the Hôtel Rhätia: *Pens. Alpina*, 20 beds, P. from 13 1/2 fr.; *Pens. Gentiana*, 25 beds, P. from 13 1/2 fr.; *Pens. Tanneck*, 20 beds, P. from 12 fr. — To the S.W. of the Untersee: **Waldhaus* (no consumptives), 68 beds from 41/2, B. 2, L. 41/2, D. 51/2, P. from 13 1/2 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Victoria*, *Hôt.-Pens. Hof Arosa*, 40 beds, both closed in 1921; **Excelsior*, 45 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 15 fr.; **Hôt. des Alpes & Villa Zürrer*, 40 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 15 fr.; *Beausite-Hohenfels*, 32 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 41/2, D. 51/2, P. from 13 1/2 fr.; *Merkur* (no consumptives), 32 beds from 5, B. 13/4, L. 41/2, D. 5, P. from 13 fr., good; *Pens. Quellenhof*, 10 beds, P. from 11 fr. — Farther along the Inner-Arosa road: *Bellevue*, 60 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 41/2, D. 5, P. from 15 fr., good; **Alpensonne*, 30 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 15 fr.; **Arosa Kulm* (no consumptives), 80 beds from 7, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 15 fr.; *Pens. Sonnenhalde*, 15 beds, P. from 11 fr. — On the hill N.W. of the Untersee, 1/2 hr. from the station: *Pens. Prätschli* (6332′), 20 beds, P. from 11 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Hof Maran* (6122′), 20 beds, P. from 11 fr., good. — Lodgings abundant.

Sanatoria. *Altein*, 110 beds, *Wald-Sanatorium*, 100 beds, at both P. from 20 1/2 fr.; *Arosa*, 120 beds, P. from 17 fr.; *Villa Dr. Herwig*, 30 beds, P. from 15 1/2 fr.; *Villa Montana*, 15 beds, P. from 14 1/2 fr.; *Bündner Heilstätte*, 20 beds, P. from 12 fr. — Several Children's Homes, incl. *Dr. Pedolin's*, 20 beds, P. from 14 1/2 fr., and *Dr. Lichtenhahn's*, 18 beds, P. from 12 fr.

Enquiry Office, near the Protestant church. — Visitors' Tax 40 c. per day. - Baths in the Untersee. — Guides, E. Frey and Fr. Zogg. — English Church *(St. Luke's)*; services all the year round.

Arosa (5740-6070′; pop. 2090), one of the highest summer and winter resorts in Switzerland, is situated at the head of the Plessur valley, at the bottom and on the sides of a sheltered upland basin, which ascends gradually towards the W. and N.W. and is surrounded by wooded heights. The air is pure and rich in ozone, while the relative moisture is slight; the mean temperature in January is 23° Fahr., in July 54°. Though chiefly noted as a health-resort for consumptives, Arosa is frequented also by an ever-increasing number of other visitors and is one of the leading winter-sport centres (comp. p. xxx). The new *Kursaal* in the centre of social life.

The landscape is enlivened by two lakes, the *Obersee* (5708′; *17 acres*), with fishing and boating, and the Untersee (5557′; 6 acres). 'ie-woods and meadows in the environs (rich flora) are thread-

Digitized by Google

ed by numerous paths. A circular walk with fine views (1½ hr.) leads past the Wald-Sanatorium to (½ hr.) the *Pension Prätschli* and back viâ the *Hof Maran*. To the N. of Maran is (½ hr.) the *Alp Prätsch* (6558′; wide view); another ½ hr. N.W. is the *Wolfsboden* (6784′; p. 398), with a view of the Schanfigg. The *Tschuggen* (6735′), to the N.W. of Arosa, is reached in ½ hr. from the Sanatorium Arosa. A favourite excursion is past the Hôtel Arosa-Kulm to (1 hr.) the blue *Schwelli-See* (6296′) and (¾ hr.) *Aelpli-See* (7191′), at the foot of the *Aelpliseehorn* (8934′; 2 hrs.). In the *Welschtobel*, 1 hr. S. of the Untersee, is the waterfall of the *Alteinbach*.

Ascents. The **Aroser Weisshorn** (8710′; 2½ hrs. from the Sanatorium Arosa; guide 15 fr.) is easy and attractive, viâ the *Mittlere Hütte*. The district between the Weisshorn and the *Brügger Horn* (8041′) is one of the best ski-ing grounds in all Switzerland (shelter-hut on the Brügger Horn). — **Schiesshorn** (8563′; 3½ hrs. from the Untersee; guide 20 fr.), by *Furka-Obersäss*, not difficult. — The ***Aroser Rothorn** (9790′), 4-4½ hrs. (from the Aelpli-See in 2½-3 hrs.; guide 28, to Lenzerheide 33 fr., not essential for experts), is easy and interesting; splendid view. — **Thiejerfluh** (9140′; 4½ hrs.; guide 27 fr.), by the *Furka* (see below), attractive and not difficult for experts. — **Sandhubel** (9075′; 4 hrs.; guide 25, to Wiesen 30 fr.), through the Welschtobel, also easy and repaying (comp. p. 410).

Passes. From Arosa to Davos (p. 406) by the **Mayenfelder Furka** (*Furkahöhe;* 8020′), between the *Thiejerfluh* (see above) and *Amselfluh* (9095′), 5 hrs. E. (guide 28 fr.), easy. — To *Tschiertschen* (p. 398) either by the *Churer Ochsenalp* (p. 398) or (more fatiguing, 3½ hrs.; guide 23 fr.) viâ the *Carmenna Pass* (7800′), between the Weisshorn and Plattenhorn, with a steep descent to the *Urden-Tal*. — To Parpan (p. 412), 5 hrs., with guide (28 fr.), repaying; we pass to the S. of the *Hörnli* (8190′) to the little *Urden-See* (7876′), and cross the *Urden Fürkli* (8510′), between the Parpaner Weisshorn and Parpaner Schwarzhorn. — To Alvaneu (p. 419) through the *Welschtobel* and across the *Furcletta* ('Das Kreuz'; 8455′), to the E. of the *Piz Naira* (9420′), with descent by the *Alp dil Guert* and the *Alvaneuer Maiensässe;* 6 hrs., with guide (30 fr.), toilsome but interesting.

92. From Landquart viâ Klosters to Davos. The Prätigau.

31 M. Rhætian Railway (narrow-gauge electric) to *Davos* in 2-2½ hrs. (24 fr. 60, 16 fr. 40, 8 fr. 20 c.); to (20 M.) *Klosters* in 70-90 min. (15 fr. 30, 10 fr. 20, 5 fr. 10 c.). — Continuation of the railway to *Filisur*, see p. 409.

Landquart (1730′), see p. 71. Our train crosses the *Landquart* and sweeps round to the E. to (1¼ M.) *Malans* (1768′). The village (1865′; Krone, 12 beds, P. from 9 fr.; Kreuz), with vineyards (comp. p. 396) and the castle of *Bodmer*, lies ½ M. to the N. of the station. We now enter the *Klus*, a narrow gorge, in which lies the station of (3 M.) *Felsenbach* (1870′). The Klus is the entrance to the **Prätigau** (Roman. *Val Pratens*, 'valley of meadows'), a fertile valley with many orchards, partly covered with débris, which the railway follows as far as Klosters. The inhabitants are German Protestants, but the place-names are nearly all Romanic.

Digitized by Google

4¼ M. *Seewis-Valzeina* (1955′). The villages lie on the hill-side to the N. and S.

From the station a road leads (diligence twice daily) to (2 M.) **Seewis** (3162′; Hôt.-Pens. Kurhaus, 80 beds, P. from 10 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Scesaplana, 55 beds from 3½, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; Pens. Vilan, 50 beds, P. from 9 fr.), a summer-resort (milk-cure), charmingly situated on the hill-side amidst rich pastures. A monument commemorates the fighting against the Austrians in 1622. Pleasant walks to the *Tanzboden*, above the school; to the *Markusplatz* (¼ hr.) and the *Emilien-Brücke* (¼ hr.); *Marnein* (3660′; ¾ hr.); the chalets of *Matan* (4282′; 1 hr.); *Stutz* (4230′; 1¼ hr.); *Fadära* (3477′; ¾ hr.); and the *Mannas* (3812′; 1 hr.).

Ascents (guides, Christ. Aebli; David and Georg Fausch; Fl. Hertner; Jak. Gansner). The **Vilan** (7874′; 4 hrs.; guide 14 fr.; easy) affords a splendid view. — ***Scesaplana** (9738′; guide 28, with descent to the Strassburger Hütte 29, to the Lüner See 30 fr.), the highest peak of the Rhætikon chain, dividing the Prätigau from the Montafon in Austria: by a red-marked path viâ Marnein, *Ganey*, and *Fasons* to (4 hrs.) the *Scesaplana House* of the S.A.C. (6397′; inn; 10 beds, rough accommodation for 50); thence to the top by a path (wire-ropes) in 3 hrs. — From Seewis over the *Cavell-Joch* (7340′) to the *Douglass Hut*, 6 hrs. (guide 23 fr.) and to *Bludenz*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The hamlet of **Valzeina** (3671′; Kurhaus & Villa Valzeina, 50 beds, P. from 8 fr.), 3¼ M. from the station (diligence), high above the gorge of the Schrankenbach, is another summer-resort. Attractive climbs up the *Haupt* (4596′; 1 hr., easy) and viâ *Hinter-Valzeina* up the *Ciprianspitz* (5833′; 1½-2 hrs.; guide 9 fr.). Bridle-path viâ the *Sturnaboden* (4504′) and *Schlund-Tobel* to (2½ hrs.) *Zizers* (p. 71).

On the slope to the left is the ruin of *Solavers* (2424′), above the gorge of the *Taschinesbach*, which, at the point where it joins the Landquart, is now canalized to prevent floods. On the left bank of the Taschinesbach is the village of (5 M.) *Grüsch* (2073′; Krone).

7½ M. **Schiers** (2155′; Sonne, 12 beds, P. from 7 fr.; guide, J. A. Engert). In 1622 the men and women of the village successfully defended the churchyard against the Austrians.

A narrow road ascends N.E. viâ the Schraubach valley to (2 hrs.) **Schuders** (4114′; Pens. Schweizertor, 15 beds, P. from 8 fr.), a picturesquely situated village, whence the *Kreuz* (7218′; 3 hrs., attractive, guide 18 fr.; descent to Pany, see p. 403) and other peaks of the Rhætikon chain may be ascended. These include the *Scesaplana* (see above; 6½-7 hrs., guide 30 fr.), *Kühnihorn* (7926′; guide 18 fr.), *Girenspitz* (7864′; guide 14 fr.), *Drusenfluh* (9281′; guide 48 fr.), and *Drei Türme* (8934′; guide 33 fr.). Passes over the *Schweizertor* (7057′; modest hut on the S. side, 6890′) or the *Drusentor* (7710′) to (6-7 hrs.) *Schruns* (2260′; Stern; Taube; Löwe), whence the Montafon Railway runs to *Bludenz*, on the Arlberg Railway.

The train crosses the wild *Schraubach*. — 10 M. *Furna* (2360′; Sommerfeld). We then cross the Furnabach to (10½ M.) *Jenatz* (2400′; Krone, 10 beds, Post, 12 beds, at both P. from 7 fr.). — 11 M. *Fideris* (2445′; Hôt. Fiderisau, 10 beds).

A road (diligence) ascends hence to (1 M.) the village of **Fideris** (2960′; Stern, 20 beds, P. from 8 fr.; Rathaus, 12 beds), pleasantly situated amid pastures. Above the village is the Kurhaus Fideris-Kulm (3169′; 40 beds, P. from 9 fr.). — In summer the diligence goes on past the Hôt.-Pens. Aquasana (3333′; 50 beds, P. from 10 fr.) to the (1¼ M.) **Baths of Fideris** (3464′; *Kurhaus, 220 beds, P. from 11½ fr.), in the gorge of the Arieschbach. The water, containing iron, carbonate of soda, and carbonic acid gas, is beneficial in pulmonary complaints. Pleasant walk to the (¾ hr.) Maiensässli (view).

Digitized by Google

The train follows the Landquart, through a rocky and wooded gorge. To the left, high above, lies the hamlet of *Putz*, with the ruined stronghold of *Castels*, garrisoned by the Austrians in the Thirty Years' War and dismantled in 1652. From a pine-clad hill to the right peeps the ruin of *Strahlegg*. We cross the Landquart to *Dalvazza*, and then the wild *Schanielenbach* or *Dalvazzabach*.

13½ M. **Küblis** (2683′; Krone & Post, 20 beds, P. from 9 fr.; Steinbock, 18 beds, P. from 7 fr.), a pleasant village, is the station also for *Conters* (3638′), 1½ M. to the S.E., at the beginning of the bridle-path to the Duranna Pass (p. 399).

A road (diligenc in 3 hrs.; 4 fr.) leads viâ Dalvazza and high above the VALLEY OF THE SCHANIELENBACH viâ *Luzein*, *Putz*, *Pany* (3 M.; 4101′; Kurhaus Pany, 36 beds, P. from 9½ fr.), *Gadenstätt* (4½ M.; 4450′), and *Ascharina* (4334′) to (7 M.) **St. Antönien** (4655′; Hôt. Rhätia, 30 beds, Weisses Kreuz, 60 beds, at both P. from 10 fr.; guides, Andr. and Georg Flütsch), a health-resort in a sheltered spot. — From *Rüti*, 1¼ M. farther on, a footpath ascends the *Gaflen-Tal* to the E., viâ the *Gaflen Alp* (5715′) and the *Antönierjoch* (7792′) to *Gargellen* (4840′; 5 hrs. from St. Antönien; guide 23 fr.), on the road (diligence) to Schruns (comp. the adjoining Map). — The *Madrishorn* (9285′), to the S.E. of Gaflen, is climbed in 5 hrs. from St. Antönien (attractive; guide 23 fr.). — Farther up the Schanielen valley is (1¼ hr.) *Alp Partnun*, with the *Partnunstaffel* (5813′; Hôt.-Pens. Sulzfluh, 20 beds, P. from 8½ fr.), whence the *Sulzfluh* (9252′; views) is climbed in 3-3½ hrs. (guide 18-21 fr.). The valley-path goes on to the *Gruben Pass* (7335′), leading to Schruns (p. 402).

The trains begins to ascend, with fine views. — 15½ M. *Saas* (2877′), below the village (Hôt.-Pens. Rathaus, 14 beds, P. from 7 fr.), a summer-resort. — 17½ M. *Serneus-Mezzaselva* (3382′; Pens. Kronenhof, 16 beds, P. from 8 fr.). The village of *Serneus* (3258′) lies ⅔ M. from the station, on the left bank of the Landquart; halfway a road diverges on the left for (1 M.) *Bad Serneus* (3153′; Kurhaus, 120 beds, P. from 10 fr.), with sulphur springs.

The line crosses the *Schlappinbach* to (19 M.) *Klosters-Dörfli* (3697′; hotels, see below). Fine retrospective view of the Prätigau; at the head of the valley, to the left, are the Gatschiefer, the Canardhorn, and the Silvretta Glacier.

20½ M. **Klosters.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — HOTELS. **Gr.-Hôt. Vereina*, at the station, 200 beds, **Sport-Hôtel Silvretta*, at Brücke, 200 beds, at both R. from 6, B. 2½, L. 6½, D. 7½, P. from 15 fr.; **Weisses Kreuz*, 35 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 11 fr.; *Wiesental*, 26 beds, *Montana*, 20 beds, at both R. from 3½, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Florin*, 30 beds, P. from 8 fr.; *Bahnhof-Hôtel Alpenhof*, 20 beds from 3, D. 4, P. from 8 fr. — At Selfranga (p. 404): *Villa Daheim*, 16 beds, P. from 8 fr. — At Klosters-Dörfli (see above): *Kurhaus Klosters-Dörfli*, 40 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 9 fr. — VISITORS' TAX, 15-25 c. per day.

GUIDES: Joh. Allemann; Chr., Joh., Jos., and Paul Guler; Jak., Joh., and Peter Jegen; Jak. Roffler; Flor. Grass, at Serneus (see above).

Klosters lies among pleasant meadows and woods, in a broad valley *enclosed by lofty* mountains, and is much frequented in *summer and winter*, and also as a transition-station to the Engadine. *It consists of several* clusters of houses, numbering 2136 inhab.

Digitized by Google

in all. *Platz* (3937′), on the right bank of the Landquart, has the station and the church. On the left bank are *Brücke* (3874′), near the confluence of the Lareter Bach; the *Untere Rüti*, 5 min. down the valley, is a wood of firs and beeches, well provided with seats.

The paths in the environs are marked in colours. On the right bank: along the stream across the meadows of the *Bosca* to (1/2 hr.) Klosters-Dörfli (p. 403), or to the left at the N.W. end of the Bosca across the river to (1 hr.) Serneus (p. 403); from the church N.E. viâ *Pardels* (4396′) to (1 1/4 hr.) *Unterm Wald* (4977′), or S.E. viâ *Balzers* and *Berg* (4419′) to (1 1/2 hr.) *Monbiel* (4307′). — On the left bank: from the Untere Rüti viâ the *Obere Rüti* (4367′; near the Cavadürli Tunnel, p. 405) and *Bündi* (4763′) to (1 1/2 hr.) Serneus (p. 403); from the bend in the road above the Hôtel Silvretta viâ the *Tschesboden* to (1/2 hr.) *Cavadürli* (inn in summer); from Brücke to the S. along the hillside above the Lareter Bach to (1 hr.) the *Schwarzsee* (4944′; near Laret station, p. 405), or S.E. viâ *Selfranga* (4061′) to (1 1/2 hr.) *Aeuja*.

Longer walks. Viâ Bündi (see above) and the *Serneuser Schwendi* (5462′) to (3 hrs.) the *Alp Casanna* (6365′). — Viâ Klosters-Dörfli to (2 1/2 hrs.) *Alp Schlappin* (6030′) or (3-3 1/2 hrs.) the *Saaser Alp* (6512′). — By road viâ Monbiel (see above), *Schwendi*, and (1 1/2 hr.) the picturesquely situated *Alp Novai* (4188′), at the mouth of the Vereina-Tal, or from Schwendi by a shorter footpath viâ *Garflun* and *Spärra*, to (3 hrs.; carr. 2 hrs.) the *Alp Sardasca* (5413′). Thence a good bridle-path goes on to (2 hrs.) the *Silvretta House* (see below), with which a visit to the *Silvretta Glacier* may be combined (to the ice-fall 1 1/2 hr. there and back to the top of the glacier 2 1/2-3 hrs., guide 18 fr.). — To the E. of Klosters at the foot of the *Fergenhörner* (9410′; difficult), is (3 1/2 hrs.) the new *Fergen Hut* of the S.A.C. (7220′).

Ascents. *Gotschna* (7438′), past the Schwarzsee and over the pastures of Parsenn (p. 405) in 3 1/2 hrs., or from Wolfgang station (p. 405) in 2 hrs. (guide 12 fr., unnecessary); *Casanna* (8102′; 15 fr.), viâ Parsenn in 4 hrs. or from Wolfgang in 2 1/2 hrs., the last bit above the old iron workings for steady heads only; *Gatschieferspitz* (8770′; 17 fr.), viâ the Gatschiefer Alp in 4 1/2 hrs.; *Canardhorn* (8566′; 18 fr.), viâ Novai (see above) in 5 1/2 hrs.; *Aelplispitz* (8825′; 17 fr.), through the Schlappin-Tal in 4 1/2 hrs.; *Madrishorn* (9285′; 27 fr.), viâ Schlappin (see above) in 6 hrs.; *Weissfluh* (9344′; 18 fr.), viâ Ober-Laret in 5-6 hrs.

The **Vereina Hut** of the S.A.C. (6420′; accommodation for 24), reached by a road up the Vereina-Tal from the Alp Novai (see above) in 2 hrs., is the starting-point for numerous ascents (guides' fees 7 fr. cheaper than those given below, which are reckoned from Klosters). *Pischahorn* (9783′; 3 1/2 hrs., guide 27 fr.), viâ the Eisen-Tal; *Verstanklahorn* (10,833′; 5 hrs., 60 fr.), difficult; *Plattenhörner* (10,515′, 10,568′; 5 hrs.; 40 fr.), toilsome; *Ungeheuerhorn* (*Unkürhorn*; 9816′; 4 hrs., 39 fr.), toilsome; *Flüela-Weisshorn* (10,131′; 4 hrs., 30 fr.), not difficult; *Piz Linard* (p. 449; 6 hrs., 48 fr.), toilsome.

The **Silvretta House** of the S.A.C. (7677′; good inn; 12 beds, 20 mattresses, and accommodation for 22 in the old Silvretta Hut adjoining; guides' fees 10 fr. less in each case than the charges given below, which are reckoned from Klosters), reached from Klosters in 4-5 hrs. (see above), *is the headquarters* for ascents in the Silvretta group. The **Silvretta-horn** (10,655′; 3 1/2 hrs.; 33 fr.), the **Signalhorn** (10,538′; 4 hrs.; 30 fr.), *and the* ***Piz Buin** (10,880′; 4 1/2 hrs.; guide 39, with descent to Guarda - **Wiesbaden** Hut 44 fr.) present no great difficulty to exper

More difficult are the *Klein-Buin* (10,695′; 4½ hrs.; 40 fr.), *Gross-Seehorn* (10,223′; 4 hrs.; 40 fr.), and *Gross-Litzner* (10,208′; 5 hrs.; 54 fr.).

Passes. Several passes lead from the Vereina Hut (p. 404) to the Lower Engadine. (1) A toilsome but attractive route (5½-6 hrs., guide 30 fr.) ascends the *Vernela-Tal* to the E., past the cave of *Baretto Balma* and over the *Piller Glacier*, to (2½-3 hrs.) the **Vernela Pass** (*Fuorcla Zadrell*, *Laviner Joch;* 8458′), to the S. of the Verstanklahorn; then a steep descent over rocks and débris to the *Alp Marangun* (6594′) in the *Val Lavinuoz* and under the precipices of the Piz Linard viâ *Alp d'Immez* and *Alp Dadoura* to (3 hrs.) *Lavin* (p. 448). — (2) Where the Vereina-Tal divides, at *Fremd-Vereina* (6437′), ¼ hr. above the hut, we keep to the left through the *Süser Tal* (a laborious but attractive route; 6½ hrs., 30 fr.) and over the *Fless Pass* (8044′) to the **Vereina** or **Val Torta Pass** (8697′), between the Plattenhörner and Piz Fless, facing the gigantic Piz Linard; thence a steep descent by a rough path through the *Val Saglains* to (3 hrs.) *Süs* (p. 448) or (3 hrs.) *Lavin* (p. 448). If from the Fless Pass we descend to the *Val Torta* and the *Val Fless*, we reach the Flüela road 1 hr. above Süs (p. 411). — (3) The path ascending the *Jöri-Tal* from the Fremd-Vereina (see above) passes the seven *Jöri Lakes* (8199′) and the *Jöri Glacier*, below the Weisshorn (p. 410), and crosses the **Jöri-Fless Pass** (8422′) into the Fless-Tal (5 hrs. to Süs; 30 fr.). Or we may ascend steeply to the right short of the Jöri Lakes and cross the *Jöri-Flüela Pass* (8956′) to the *Flüela Hospice* (p. 410; 5 hrs. from the Vereina Hut).

From the Silvretta House (p. 404) a fatiguing route, not difficult for adepts (5-6 hrs.; 30 fr.), crosses the Silvretta Glacier to the (2½ hrs.) **Silvretta Pass** (9885′), between the Signalhorn and the Gletscherkamm; then, to the S.E., we skirt the Klein-Buin, cross glaciers, and descend over rocks and débris to the *Val Tuoi* and (3 hrs.) *Guarda* (p. 449).

To the *Montafon* over the *Schlappiner-Joch* (7372′; 6 hrs. to Gargellen, 7½ to Gallenkirch; guide 18 fr., not indispensable). — Through the Schlappin-Tal and over the *Garnera-Joch* (8153′) to (5½-6 hrs.) the *Tübingen Hut* and to (3½ hrs.) *Gaschurn*, easy and attractive (guide 18 fr.). — Over the *Rote Furka* (8832′) to the (8 hrs.; 18 fr.) *Madlener House* (p. 449), fatiguing; over the *Fuorcla del Confin* (10,033′) to the *Wiesbaden Hut* (9 hrs.; 25 fr.); over the *Seegletscher-Lücke* (9153′) to the *Saarbruck Hut* (7 hrs.). These three not difficult, but guide necessary. Comp. the adjoining Map and *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

At Klosters the train reverses its direction. It crosses the Landquart and ascends through the Rütiwald, with fine views to the right, to the *Drostobel*, where it doubles back by means of the curved Cavadürli Tunnel. Thence it ascends the *Klostersche Stütz*, a wooded hill, with views of the Silvretta group on the left, to (25½ M.) *Laret* (5000′; Pens. Waldheim, 30 beds). Beyond the little *Schwarzsee* (p. 404), with the village of *Unter-Laret* to the left, we cross the *Stützbach*, with *Ober-Laret* on the right.

27 M. *Wolfgang* (5330′; Hôt. Davos-Kulm, 10 beds; Pens. Höhwald, 25 beds), at the highest point of the railway and the road, is a favourite centre for bobsleighing and ski-ing (comp. p. 407). On the *Parsenn Alp* (7480′), 2-2½ M. to the N.W. (finger-post by the station), is the hut of the Davos Ski Club (open in winter).

We descend through stone-pine and larch woods and skirt the E. bank of the Davoser See (p. 408), with the German Sanatorium above on the right. We cross the *Landwasser* at the mouth of the *Flüela Valley to (29½ M.) Davos-Dorf* (5128′; p. 407). — 31 M. *Davos-Platz (5062′; p. 406).*

Digitized by Google

93. Davos and its Environs.

The health-resort of Davos comprises the villages of *Davos-Platz* and *Davos-Dorf*, situated in the highest part of an Alpine valley $^2/_3$ M. wide, watered by the *Landwasser* and stretching from the Wolfgang-Joch for 10 M. to the S.W. Sheltered by lofty wooded mountains from the cold winds of the N. and E., it is exposed to the full benefit of the sunshine through the side-valleys on the S. and S.W. Davos is world-famous as a health-resort for consumptives and is one of the leading centres for winter-sports (comp. p. xxx). The mean annual temperature is 37° Fahr. (47° in summer, 26° in winter). The air is light and fresh, the percentage of moisture is small, and mists are very rare.—The valley is said to have been peopled from the Upper Valais in the 13th cent.; until 1848 it was one of the 26 free Hoch-Gerichte (p. 395) of the Grisons. The Reformation was adopted here in 1526. The number of inhabitants has increased from 1680 in 1850 to 9727.

Davos-Platz.—Hotels. **Kurhaus Davos*, 250 beds from 7, B. $2^1/_2$, L. 7, D. 8, P. from 20 fr., with restaurant; **Grand-Hôtel & Belvedere*, with a large terrace ('Solarium'), 250 beds from 7, B. $2^1/_2$, L. $7^1/_2$, D. 9, P. from 20 fr.; **Angleterre & Park Hotel*, 80 beds from 6, B. $2^1/_2$, L. 7, D. 8, P. from 18 fr.; **Central Sport-Hôtel*, 100 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 17 fr.; **National*, 100 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 17 fr.; **Neues Post & Sport-Hôtel*, 60 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 16 fr.; **Victoria*, 55 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 16 fr.; **Savoy-Splendid*, 50 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 16 fr.; **Sport-Hôtel Rhätischer Hof*, 80 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 16 fr.; *Bellavista*, 60 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 15 fr.; **Buol's Kurgarten-Hôtel*, 80 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 15 fr.; *Eden*, 40 beds from 4, B. 2, L. $4^1/_2$, D. $5^1/_2$, P. from 13 fr.; *Eisenlohr*, 53 beds from $4^1/_2$, B. 2, L. 5, D. $5^1/_2$, P. from 13 fr.; *Waldschlössli*, 40 beds; *Rose*, 30 beds, P. from 13 fr.; *Frei*, 40 beds, P. from 13 fr.; *Kurhaus Merula*, 35 beds, P. from 13 fr.; *Davoserhof*, near the station, 40 beds from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $4^3/_4$, D. 5, P. from 14 fr., *Sport-Hôtel Bahnhof*, 36 beds from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. $4^1/_2$, P. from 13 fr., both with restaurant; *Hôt.-Pens. Regina*, 35 beds from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 13 fr.; *Elite*, 30 beds from $4^1/_2$, B. 2, L. $4^1/_2$, D. $5^1/_2$, P. from 12 fr.; *Löwe*, 30 beds from 4, L. or D. 4, P. from 12 fr., with restaurant; *Beau-Séjour*, 25 beds, P. from 11 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Strela*, 68 beds from $3^1/_2$, P. from 10 fr.

Pensions. *Alexanderhaus*, 60 beds, *St. Josefshaus*, 45 beds, *Lichtenstein*, 28 beds, *Athènes*, 23 beds, *Horlauben*, 24 beds, *Rychner*, 22 beds, *Luginbühl*, 14 beds, at these P. from 13 or $13^1/_2$ fr.; *Wijers*, 26 beds, *Collina*, 20 beds, *Villa Ada*, 12 beds, *Villa Emma* (ladies), 20 beds, *Bethanien* (Protestant hostel), 18 beds, at these P. from 12 fr.; *Villa Sana*, 25 beds, *Viola*, 20 beds, *Freitag*, 20 beds, *Villa Stefan*, 18 beds, *Villa Friedberg*, 15 beds, *Flühmann*, 12 beds, at these P. from 11 fr. — Lodgings abundant.

Sanatoria. *Dr. Turban's*, in an open stiuation, with shady grounds, 100 beds, P. from 22 fr.; *Schatz Alp* (p. 407), 115 beds, P. from 22 fr.; *Prof. Jessen's Wald-Sanatorium*, on an elevated site near the woods, *70 beds*, P. from 22 fr.; *Schweizerhof*, 125 beds, P. from 21 fr.; *Platz*, *80 beds*, P. from 19 fr.; *Dr. Philippi's*, 36 beds, P. from 19 fr.; *Bernina*, *30 beds*, *Dr. Wolfer's*, 30 beds, at both P. from 17 fr. — *Fridericianum*, a school for delicate boys, 50 beds, P. from 12 fr.

Digitized by Google

RESTAURANTS. *Rathaus; Casty-Branger.* — Confectioner: *Kolbinger*, with café-restaurant.

CONCERTS in the promenade daily 11.15-12.30; symphony concerts in winter every Mon. at 4.30 or 8.15. — THEATRE thrice weekly. — VISITORS' TAX, 40 c. daily from May to Sept., 50 c. from Oct. to April (family 1 fr. 20 or 1 fr. 50 c.); for six months, head of a family 50 fr., each member of a family 30 fr. — ENQUIRY OFFICE, Promenade 23, near the Kurhaus (8-12 and 2-6). — POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE in the main square.

WINTER SPORTS, see p. xxx and below. Information as to ski-ing excursions may be obtained from the Ski Club. Skating competitions in January.

ENGLISH CHURCH *(St. Luke's)*; services from May to September.

BRITISH CONSUL, *William G. Lockett*, Haus Baratelli. — ENGLISH DOCTOR, *Dr. Arnold F. Bill*, Haus Baratelli.

CARRIAGES. To Clavadel one-horse 11 (1-2 pers.) and 13 fr. (3 pers.), two-horse 22 (4 pers.) and 27 fr. (5 pers.); to Spinabad 15, 18, 25, 30 fr.; to Laret 16, 19, 29, 35 fr.; to Klosters 25, 30, 46, 55 fr.; to the Flüela Hospice 31, 37, 55, 66 fr. Driver's fee 10% extra. — TRAMWAY between Platz and Dorf 40 c., 100 tickets 25 fr. — SCHATZ ALP RAILWAY (see below) every 1/2-1 hr., in 10-12 min. to the top; fares 1 fr. 20, return-ticket 1 fr. 80 c.; luggage up to 88 lbs. 40 c. The station is on the Kur-Promenade.

GUIDES. Heinr. Andersen, Johann Engi, H. Friedrich, Johann Kaufmann, Martin Punz, Chr. Valaer, Aug. Reimuth.

Davos-Platz (5115′), the chief place in the valley, with its hotels and villas, its fashionable shops, and its pretty gardens, gives the impression of a first-class tourist-resort. The only old buildings are the *Parish Church* (St. Johann), with a tall steeple, and the handsome *Rathaus*, partly rebuilt, with a panelled council-chamber dating from 1564, stained-glass windows, weapons, etc. The mountains enclosing the Davos Valley are the Schiahorn (p. 408) on the W., and the Jakobshorn, Jatzhorn, Tälihorn, and Seehorn (overtopped by the Hörnli) on the E. At the head (S.) of the valley rise the slender Tinzenhorn and the Piz Michel. — John Addington Symonds (1840-93) lived for many years at Davos and wrote most of his books here.

The **Schatz Alp* (6161′), commanding a splendid view, is reached by the cable railway (see above; 785 yds.; maximum gradient 47:100), by a road (1 4/5 M.) used in winter as a bobsleigh and toboggan run, and by good footpaths (1 hr.). By the upper station are a restaurant (view terrace) and the Schatz Alp Sanatorium (p. 406). The Strela Alp (p. 408) is 20 min. higher up. — A beautiful survey of the valley is obtainable from the *Gemsjäger* (5407′), reached in 1 hr. by a path viâ Dr. Turban's Sanatorium and the Alberti-Tobel. — Other walks may be taken to the (1/2 hr.) *Waldhaus* (restaurant) on the Dischma-Tal road (p. 408); the *Ischa Alp* (6184′; 1 1/4 hr. S.E.); the *Flüela Waterfall* (p. 410; 1 1/2 hr.); *Frauenkirch* (p. 409; 3/4 hr.); and *Bad Clavadel* (p. 409; 1 hr.).

The road from Davos-Platz to Davos-Dorf is lined with houses and gardens.

Davos-Dorf. — HOTELS (visitors' tax, see above). **Flüela-Post & Sport Hotel, 130 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 17 fr., not for invalids; *Montana, 50 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5 1/2, D. 6 1/2, P. from 17 fr.;*

Digitized by Google

Continental*, 70 beds from 4, P. from 12 fr.; ***Meierhof*, 48 beds from 4½, B. 2, L. 5, D. 5½, P. from 15 fr.; *Hôtel Bahnhof*, 15 beds from 3½ fr.; *Hôtel Casino*, 30 beds, not for invalids. — PENSIONS. ***Germania*, 30 beds, ***Stolzenfels***, 30 beds, ***Sanssouci***, 27 beds, ***Aela***, 25 beds, at these P. from 13 fr.; ***Concordia***, 27 beds, ***Sonnenberg***, 25 beds, at both P. from 12 fr.; ***Villa Paul***, 16 beds, ***Luitpold***, 18 beds, ***Bellevue***, 17 beds, at these P. from 11 fr.; ***Herrmann***, 16 beds, ***Sieber***, 15 beds, at both P. from 10 fr.; ***Seehorn***, on the lake. — ***Pens. Höhwald***, on the N. bank of the lake, ¾ hr. from DAVOS-DORF.

SANATORIA. ***Davos-Dorf & Villa Maria***, 80 beds, P. from 21 fr.; ***Guardaval***, 55 beds, P. from 19 fr.; ***Seehof***, 80 beds, ***Neues Sanatorium***, 50 beds, at both P. from 17 fr.

Davos-Dorf (5164′) is situated at the base of the Schiahorn, opposite the mouths of the Dischma Valley (see below), up which appear the Scaletta Glacier, the Piz Vadret, and the Schwarzhorn, and of the Flüela Valley (p. 410), dominated by the Seehorn. The village is entirely modern, except for the old church of *St. Theodor*.

The highest part of the valley is occupied by the *Davoser See* (5124′; 162 acres), bounded on the W. by the road, behind which are Alpine pastures and the houses of *Meierhof*, while above the steep wooded E. bank rises the Seehorn. A pretty footpath, diverging to the left from the Flüela road near the Basler Heilstätte, runs between the railway and the lake to the Pension Höhwald. Higher up are the extensive buildings of the German Sanatorium.

ASCENTS. ***Schiahorn** (8900′; white, red, and white marks): from the Schatz Alp (p. 407) we cross flowery pastures, passing near the *Strela Alp* (6496′), to which a path diverges on the right, and ascend N.W. to the (1½ hr.) *Strela Pass* (7720′; see p. 399), whence a zigzag path leads to the right to (1-1¼ hr.) the summit. Fine view of the Davos, Sertig, and Dischma valleys, the Silvretta, Adula, and Bernina groups, the Rhæticon, and the Albula group. — **Weissfluh** (9345′), up the hill to the left from Meierhof (see above), in 4½-5 hrs., interesting (guide 20 fr.); alternative descent to Langwies (p. 399) or to Klosters (p. 403). — **Pischahorn** (9785′), diverging to the left from the Flüela road at Tschuggen (p. 410) and up the *Mattjes-Täli* in 5 hrs. (guide 25 fr.), not difficult. — **Alteingrat** (7810′), viâ Glaris (p. 409), 4½ hrs. (guide 20 fr.), not difficult; ascended from Wiesen (p. 409) also in 3½ hrs., viâ the *Alvascheiner Alp*. View of Davos. — ***Schwarzhorn** (10,335′), from the Flüela Pass, see p. 410. — **Piz Grialetsch** (10,270′; 4 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), from the Dürrboden (see below) viâ the *Scaletta Pass* and the *Klein-Scaletta* and *Vallorgia Glaciers*, not difficult (more difficult from the N. viâ the *Gross-Scaletta Glacier*, guide 35 fr.). — **Piz Vadret** (10,565′), from the Dürrboden viâ the Scaletta Pass in 6 hrs. (guide 50 fr.), an interesting glacier-expedition, for experts only. — **Kühalphorn** (10,108′; 4 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), from Sertig-Dörfli (p. 409) viâ the Kühalp-Tal and over the *Kühalp Glacier*, not difficult (descent N.E. to the Scaletta Pass, see below). — **Hoch-Ducan** (10,060′), from Sertig-Dörfli in 4½-5 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), difficult and fatiguing.

PASSES. To Zuoz in the Engadine (p. 447), 9½-10 hrs. (guide 35 fr., not essential). We follow the bridle-path, practicable for small vehicles, up the *Dischma Valley*, and reach (3½ hrs.) the *Dürrboden* (6598′; rustic inn, 10 beds). Fine view of the Scaletta Glacier and Piz Grialetsch. The path (way-marks), finally steep, ascends in 2 hrs. more to the **Scaletta Pass** (8590′), between the *Kühalphorn* (r.; see above; ascended in 1½-2 hrs.) *and the Scalettahorn* (l.; 10,065′). Descent steep at places, but enlivened *by waterfalls* and views of the ice-clad lateral valleys, to (1 hr.) the Alp *Fontauna* (7210′), where the path from the Sertig Pass comes in on the

Digitized by Google

right (see below), and through the *Val Sulsanna* to (2 hrs.) *Sulsanna* (poor inn) and (½ hr.) *Capella* (p. 447), 1¼ hr. from Zuoz. Or from the Scaletta Pass we may follow a path to the right skirting the slope of the Kühalphorn into the Val Sertig and Val del Tschüvel, and proceed to the (2½ hrs.) *Kesch Hut* (p. 420).

To BERGÜN (p. 420), 8 hrs. (guide 30 fr., not necessary for experts with the Siegfried Map). The road ascends the wooded *Sertig Valley* viâ Clavadel (see below) to (2½ hrs.) **Sertig-Dörfli** (6102′; Kurhaus Sertig, 27 beds; Bergführer Inn), with the tiny church of the valley. Above the village, 'Hinter den Ecken', the valley divides into the *Ducan-Tal* to the right, by which a fatiguing route crosses the *Ducan Pass* (8763′) to Stuls (p. 420), and the *Kühalp-Tal* to the left, through which our path now ascends. At the second bridge (stone with inscription in red) we cross the stream to the right and follow the red way-marks (path often indistinct) over turf and scree to the (2½ hrs.) **Sertig Pass** (9062′). Fine view of the Porchabella Glacier and Piz Kesch (p. 420) to the S. [Hence viâ the *Val Sertig* and *Val del Tschüvel* to the *Kesch Hut*, 1¾ hr.] We now descend past the *Raveisch Lakes* (8481′), where a bridle-path begins, and through the *Val Tuors* to *Chants* and (3-4 hrs.) **Bergün** (comp. p. 420).

To *Langwies* over the *Strela Pass* (4 hrs.; guide 20 fr., not essential), see p. 399; to *Arosa* over the *Mayenfelder Furka* (6 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), see p. 401.

From Davos-Platz to Filisur.

12 M. RHÆTIAN RAILWAY (electric) in 40 min. (fares 10 fr. 50, 7 fr., 3 fr. 50 c.).

The railway crosses the Landwasser and descends the left side of the valley, studded with houses and chalets. In front rises the Tinzenhorn (p. 419). We recross to the right bank.

2 M. **Frauenkirch** (5060′; Post, 30 beds, P. from 10 fr.), with a picturesquely situated little church, protected from avalanches by a bulwark. — On the E. opens the Sertig Valley (see above), on the N. slope of which is seen the hamlet of *Clavadel* (5469′; Kurhaus, 30 beds, P. from 11 fr.), a health-resort (diligence to Davos, 2 M. in 40 min., 1 fr. 10 c.).

The valley contracts. We again cross the Landwasser near *Spinabad* (4816′), a sulphur-bath (Kurhaus, 60 beds, P. from 9½ fr.), prettily situated amidst pines. — 4 M. *Glaris* (4780′; Post, 12 beds), scattered on the pastures of the right bank. We follow the left bank, threading two short tunnels, to (6¼ M.) *Schmelzboden* (4402′), a deserted lead-foundry. On the hillside lies the hamlet of *Monstein* (5328′; Kurhaus Monstein, 20 beds, P. from 9 fr.), reached by a footpath (½ hr.) and a road (2 M.; diligence). The valley contracts to a wild gorge, known as the *Züge*, the road through which (recommended to pedestrians) passes through four tunnels, the railway through seven.

9 M. *Wiesen* (3937′), station for the village of **Wiesen**, Rom. *Tein* (4720′; Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue, 80 beds, P. from 8 fr.), on the sunny slope high above the Landwasser (diligence in 40 min.), a health-resort (183 inhab.) frequented in summer and winter, sheltered from the N. and N.E. winds. To the S., beyond the Landwasser gorge, on the green slopes of the *Stulsergrat* (8790′), lies Jenis-

Digitized by Google

berg (4987′). Farther off are the huge Tinzenhorn, the Piz Michel, and the Piz d'Aela (seen only when we have passed Wiesen).

From Wiesen station a red-marked path leads in 20 min. to the lower end of the Züge, where the *Bärentritt* (4160′), a projecting platform 256′ above the Landwasser, commands a splendid view of the wild valley and the *Sägetobel Fall* (105′ in height).—Pedestrians may walk across the great railway viaduct from Wiesen station to Filisur in 1 hr.

Excursions from Wiesen village. To the upper *Brückentobel* and the *Mühlentobel*, with waterfalls (20 min.).—The *Wiesener Alp* (6310′; good forest-path, 1½ hr.) is a fine point of view; better still the **Sandhubel* (9080′), ascended from the alp in 2½ hrs. (bridle-track; comp p. 401). — *Alteingrat* (7810′; 3½ hrs.), see p. 408. — The road to (2 hrs.) *Alvaneu-Bad* (p. 419), commanding excellent views, passes (20 min.) the precipitous *Tiefentobel* and leads viâ the poor village of (2 M.) *Schmitten*, Rom. *Farrera* (4150′; Adler, 8 beds), with its conspicuous church, and the *Schmittner Tobel* to the (1½ M.) village of *Alvaneu* and (1½ M.) Alvaneu-Bad (p. 419).

The railway now crosses the deep gorge of the Landwasser by the Wiesen Viaduct, 221 yds. in length and 288′ above the river, built of stone, with a central arch 60 yds. in span. It proceeds high above the Landwasser, passing through five tunnels and over two viaducts, finally by a large curve above the Albula railway, to (12 M.) *Filisur* (p. 419).

From Davos over the Flüela Pass to the Engadine.

The Diligence between Davos and Süs is suspended. — Carriage 40-50, two-horse 70-80 fr. (return-fare 50%; gratuity 10% extra).

The road crosses the Landwasser at Davos-Dorf station and ascends the Flüela Valley, at first through woods. The *Flüela-bach*, flowing through its narrow gorge on the right, forms a pretty waterfall (finger-post about ½ M. beyond the station). We pass several groups of houses and chalets, including the Alpenrose Inn. Beyond the posting station of (6 M.) Tschuggen (6368′) the valley is wild and dreary. On either side are débris-covered slopes.

The (10 M.) **Flüela Pass** (7834′; hospice, 24 beds), one of the highest passes in Switzerland (comp. pp. 132, 333), is dominated on the N.E. by the *Flüela-Weisshorn* (10,131′), on the S. by the Flüela-Schwarzhorn. On the right lies the greenish-white *Schotten-See*, on the left the clear *Schwarzsee*.

The ***Schwarzhorn** (10,335′; 3-3½ hrs.; guide from Davos 25, from the Flüela Hospice 15 fr.) is not difficult when the route is free from snow. We descend the road to the E. for 20 min. and then ascend the *Radün-Tal* to the right, over débris and grass, to the (1½ hr.) glacier. This we cross to the (20 min.) base of the cone (9448′), and ascend its S. arête to the (¾ hr.) top. Imposing panorama: from S. to W. are the Piz Vadret, and beyond it the Bernina, Piz Dosdè, etc.; Piz Kesch, Piz Aela, Tinzenhorn, Piz Michel, and, farther off, the Valais and Bernese Alps; Lenzerhorn, Tödi, Glärnisch, Sentis, Scesaplana; in the foreground, the Silvretta, the Ötztaler Ferner, Piz Lischanna, Pisoc, Ortler; then the valleys of Flüela, *Dischma, Davos*, and the Lower Engadine with Ardetz and Schloss Tarasp. *The descent to the Dürrboden* in the Dischma-Tal (p. 408) is fit for experts only, with guide (25 fr.).—From the Flüela Hospice to the Vereina *Hut, see p. 405.*

Digitized by Google

The road descends the rock-strewn VAL FLÜELA (view of the Lower Engadine and Ardetz, p. 449) and crosses the *Susasca* at *Chant Sura* (road-menders' hut, 7143′). To the right opens the dreary *Val Grialetsch,* at the head of which rises the jagged *Piz Vadret* (10,568′), with the large *Grialetsch Glacier*. The galleries beside the road are used in winter. The road crosses a torrent from the Val Fless (p. 405) on the left; behind us rises the Schwarzhorn. Farther down we pass a tavern (Zum Jägerhaus, 5889′) and descend in great curves (short-cuts), finally on the right side of the valley. Süs, with its ruined castle on a larch-clad hill, becomes visible in the valley, with the three-peaked Piz Mezdi (p. 449) above it.

18 M. *Süs* (p. 448).

94. From Coire to Tiefencastel viâ Churwalden.

18 M. MOTOR CAR in summer from Coire to *Lenzerheide,* four times daily in 1¾ hr. (7 fr. 40 c.); thence to *Tiefencastel* twice daily in ¾ hr. (4 fr. 20 c.). DILIGENCE in winter from Coire to *Lenzerheide,* thrice daily in 3 hrs. 20 min. (4 fr. 60 c.); thence to *Tiefencastel*, twice daily in 1 hr. 20 min. (3 fr. 95 or 2 fr. 80 c.). — Walkers may with advantage go viâ Passugg to Churwalden (3½ hrs.; comp. p. 398).

Coire (1925′), see p. 395. The road crosses the *Plessur* and ascends in windings (short-cuts), with views of the town, Rhine Valley, Calanda, and, to the E., the Schanfigg. A road diverges for the Kurhaus Passugg (p. 398), which is conspicuous high up on the left. The Churwalden road ascends the valley of the *Rabiosa,* passing the posting-station of (2¾ M.) *Kreuz* (3599′; Pens. Belvedere, 15 beds, P. from 7 fr.), to (4¼ M.) *Malix* (3800′; Hôt. Aurora), with a mineral spring. Farther on we pass the ruin of *Strassberg* (on the left) and the posting station of (5 M.) *Egga* (3937′).

6¾ M. **Churwalden.** — HOTELS. **Kurhaus Krone*, pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Rabiosa, at the upper end of the village, with two buildings, 96 beds, **Hôt.-Pens. Lindenhof*, 65 beds, at both R. from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Mettier*, 65 beds, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Post*, 40 beds from 3, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 9½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Rothorn*, 25 beds, P. from 9 fr. — *Wald-Hôtel Pradaschier* (4540′), 20 min. above the village, 50 beds, P. from 9 fr.

Churwalden (4035′; pop. 696), visited as a health-resort on the way to and from the Engadine, extends for nearly a mile up the green valley of the Rabiosa. At the lower end is the hamlet of *Kloster,* named from the remains of a Premonstratensian convent dating perhaps from the 9th century. The castellated house of the abbots is now occupied by the Roman Catholic priest. The church contains two late-Gothic carved altars, one, in the nave (used by the Protestants), dating from 1511, the other (freely restored), in the choir (used by the Roman Catholics), from 1477. The Rathaus and the Post Office are situated in the hamlet of Witi. The neigh-

Digitized by Google

bouring wooded slopes offer pleasant walks, well provided with guide-posts and benches.

Excursions. To the **Churer Joch** (6685′), 2¾ hrs. N.E. Starting from below the post office we cross the Rabiosa; ¾ hr. *Jakobshaus;* 12 min. bend sharply to the right; at (40 min.) *Capetsch* we turn sharply to the left. In 50 min. more we reach the *Joch Alp* (6636′), two stone chalets. From the Joch, 10 min. N., we obtain a beautiful view of the Steinbach gorge, the Schanfigg, Coire, and the Rhine Valley.—The ***Stätzer Horn** (8460′) is 3½-4 hrs. S.W. of Churwalden. Starting at the guide-post on the left bank of the Rabiosa below the Krone we ascend to the right, skirting the wood. ¾ hr. *Schindelboden;* ¾ hr. *Kreuzrain.* At (½ hr.) the *Stätzer Alphütte* (6005′), 2 hrs. below the top, we join the path from Parpan (see below). Magnificent view (panorama by A. Heim). Rich flora. The descent S.W. on the Domleschg side cannot be mistaken: viâ the Alps of *Raschil* and *Schall* to the chalets of *Almens*, and then either to *Rodels* (p. 417) or to the left to *Scharans* and *Thusis* (p. 417; 4 hrs. in all).

Crossing the Rabiosa the road ascends more rapidly and recrosses to the left bank by the *Camiezer Brücke.* The footpath (1 hr.) is preferable; from the bridge at Churwalden it ascends the left bank of the Rabiosa, then skirts the Stätzer Bach, through wood, and finally crosses the stream.

8¾ M. **Parpan.**—Hotels. **Kurhaus Post*, 70 beds from 3½, B. 2, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 12½ fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Stätzerhorn*, 40 beds, P. from 11 fr.

Parpan (4955′), a health-resort and winter-sport centre in an open situation. The ancestral mansion of the Buols dates from the end of the 16th century.

The *Stätzer Horn* (see above; 3-3½ hrs.) is ascended from Parpan by the bridle-path, which diverges to the right from the road, ¼ hr. above the hotel. Beyond *Sartons* (5445′) we ascend in 1-1¼ hr. to the *Stätzer Alphütte* (see above). Another path, rather steep, ascends hither from the N. end of Parpan in 1 hr., on the right bank of the stream.

Over the *Urden Fürkli* to *Arosa,* 4½-5 hrs. (guide 28 fr.), see p. 401.

At the top of the pass (5090′) we obtain a fine view of the Oberhalbstein Mts.; to the right is the Piz Curvèr, to the left the Lenzerhorn and the Piz Michel. We descend past a small lake to *Valbella* (Hôt.-Pens. Valbella, 46 beds from 3½, L. or D. 4, P. from 10 fr.), with the posting station of (9½ M.) *Lenzerheide-See.* Beyond *Canols* (4920′; Hôt.-Pens. Waldheim, 35 beds from 3½, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 11 fr.) we pass the *Heidsee* (4880′), embosomed in pines, containing an islet with a chalet. We then traverse the wooded *Lenzer Heide,* Rom. *Planüra,* to *Lai,* whence a visit may be paid to the fine waterfall of the *Sanaspanser Bach,* 50 min. E.

11½ M. **Lenzerheide.**—Hotels. **Kurhaus*, 200 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 16 fr.; **Schweizerhof*, 120 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 14 fr.; *Park Hotel*, 50 beds, P. from 13 fr.; *Pens. Lenzerhorn*, 20 beds, P. from 10 fr.; *Pens. Scalottas*, 16 beds, *Pens. Serena*, 25 beds, *Pens. Bellevue*, 15 beds, at all these P. from 9½ fr.

Lenzerheide (4845′) is a frequented health-resort and winter-sport centre, with excellent opportunities for ski-running.

Yellow-marked paths lead viâ the Alp Sanaspans to the left up the **Aroser Rothorn** (p. 401) and to the right up the **Lenzerhorn** (9550′), two attractive ascents free from difficulty (guide 28 and 24 fr.).—A red-

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Mons, with fine views, mostly through woods, 4 hrs.; comp. p. 419. A narrow road viâ Reams leads through the *Val Nandro* to the (2 hrs.) *Alp Curtegns* (6400′), whence we ascend to the right to (1 hr.) *Alp Schmorras* (7500′) and the (1 hr.) *Fianell* or *Schmorras Pass* (8350′); then descend by *Alp Moos* and *Sutt Foina* to (1½ hr.) *Ausser-Ferrera* (p. 459; guide 33 fr.).

Halfway to Tinzen we pass (r.) the scanty remains of the castle of *Patnal*, or the site of a Roman castrum.

7½ M. **Tinzen**, Rom. *Tinizung* (4065′; Hôt. Tinzenhorn, 8 beds), at the mouth of the *Val d'Err*.

The *Piz Michèl* (p. 419) is ascended in 6 hrs. (rather difficult; guide 39 fr.). — Over the *Aela Pass* (9055′) to *Alvaneu-Bad* (p. 419) or *Bergün* (p. 420), in 7-8 hrs. (guide 33 fr.). — Over the *Fuorcla da Tschitta* (9587′) to *Preda* (p. 421), in 8 hrs. (guide 34 fr.). — A narrow road ascends the picturesque Val d'Err to (2 hrs.) the *Alp Err* (6430′), then a marked path to (1 hr.) the *Val d'Err Chalet* (7254′; quarters for 12); thence viâ the *Err Glacier* and the *Err Joch* (10,088′) to the *Jürg Jenatsch Hut* and *Spinas* (p. 421), 7-8 hrs. in all, laborious but attractive (guide necessary).

Above Tinzen the Julia forms several falls. The road leads through curious basins, formed by erosion, and rocky ravines to (9½ M.) *Roffna* (4660′; Post), where a reservoir is to be constructed to supply power for the Rhætian Railway. The road crosses the river and follows the left bank to —

12 M. **Mühlen**, Rom. *Molins* (4793′; *Löwe, 65 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.), a beautifully situated village at the entrance of the *Val da Fallèr*. A noted view-point is the rocky pinnacle of *Tgernet*, reached in 1 hr. by a winding path above the Löwe, to the right.

A road ascends the picturesque Val da Fallèr to (1¼ hr.) the chalets of *Alp Fallèr* and *Igl Plang* (6341′), where the valley divides into the *Val Gronda*, to the right, and the *Val Bercla*, to the left. Easy passes hence (4½-5 hrs.; guide from Mühlen 35 or 33 fr.) cross the Täli-Joch and the Berclafurka respectively to Cresta (p. 460). — ***Piz Platta** (11,110′; 6 hrs.; guide 39, to Cresta 48 fr.), viâ the Val da Fallèr and Val Bercla, is a splendid point. — *Piz d'Arblatsch* (10,525′; guide 33 fr.) and *Piz Forbisch* (10,720′; guide 42 fr.), the peaks to the N. of the Val da Fallèr, are climbed without difficulty by experts in 6 hrs. each.

To the E. from Mühlen a narrow road ascends viâ the village of *Sur* (5308′) in 1½ hr. to the **Flix Plateau** (6230′; Hôt. Piz Platta, 22 beds, P. from 10 fr.), an undulating plain at the base of the Err chain, frequented as a health-resort. The *Piz dellas Calderas* (11,130′; 7 hrs., guide 39 fr.), the *Piz d'Err* (11,100′; 6 hrs., guide 39 fr.) and the *Cima da Flix* (10,784′; 5½ hrs., guide 33 fr.) may be ascended hence by experts without difficulty (superb view). Viâ the *Mal Pass*, the *Fuorcla da Flix* (10,015′; to the S. of the Cima da Flix), and the *Picuogl Glacier* to the *Jürg Jenatsch Hut* (p. 421), 5½ hrs., laborious but interesting.

From this point to Stalla, skirting the rapid Julia, we enjoy a series of grand rocky landscapes. Beyond the (12½ M.) bridge by which the road returns to the right bank is the square watch-tower of *Splüdatsch* (5259′), on a wooded hill in the middle of the valley; farther on, on a precipitous rock, is the ruined castle of *Marmels*. The road follows the broad valley viâ Cresta (5318′) to (14¾ M.) *Marmorera* or *Marmels* (5360′), at the mouth of the Val Nalons; en viâ *Stalvedro* (5635′) to —

Digitized by Google

17 M. **Bivio**, or *Stalla* (5827′; Post, 30 beds, P. from 11 fr.), the highest village in the Oberhalbstein, where the Julier and Septimer routes separate.

The SEPTIMER BRIDLE PATH, in the Roman and mediæval periods one of the most frequented Alpine passes, but now neglected, diverges to the right from the road above Bivio and ascends the *Val Cavreccia*. At the chalets of (1 hr.) *Foppa* it crosses the brook, passes through a defile, and ascends the somewhat marshy meadows of *Pian Canfer* to the (1 hr.) **Septimer Pass** (*Passo di Sett;* 7582′). A height to the left of the pass, indicated by two stones, affords a superb view of the Piz della Margna, Monte dell' Oro, etc. Those bound for (2½ hrs.) *Maloja* turn to the E. below the Motta da Sett and cross the Fuorcla di Lunghino, comp. p. 432. — The Septimer path presently descends steeply, crossing the *Septimer Bach (Aua del Sett)* three times, to the *Val Marozzo* and along the Mera, the latter part very steep and stony, past remains of the Roman road, to (2 hrs.) *Casaccia* (p. 433).

FROM BIVIO TO AVERS-CRESTA over the *Stallerberg*, see p. 460. To SILS (p. 428) over the *Fuorcla di Gravasalvas* (8806′; 5½ hrs.; with guide), interesting. Below the Julier Pass we ascend to the right, past the little *Gravasalvas Lake*, to the pass, to the S.W. of *Piz Lagrev*, with a fine view of the Bernina; then a steep descent.

The road ascends the stony slopes of the Julier in numerous windings (short-cuts). Near the summit are the (21¾ M.) *Julier Hospice* and the small inn of *Veduta* (7349′; meteorological station). On the (22¼ M.) **Julier Pass** (*Giulio*, 7500′) are two round stumps of pillars, 6½′ high, without inscription and held to be Roman milestones of the time of Augustus (p. 433). The name of the pass, however, is derived from the Celtic sun-god Jul. Near the milestones, to the right, is a little lake, which contains trout notwithstanding its altitude.

On the E. slope of the pass, 20 min. from the top, is the *Julier Alp* (7150′), with its chalets. On the left rise Piz Julier (p. 428) and Piz d'Albana, and on the right Piz Polaschin (p. 428). In descending we obtain a superb view of the snow-mountains of the Bernina (p. 441). In the foreground rise Piz Surlej and Munt Arlas, above which tower Piz Tschierva, Morteratsch, and Bernina, on the right; then Piz Corvatsch, and to the extreme right Piz della Margna. The Upper Engadine, with its lakes, comes gradually into view.

27 M. *Silvaplana* (5955′), see p. 427.

96. From Coire viâ Thusis and Filisur to the Upper Engadine. Albula Railway.

RHÆTIAN RAILWAY (narrow-gauge electric) to (17 M.) *Thusis* in ¾-1 hr. (fares 10 fr. 50, 7 fr., 3 fr. 50 c.); to (25 M.) *Tiefencastel* in 1¼-1½ hr. (15 fr. 90, 10 fr. 60, 5 fr. 30 c.); to (31½ M.) *Filisur* in 1 hr. 35 to 1 hr. 50 min. (20 fr. 10, 13 fr. 40, 6 fr. 70 c.); to (55½ M.) *St. Moritz* or (55¼ M.) Pontresina in 3-3½ hrs. (41 fr. 10, 27 fr. 40, 13 fr. 70 c.).

Coire (1925′), see p. 395 and Map p. 398. The line crosses the *Plessur* and approaches the *Rhine* near (2½ M.) Felsberg. On

Digitized by Google

the left bank are the villages of *Neu* and *Alt Felsberg*, the latter menaced with destruction by falls of rock from the Calanda. — 4 M. *Ems* (1915′; 1750 inhab.), with an old church and a chapel on two moraine hills.

From (6 M.) *Reichenau-Tamins* (1995′; see Map, p. 466), junction for the Oberalp Railway (p. 465), an iron bridge crosses the Rhine to **Reichenau** (1995′; Adler, 20 beds), a hamlet at the union of the *Vorder* or *Oberländer Rhein* and the impetuous *Hinter-Rhein*. The old *Schloss*, first mentioned in the 15th cent., has belonged since 1817 to the Planta family. Best view of the meeting of therivers from the garden (open to visitors) adjoining the Adler. To the W. the snowy Brigelser Horn (p. 470) towers above the Oberländer mountains. — The church-hill of **Tamins** (2192′; Krone, 6 beds, plain), $^1/_4$ hr. N., commands a wide view of the Domleschg and the whole valley of the Vorder-Rhein; to the N. is the Kunkels Pass (p. 75). Diligence from Reichenau to *Flims*, see p. 465.

The railway crosses the Hinter-Rhein above its junction with the Vorder-Rhein, then ascends, describing a wide bend round a rocky knoll, and turns to the S. through a cutting. — $8^1/_2$ M. **Bonaduz** (2160′; Hôt. Oberalp, 10 beds), a village (798 inhab.), rebuilt after the fire of 1908. To the S. in the background tower Piz Curvèr and Piz Beverin; to the N.W., the Vorab. — The train continues to ascend the broad valley of the Hinter-Rhein, the W. side of which is called *Heinzenberg*, the E. side and valley-bottom *Domleschg*. Both slopes are remarkably fertile. The castles which peep down from the rocky hills have for the most part been in ruins since the end of the 15th cent. (comp. p. 395). High up on the right is the old *Chapel of St. George*, with 14th cent. wall-paintings. — $9^1/_2$ M. **Rhäzüns** (2125′), a village on the left. To the right, on a rock rising from the Rhine is the imposing *Schloss Rhäzüns*, the oldest part of which dates from the 12th century. — Farther on both train and road run high above the broad gravelly bed of the river, which is confined between large embankments. On the right bank is the scanty ruin of *Nieder-Juvalta*.

From (12 M.) *Rothenbrunnen* (2051′) a bridge crosses the Rhine to **Bad Rothenbrunnen** (*Kurhaus, 90 beds from $3^1/_2$, P. from 10 fr., open May-Sept.), with springs containing iron, iodine, and phosphorus, situated at the foot of steep rocks; high up, to the right, is the ruin of *Ober-Juvalta*.

A diligence plies viâ *Tomils*, *Unterscheid*, and *Oberscheid* to ($7^3/_4$ M. in 4 hrs., 3 fr. 20 c.) **Feldis** (4830′; Pens. Belvedere, 20 beds; Pens. Wildenstein, 15 beds), a high-lying village commanding fine views of the Bündner Oberland, the Domleschg, etc. The *Dreibündenstein* (p. 398; easy and attractive) is ascended hence in $2^1/_2$-3 hrs. viâ the *Feldiser Alp*.

Farther on, on rocky hills, are the castle of *Ortenstein* (restored) and the dilapidated pilgrimage-chapel of St. Lorenz; then, *near Paspels*, the restored castle of Alt-Sins and the ruin of Neu-

Digitized by Google

Sins or *Canova*. — 15 M. **Rodels-Realta** (2110′), station for the village of *Realta* and for *Rodels* and *Fürstenau* on the right bank; above Rodels is the château of *Rietberg*, familiar to readers of Conrad Ferdinand Meyer's 'Jürg Jenatsch'. — The line now threads a boggy district covered with brushwood; to the right is the large cantonal reformatory.

Near (15½ M.) **Catzis** (2168′; Adler, 12 beds), with a Dominican nunnery founded in the early middle ages, a beautiful landscape is disclosed on the left: in the foreground is the Schyn Pass; to the left of it, at the mouth of the Albula, is the village of *Scharans*, where Georg Jenatsch (p. 395) was pastor in 1617-18; behind it in the distance is the château of Baldenstein (p. 418); beyond the Schyn Pass, in the background, is the Tingenhorn; and to the right rises the snowy Piz Curvèr.

From Catzis diligence in 2½ hrs. (2 fr. 5 c.) viâ *Savusch*, *Tartar*, and (3½ M.) **Sarn** (3845′; Hôt.-Pens. Heinzenberg), pleasantly situated among sunny meadows, to (5 M.) *Prätz* (3890′; inn). on the slope of the *Heinzenberg*, the highest point of which, the *Prätzer Höhe* (6965′), is easily ascended hence in 2½-3 hrs. Splendid view. — Sarn is reached from Thusis in 2 hrs. viâ Masein and *Portein*.

Farther on, to the right, above the pleasant village of *Masein*, stands the château of *Tagstein* or *Nieder-Tagstein* (2782′). To the left are the ruin of *Ehrenfels* and the wooded rock of Hohen-Rhätien.

17 M. **Thusis.** — *Rail. Restaurant.* — Hotels. *Post*, near the station, 60 beds from 4½, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; *Weisses Kreuz*, 40 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 12 fr., good; *Gemsli*, 45 beds from 3, B. 1 fr. 80 c., L. or D. 4, P. from 11½ fr., good; *Splügen*, 35 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 9 fr.; *Albula*, opp. the station, 20 beds from 3, B. 1 fr. 80 c., D. 4, P. from 9 fr. — *Adler*, 10 beds, *Sonne*, 10 beds, at both R. from 2½, D. 3½-4 fr.; *Rhätia* (temperance), near the post office and the station, 10 beds.

Carriage (charges liable to alteration) to the second bridge on the Via Mala and back 10 fr., 3 pers. 13 fr., with two horses 18 fr.; to the third bridge 11, 15, and 28 fr.; along the Schyn road to the Solis bridge and back, with one horse 12 and 15 fr.; to Andeer (p. 459) 17 and 21 fr., with two horses 32 fr.; to Sarn (see above) 15 fr., with two horses 26 fr. Gratuity 10 % extra. — Diligence over the Splügen to Chiavenna, see R. 102; over the Bernardino to Bellinzona, see R. 103.

Information supplied by the *Verkehrs-Verein*. — Guide, Dan. Pappa.

Thusis (2369′, station 2296′), Rom. *Tusaun*, a considerable village of 1273 inhab., with a church dating from 1506, is situated in a sunny spot at the foot of the Heinzenberg, below the point where the *Nolla* falls into the Rhine, and is frequented as a summer-resort and as a 'transition station' to and from the Engadine. Across the bridge over the Nolla the Schyn road (p. 418) diverges on the left, while the Rhine valley seems to be terminated here by lofty mountains. A rock on the right bank of the Rhine, 807′ above the river, is crowned with the castle of *Hohen-Rhätien* or Hoch-Realta (3115′), mentioned in the 11th cent. but in ruins since the end of the 15th. On the left bank is the wooded hill of Crapteig, at the

Digitized by Google

foot of which the Splügen road enters the 'Verloren Loch', at the beginning of the Via Mala (p. 458).

WALKS AND EXCURSIONS. Over the Nolla bridge, then to the right to the *Rosenbühel* (rfmts. in summer); pretty view, more extensive from the *Belvedere*, 1/4 hr. farther. Return through the Bovelwald. — To the *Via Mala* as far as the (1 1/4 hr.) second bridge (see p. 458); between the first and second bridge (adm. 1 fr.) a path with 257 steps descends into the gorge, where an open gallery, 120 yds. in length, is carried along the river, affording fine views of the massive cliffs. — The road through the *Nolla Valley* ascends above the right bank of the torrent, once noted for floods but now provided with weirs; a forest-path soon diverges, ascending in 1 1/4 hr. to the ruined castle of *Ober-Tagstein* (3707'; superb view). Thence we may descend by the old bridle-path viâ *Ober-Rongellen* (3333') to the Via Mala (p. 458), or from Rongellen we may continue to the chalet of *Aclasut* (4098'; 1 1/2 hr.), where we obtain a splendid view of the Via Mala far below. — From the lower end of Thusis a good path (finger-post) ascends to the rocky pinnacle of *Taubenstein* (2726'; views) and the château of Tagstein (p. 417; 1/2 hr.).

From the Schyn road, beyond the Rhine bridge, a zigzag path ascends to the right to (3/4 hr.) *Hohen-Rhätien* (p. 417), with a view over the whole Domleschg and the Via Mala; the descent may be made by a shady forest-path past the ruin of *Ehrenfels* to Sils (see below). — The SCHYN ROAD, now superseded by the Albula Railway (see below), repays a visit either on foot (2 hrs. to Solis) or by carriage (p. 417). We cross the Rhine bridge, pass (25 min.) *Sils* (to the right at the fork), and ascend to (20 min.) *Campi* (2526') and (25 min.) *Runplanas* farm. Then through the galleries of the *Pass Mal* (2821') to (1/2 hr.) the Pass Mal Inn and (5 min.) the Restaurant Calabrien at the *Muttner Tobel*. We next pass the Inn Zum Schynpass and reach (25 min.) *Solis* station (see below).

The *ALBULA RAILWAY, built in 1898-1903 at a cost of 25 million francs, is as remarkable for its bold design (40 tunnels and numerous viaducts) as for its superb scenery (best views to the left as far as Solis, then to the right). It crosses the *Rhine* by an iron bridge, 65' high, and skirts the mountain-slope towards the N.E., with fine views of the Domleschg and its castles (p. 416). Behind (18 1/4 M.) *Sils*, Rom. *Seglias* (2420'), rise the conspicuous château of *Baldenstein* and the old chapel of *St. Cassian*. To the left, below the railway, are the village of Sils and the Zürich electricity works (24,000 h.p.). The line skirts the plateau of *Campi* and, passes through a short tunnel below the ruin of *Campobello*, said to have been the ancestral castle of the Campells, one of whom was Ulrich Campell (1520-82), the reformer and historian. The railway now enters the *SCHYN GORGE, the deep and rugged ravine of the Albula, in which tunnels and viaducts follow each other in rapid succession. Between this point and Tiefencastel there are 14 tunnels, with a total length of 2 1/2 M. To the right is the road, protected by galleries in the *Pass Mal*. — Crossing the *Muttner Tobel* by a bridge 131' high and threading the Solis Tunnel (969 yds.), we reach —

22 M. *Solis* (2800'; Hôt. Bahnhof, plain), a group of houses *including also Ober-Solis* (3734'). Near the station is a spring *containing* iodide of sodium, which is allowed to flow into the *Albula* unexploited.

Digitized by Google

Tiefencastel is reached by road viâ *Alvaschein* in $1^1/_2$ hr. — An attractive path (usually well shaded) leads hence S. to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Stürvis* (4515′), and thence viâ *Mons*, *Dèl*, *Salux*, and *Reams* to (2 hrs.) *Savognin* (p. 414). — A narrow road, diverging near the Rest. Calabrien (p. 418), ascends the Muttner Tobel to (2 hrs.) *Unter-Mutten* (4823′). Thence to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Ober-Mutten* (6128′; Hosang's Inn), whence the **Muttnerhorn** (8070′; splendid view; guide 15 fr.) may be ascended in $1^1/_2$-2 hrs.; good path at first, then up grassy slopes. Descent from Ober-Mutten to ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) Zillis (p. 459) or to Thusis, rather toilsome.

The railway crosses the *Solis Viaduct, with 11 stone arches, 292′ above the river. To the right, below, is the road bridge. The line threads four tunnels. Views to the right.

25 M. **Tiefencastel**, Rom. *Casti* (2910′; buffet), opposite the village (2790′; *Hôt. Julier & Post, 60 beds from $3^1/_2$, B. $3^1/_4$, L. 4, D. 6, P. from 11 fr.; Albula, 22 beds from $3^1/_2$, B. 2, L. 4, D. 7, P. from 11 fr.), picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Albula, at its confluence with the *Julia*. Road to Coire viâ Churwalden, see R. 94; over the Julier to Silvaplana, see R. 95.

The railway now runs along the steep slope above the Albula viâ ($27^1/_2$ M.) *Surava* (3085′) to (29 M.) **Alvaneu** (3285′), above the frequented *Alvaneu-Bad* (3115′), with sulphur-springs and a hydropathic (*Kurhaus, 100 beds, P. from 10 fr.). On the opposite bank is a conspicuous waterfall in the *Schaftobel*, in a picturesque setting (path up the left bank to Filisur, 1 hr.). The village of *Alvaneu* (3953′) lies above the station.

In the *Val Spadlatscha*, to the S., 4 hrs. above Alvaneu-Bad, and 3 hrs. from Filisur or Bergün (p. 420), above the *Prosutt Alp* (5803′), is the **Aela Hut** of the S.A.C. (7382′; accommodation for 26), whence the *Piz d'Aela* (10,958′; 5-6 hrs., guide 62 fr.), the *Tinzenhorn* (10,430′; viâ the Tinzentor Pass in $3^1/_2$-4 hrs.; guide 55 fr.), and the *Piz Michèl* (10,377′; 5-6 hrs., guide 39 fr.) may be ascended. — Over the *Aela Pass* to Tinzen, see p. 414.

Beyond Alvaneu the railway skirts the open hillside, at gradients varying from 1:100 to 1:40. Ahead rises the pyramidal Muchetta (p. 420), with the Piz Uertsch (p. 421) to the right in the distance. We cross the *Schmitten Tobel* by a viaduct (149 yds. long, 115′ high), and then the wild *Landwasser-Schlucht* by a noble curved viaduct (142 yds. long, $40^1/_2$′ high).

$31^1/_2$ M. **Filisur** (3550′; Buffet; Hôt. Bahnhof), junction for the Davos line (pp. 410, 409); the station lies 8 min. above the picturesque village (3410′; Hôt. Rhätia, plain). On the left above the railway rise the scanty ruins of *Greifenstein* (3986′).

Ascending more rapidly the line threads a spiral tunnel (747 yds. long, with a rise of 78′) and then runs along the steep and wooded slope, commanding a wide prospect of the Albula valley and passing through several small tunnels. From (35 M.) *Stuls* (4200′) a road ascends in numerous windings to the village (5100′; 1 hr.). The line pierces the *Bergüner Stein* ('Il Crap', 4280′) by a tunnel 450 yds. *in length, and beyond* another short tunnel enters the green basin of *Bergün; above, to the* right, tower the Piz Rugnux and Piz d'Aela.

Digitized by Google

37 M. **Bergün.** — *Rail. Restaurant.* — HOTELS. ***Kurhaus Bergün**, in an open situation above the village, 120 beds from $4^1/_2$, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 13 fr.; ***Weisses Kreuz**, 60 beds from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; *Piz d'Aela*, 50 beds, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. Bahnhof*, 20 beds, P. from 8 fr.; *Pens. Albula*, 15 beds, P. from 9 fr., plain but good; *Bergünerstein*, 15 beds; *Steinbock*, 10 beds. — GUIDES. Anton Rauch, Georg Schmid, P. Beeli.

Bergün, Rom. *Bravuogn* (4510′), a village with 710 inhab., at the mouth of the *Val Tuors*, with some interesting old houses, is frequented as a health-resort and as a transition station for the Engadine, as well as for its winter-sports.

WALKS AND EXCURSIONS. From the Albula bridge to the W. up the hillside to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Restaurant Belvedere*, with view extending to the Albulahorn; then through wood, passing below the waterfall of the *Ürmina*, and returning viâ *Crap della Rescha*, 1-$1^1/_2$ hr. — Above Bergün, to the E. is seen the village of **Latsch** (5215′; Pens. zur Alten Post, 22 beds), reached by a footpath from near the station (35 min.) or by a road (1 hr.) diverging to the left after $^1/_2$ hr. from the road to Tuors, which passes under the railway. From the upper end of Latsch we may either go to the left to the village of *Stuls* (p. 419; 50 min.; nearly halfway is a footpath on the left descending to Bergün); or to the right up through the woods and over grass-slopes (no path) to (2 hrs.) the *Latscher Kulm (Cuolm da Latsch*, 7513′). Descent N. to ($^1/_2$ hr.) the *Stulser Alp* and through the Stulser Tal past the chalet of *Runsolas* (5673′) to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) Stuls (p. 419). — **Muchetta** (W. summit of the *Stulser Grat*, 8615′), from Bergün viâ Stuls and Runsolas in 4-5 hrs. (guide 21 fr.), not difficult; splendid view (ascent from Filisur viâ *Falein* $4^1/_2$-5 hrs.).

A road leads through the *Val Tuors* to ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Chants* (6310′; Restaurant Piz Kesch, 4 beds), where it joins the bridle-path from the Sertig Pass (p. 409). Thence a good path ascends to the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Kesch Hut* of the S.A.C. (8655′; keeper; accommodation for 36), at the foot of the *Porchabella Glacier*. Then over the glacier to (3 hrs.) the summit of the ***Piz Kesch** (11,221′; guide 23, from Bergün 39 fr.), not difficult for experts (comp. pp. 409, 447). — Over the **Fuorcla d'Es-chia** (9865′; 5 hrs.; guide 33 fr.) to Madulein: from the Kesch Hut over the Porchabella Glacier in $2^1/_2$ hrs. to the col, between Piz Kesch and Piz Val Müra; descent over the *Es-chia Glacier* into the *Val d'Es-chia* and to ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Madulein* (p. 446).

From Bergün viâ *Alp Uglix* to the *Aela Hut* (p. 419), in $3^1/_2$ hrs. Over the *Aela Pass* (9055′), between Piz d'Aela and the Tinzenhorn, to the *Val d'Err* and *Tinzen* (p. 414), 7-8 hrs. (guide 35 fr.), or (preferable) from Preda (p. 421) over the *Fuorcla da Tschitta* (9586′), between Piz d'Aela and Piz Vallung (8 hrs., guide 33 fr.).

Between Bergün and Preda, a distance of $3^1/_2$ M. as the [illegible] flies, but $7^3/_4$ M. by rail, the railway makes an ascent of [illegible] (maximum gradient $3^1/_2$:100). It first ascends in a vast [illegible] loop, with tunnels of 530 yds. and 287 yds., and then crosses the *Tisch* torrent by a viaduct 130′ in height. Following the mountain-slope high above the Albula road, with views of Piz Uertsch [illegible] (to the right) of Piz Rugnux, Piz Vallung, and Piz Salteras, [illegible] thread three short tunnels and reach the passing-station of *M[illegible]* (5183′), beyond which we cross the Albula and enter the Rugnux spiral tunnel of 724 yds. with a rise of 79′. Traversing a cutting, *the line* recrosses the Albula and ascends in a wide loop, again *crossing* and recrossing the river, and ascending through two *spiral tunnels* (730 yds. and 560 yds.) one above the other.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

are conspicuous; in the distance, above the hill of St. Moritz, the Piz della Margna. Above the village is the late-Gothic parish church of *St. Peter* (5896′), with tombs of the Planta, Salis, Juvalta, and other families.

WALKS. To the N., past the English Church, to the (1/4 hr.) *Muntarütsch*, a larch-clad hill, with a fine view of the Bernina group. Then to the right, by a wood-walk, to the (1/2 hr.) saw-mill of *Resgia* in the Val Bever (p. 421; thence to Spinas 3/4 hr.). – To the (20 min. W.) hill of *Salvasplanas*, above the church of St. Peter, and then, diverging to the left beyond a walled enclosure, to the (1 hr.) *Alpetta* (splendid view). — From the Inn bridge along the left bank of the river to (1/2 hr.) *Celerina*. — Wood-walk to *Pontresina* (2 1/2 hrs.): beyond the Inn bridge we diverge to the left from the highroad, pass below the railway, and cross the valley (1 1/4 M. in width) to the foot of the mountain, where the route forks: to the right along the hillside, finally crossing the cable tramway, to (1 1/2 hr.) the Restaurant Belvoir (p. 436); to the left uphill to the (2-2 1/2 hrs.) *Muottas Muraigl* (p. 439).

To the W. above Samaden rises **Piz Padella** (9380′; guide 15 fr.), a furrowed limestone rock which may be ascended by experts in 4 hrs. (diverging to the left from the Piz Ot route in a dale beyond the saddle of the Padella). Fine view and rich flora. — A ridge with three peaks (*Trais Fluors*; 9700′) connects Piz Padella with the massive granite pyramid of ***Piz Ot** (10,660′; 'lofty peak'; 4-4 1/2 hrs.; guide 23 fr.). Bridle-path to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Fontauna Fraida* (8840′), whence a steep path ascends in zigzags (iron rods at awkward places) in 1 1/2-2 hrs. to the top, which commands a panorama little inferior to that from the Piz Languard (p. 440).

54 M. **Celerina.** — HOTELS. At Celerina: ***Cresta Palace**, 175 beds from 6, B. 2 1/4, L. 6 1/2, D. 7 1/2, P. from 18 fr.; ***Muraii**, 50 beds from 3 1/2, B. 1 3/4, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 11 1/2 fr. — At Cresta: *Hôt.-Pens. Cresta-Kulm*, 50 beds from 4 1/2, B. 2, L. or D. 5, P. from 13 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Misani*, 30 beds, P. from 11 fr.; *Pens. Albris*, 16 beds, P. from 12 fr. — CONFECTIONER, *Frizzoni*. — GUIDE, Ad. Erni.

Celerina (5685′), a village of old stone houses, forms with the adjoining **Cresta** a single parish of 628 inhabitants. Visitors are almost more numerous here in winter than in summer (comp. p. xxix). Two roads lead hence, crossing the Inn, to (1/2 M.) the station of the Bernina Railway (p. 442).

Above Celerina the line descends in a sharp curve to the Inn and runs through the wooded *Charnadüra*, a gorge of the Inn, threading two tunnels, to the terminus at (55 1/2 M.) *St. Moritz* (5830′; see p. 423).

The RAILWAY FROM SAMADEN TO PONTRESINA (3 1/4 M., in 11 min.; 3, 2, or 1 fr.) crosses the Inn and traverses the wide valley, in which on a rocky knoll to the right the old church of *St. Gian* with its decaying tower (remains of wall-paintings) is conspicuous, to the foot of the *Muottas Muraigl* (station *Punt Muraigl*, 5 min. from the cable tramway, see p. 439). It then crosses the *Flatzbach* and, joining the Bernina Railway, enters the station of *Pontresina* (5830′; p. 435).

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

**Schweizerhof*, 110 beds from 7, B. 2½, L. 7½, D. 8½, P. from 18 fr.; **Savoy*, 60 beds from 6, B. 2½, L. 8, D. 10, P. from 18 fr.; **Caspar Badrutt*, 80 beds from 6, B. 2½, L. 7, D. 8, P. from 18 fr.; **Belvedere*, at the W. end of the village, 100 beds from 6, B. 2½, L. 7½, D. 8½, P. from 18 fr.; **Rosatsch*, 65 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 15½ fr.; **Neues Post-Hôtel*, 110 beds from 4½, B. 2½, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 15½ fr.; **Eden*, near the Kulm, 70 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 15½ fr.; **Calonder*, at the W. end, 75 beds from 4½, B. 2½, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 15½ fr.; *Privat-Hôtel*, 48 beds, same prices; **La Margna*, near the station, 120 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 5½, D. 6, P. from 15 fr.; **Waldhaus*, prettily situated by the Inn waterfall, 60 beds from 5, B. 2½, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 15 fr.; *Monopol*, 72 beds, closed in 1921; *Albana*, 100 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 5½, D. 6, P. from 14 fr., good; *Steffani*, 100 beds from 3½, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 13½ fr.; *Sport*, 40 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; *St. Moritzer Hof*, 40 beds, P. from 12 fr. — Outside the village: *Suvretta-Haus*, 20 min., finely situated near Campfèr (p. 427), 350 beds from 10, with 120 bath-rooms, B. 2½, L. 10, D. 12 fr. On the hillside (cable tramway 1 fr. 20 c., return-ticket 1 fr. 60 c.): *Chantarella* (6578'), 175 beds, P. from 25 fr.

Pensions. *Bellavista*, 25 beds, P. from 14 fr.; *Gartmann*, 45 beds, *Erica*, 16 beds, *Villa Joos*, 16 beds, at these three P. from 12 fr.; *Jecklin*, 6 beds, *Surlej*, 15 beds, at both P. from 10¾ fr.; *Soldanella*, 10 beds, P. from 10¼ fr.; *Meierei* (p. 426), 10 beds, P. from 10¾ fr.; *Statzer See* (p. 426), 10 beds, P. from 12 fr. — Furnished Flats. — Confectioner, *Hanselmann*.

Visitors' Tax 3, 4, or 5 fr. per week according to the standing of the hotel; for a short stay 50, 60, or 75 c. per day.

Tramway in summer from the Post-Platz to the Baths (Kurhaus-Platz), every 10-12 min. (30 c., 15 c. standing).

Carriages. To and from the station, with one horse, 4 fr. for 1 or 2 pers., 5 fr. for 3 pers.; with two horses 7 fr. for 4 pers., 8 fr. for 5 pers. (Campfèr 6, 8, 10, and 12 fr.). To *Silvaplana* and back, in the morning 10, 12, 18, and 22 fr., in the afternoon 15, 17, 28, and 33 fr.; *Sils*, 17, 19, 32, and 37 fr.; *Fex Valley* 25, 28, 45, and 50 fr.; *Maloja* 24, 27, 44, and 49 fr.; *Celerina* 12, 15, 22, and 27 fr.; *Pontresina* 16, 18, 30, and 35 fr.; *Morteratsch* 25, 28, 45, and 50 fr.; *Roseg* 28, 32, 49, or 53 fr. Gratuity 10% extra.

Diligences. To *Maloja* viâ *Silvaplana* and *Sils* several times daily in 2¼ hrs. (6 fr. 60, in winter 5 fr. 65 c.); to *Castasegna* (Italian frontier) in 5¼ hrs. (14 fr. 30 or 12 fr. 25 c.); to *Chiavenna* twice daily in 6¾ hrs. (17 fr. 85 or 15 fr. 30 c.).

Enquiry Office (Kur-Direktion) opposite the Hôt. Schweizerhof. — Tourist Agents, *Gerber & Naegeli*. — Goods Agents, *Clavadetscher & Jörimann*, Schul-Platz. — Photographic Materials, *Photo Store*, near the post office; *O. Rutz*, near the church.

Guides (office at the Restaurant Alpenrose). Christ. Christoffel-Walt, Joh. Gutscher, Joh. Jäger, Mart. Juon, Ed. and Flor. Koch.

English Church (p. 425), with services in July, Aug., and Dec.-Feb.; there is also an English chapel at the Kulm Hotel. — *Roman Catholic Services*, see p. 425.

Golf Course (nine holes) attached to the Kulm Hotel: per day 8, week 30, month 80, season 120 fr. (less for visitors staying at the Kulm).

For information about St. Moritz in Winter, visitors should apply to the *Kurverein*. The winter-sports are well organized (comp. p. xxix), and there are tobogganing, bobsleigh, skating, and curling clubs. The chief courses are the 'Village Run' (½ M. in length) to the Baths of St. Moritz, and the 'Cresta Run', ¾ M. in length, descending from near the Kulm Hotel to Cresta (p. 422; for skeletons). The bobsleigh-run to Cresta is 1 M. long, the Kurverein Run ½ M. Splendid ski-ing on the Alpina (p. 426). Horse-races are *held on the lake in January*. — The St. Moritz Association (hon. sec. Major *K. M. Beaumont*, D.S.O., 66 Gresham House, Old Broad St., London, E.C.2; *life-membership 10 s.*) exists to further the interests of sport at St. Moritz.

Digitized by Google

St. Moritz, Rom. *San Murezzan* (6080′), the highest village in the Engadine (2614 inhab., incl. the Baths), in a sunny situation, sheltered from the N. wind, is mentioned as a pilgrim-resort in the 15th century. The handsome parish offices and the church, with a lofty tower, are new. The only relic of the old village church is the leaning tower, dating from 1573. Fine view of the mountains, from the Piz Languard on the E. to the Piz Julier on the W., particularly of Piz Rosatsch with its glacier (over the lake) and, to the right, Piz Surlej, Piz Corvatsch, and Piz della Margna. — Charles Loring Brace (1826-90), the founder of the 'New York Children's Aid Society', is buried in the cemetery, behind the Kulm Hotel.

The road forks at the Post-Platz, with the post and telegraph office. The level branch to the right leads to Campfèr (p. 427), while that to the left descends to the Baths of St. Moritz. On the Campfèr road is the *Segantini Museum* (adm. 10-12.30 and 2.30-5, Sun. 10-1; 2 fr.), a rotunda by N. Hartmann; opposite on the road is a marble monument of Segantini (p. 431), by Bistolfi; in the interior, near the entrance, the bronze bust of the artist by Troubetzkoy; on the first floor, reproductions of his works; on the second, paintings, sketches, and drawings by him.—The road to (1 M.) the Baths leads past the interesting *Engadine Museum*, containing early Engadine rooms dating from the 16th cent. on, old furniture, etc. (adm. 9-12 and 2-6, Sun. 9-12; 2 fr.), and the *English Church*.

Baths of St. Moritz. — Hotels (only the Edelweiss and Veltlinerkeller open in winter; visitors' tax, see p. 424). **Kurhaus & Grand-Hôtel des Bains*, 400 beds, **Neues Stahlbad*, 350 beds (from both of these visitors can go to the baths under cover), **Hôt. Victoria*, 280 beds, **Hôt. du Lac*, 300 beds, these four first-class, R. from 8, B. 2½, L. 7, D. 9, P. from 20 fr.; *Engadiner Hof*, 200 beds, closed in 1921. — **Hôt. Bellevue au Lac*, on the left bank of the Inn, 95 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 14 fr.; *Central*, close by, with café-restaurant, 80 beds, closed in 1921; **National*, 50 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 5½, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Edelweiss* (Jewish), 50 beds from 4, P. from 14½ fr.; *Pens. Villa Gredig*, 22 beds; *Veltlinerkeller*, 15 R., P. from 10¾ fr. — R. & B. at several villas (Zur Heimat, 25 beds, Villa Flütsch, 25 beds, etc.).

The Restaurants in the environs charge the full St. Moritz prices, though their catering is moderate.

Baths (80 in the Kurhaus wing, 64 at the Stahlbad): 7-9.30 a.m. 4 fr., 9.30-12 a.m. 5 fr., 2-6 p.m. 3 fr.; 'bain de luxe' 7½ fr.; vapour-bath 3½ fr.; massage 3-6½ fr.

Post & Telegraph Office in the main street, to the E. of the Hôt. Victoria (poste restante letters addressed to the *Baths* of St. Moritz may be called for here; all others in the Village only).

Roman Catholic Churches by the lake and to the E. of the Kulm.

Tramway from the S.E. side of the Kurhaus-Platz to the village of St. Moritz (½ M. from the station), see p. 423. — Omnibuses and Carriages, see p. 424.

The *Baths of St. Moritz* (5825′) consists merely of the hotels and of two rows of fashionable shops. The mineral springs rise at the foot of Piz Rosatsch. The public baths in the long wing of the

Digitized by Google

Kurhaus are supplied by the *Mauritius* and *Paracelsus Springs* (41° Fahr.), those at the Stahlbad by the *Surpunt Spring* (45°), discovered in 1886. In front of the Kurhaus is the *Kurgarten*, with tennis-courts, etc. By the lake is the *Roman Catholic Church*, with its detached tower. To the S., above the Kurhaus, is the *Protestant Church*.

Walks, well-provided with guide-posts and benches, skirt the *Lake of St. Moritz* (5810′; 192 acres, 144′ deep) and intersect the wooded slopes on both sides of the valley. On the E. bank of the lake lies the *Meierei* (café-restaurant; see p. 424), 1/2 hr.'s walk from either the village or the Baths. On the way to it from the village, beyond the Inn, on a hill to the left, is the *Hôtel-Restaurant Waldhaus*, with view-terrace. — About 10 min. E. of the Meierei lies the little *Statzer See* (5932′; pension-restaurant, with lake and sun baths), whence shady paths lead to the left to Celerina, to the *right* (then to the left after a few paces) over the hill to Pontresina (1 hr from the Meierei; comp. pp. 437, 436).

On the N. side of the valley the *Alpina* (café-restaurant; 6530′) commands a fine view; it is reached by a path (25 min.) ascending to the right from the Campfèr road (p. 427), to the W. of the village; from the Baths we ascend past the English Church, and from beyond the Inn bridge by paths to the N. of the Hôtel Victoria or from a point 8 min. W. of the Kurhaus (3/4 hr.). From the Alpina farther up to (3/4 hr.) the *Alp Giop* (7160′) and (1/2 hr.) the *Alp Nova* (7280′), whence the Bernina group is seen. — The *Alp Laret* (6893′), reached in 1 hr. by a zigzag path opposite the Kulm Hotel (turning to the right after 10 min.), commands a fine view of the Upper Engadine and the valley of Pontresina. A still more extensive view is obtained from the (3/4 hr. higher) *Sass da Muottas* (7765′), and *Sass Ronzöl* (8030′; at the top is the Corviglia ski-hut), whence we may descend through *Val Saluver* to (1 hr.) *Celerina* (p. 422).

On the S. side of the valley shady promenades ascend the *Quellenberg* (6290′; behind the Paracelsus Spring, to the left above the Protestant Church, 1/2 hr.) and the *Johannisberg* (6580′; 1 hr.; to the right above the Protestant Church). By both routes we may reach in 1 1/2 hr. the *Restaurant Hahnensee* (7070′; 9 beds). Fine view of the Lake of Sils 5 min. farther on, on the route to the Fuorcla Surlej; descent to Surlej (p. 428) 3/4 hr. — To the Crestalta, see p. 427.

Excursions. On the N. side of the valley. ***Piz Nair** (10,045′), viâ Alp Giop (see above) in 4 hrs. (easy; guide advisable, 18 fr.). Descent into the Val Suvretta (p. 427), with guide only (23, to Bevers 28 fr.). — ***Piz Julier** (11,105′), 5 hrs., not difficult for experts (guide 29 fr.). We ascend from St. Moritz to the W. to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Alp Suvretta* (7085′), whence a zigzag path leads to the (1 1/2 hr.) saddle and to the left by a safe path to the (1 1/2-2 hrs.) summit. The magnificent view extends from *Monte Rosa* on the W. to the Gross-Glockner on the E. (panorama by *Schröter*, obtainable at the Enquiry Office, p. 424).—To Bevers (p. 421) through *Val Suvretta*, 6 1/2-7 hrs., interesting for botanists (guide 28 fr., needless).

Digitized by Google

From Campfèr (see below) up the *Val Suvretta da St. Moritz*, and past the *Alp Suvretta-Campfèr*, to the small *Suvretta Lake* (8563′) and the (3 hrs.) **Fuorcla Suvretta** (8590′), between (r.) Piz Nair and (l.) Piz Suvretta. Then down the *Val Suvretta da Samedan* to the (1 hr.) *Alp Suvretta* and to (1¼ hr.) *Spinas* (p. 421).

On the S. side of the valley. Viâ the Hahnensee (p. 426) by a good bridle-path to the (3½ hrs.) ***Fuorcla Surlej** (9055′; inn in summer), which commands a surprise-view of the Bernina group. Descent to the (1-1½ hr.) Hôtel du Glacier in the Roseg valley (see p. 438) and Pontresina (6½-7 hrs. in all).—The Fuorcla Surlej is the starting-point for the ***Piz Corvatsch** (11,345′; 2-2½ hrs.; guide 30 fr.), across the *Corvatsch Glacier* (crevasses; better by the E. edge, over rock and débris) and skirting the *Piz Mortèl* (11,293′). The magnificent view, embracing the Bernina group to the E. and S.E., the Disgrazia and Forno groups to the S.W., and the Valais and Bernese Alps to the W., excels the prospect from the Piz Languard (p. 440) in having a picturesque glimpse of the verdant Upper Engadine with its lakes and villages.—The **Piz Surlej** (10,470′), may be ascended from the Fuorcla in 1½ hr. (guide 23 fr.); the route traverses rocks on the E. side of *Mont Arlas* (10,266′).—The **Piz dell' Ova Cotschna** (8890′; 3 hrs.; guide not indispensable) is ascended from the Stahlbad by a good zigzag path up the Rosatsch valley. Beautiful view.—The **Muottas da Celerina** (7405′; 2 hrs.) are ascended from the Pens.-Restaurant Statzer See (p. 426) by a broad path through wood, then to the left, and then to the right (comp. p. 437). Or from the Baths to the *Alp da Statz*, above which we proceed to the E.

The road from St. Moritz Village to Maloja (diligence, see p. 424) follows the slope below the Suvretta-Haus (p. 424). The road from the Baths (1 M.) crosses the Inn and joins it short of Campfèr. Pedestrians prefer the shady paths on the S.E. bank of the lakes of Campfèr, Silvaplana, and Sils (4-4½ hrs. from the Baths to Maloja).

2½ M. **Campfèr.**—Hotels. *Suvretta-Haus*, ¾ M. to the N.E., see p. 424; ***Julierhof**, 100 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 5½, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; *Hôt. Campfèr*, 70 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 5, D. 5½, P. from 12½ fr.

Motor Boats on the Campfèr and Silvaplana Lakes viâ Silvaplana to (½ hr.) *Sils* (landing 1 M. from Sils-Maria). Service suspended in 1921.

Guides: Aug. Klucker, H. Müller, Ad. Padrun.

English Church (no services in 1921).

Campfèr (6020′), at the mouth of the Suvretta valley, commands a free view of the Upper Engadine, and of the Piz della Margna, Piz Corvatsch, and Piz Surlej. It is now almost a suburb of St. Moritz.

The road farther on skirts the W. bank of the *Lake of Campfèr* (5885′; 1 M. long), which is bisected by a promontory. Opposite rises a wooded height with the *Crestalta* (6250′; restaurant; *View), which may be reached by footpaths from the Baths of St. Moritz (1 hr.) and from Silvaplana (25 min.; to the left beyond the bridge of Surlej).

4 M. **Silvaplana.**—Hotels. ***Hôt.-Pens. Post & Riv' Alta**, 90 beds from 3½, L. or D. 4½, P. from 12½ fr.; ***Sonne**, at the N.E. end of the village, 70 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 12 fr., ***Julier**, 25 beds, P. from 10½ fr., both under the same management; ***Corvatsch**, to the S.W. of the village, open in summer only, 24 beds, P. from 10½ fr.; ***Engadiner Hof**, to the W. of the village, 70 beds from 3½, L. or D. 4½, P. from 12½ fr., *open in summer only.* — At Surlej: Pens. Waldheim, *20 beds, Haus Surlej*, 16 beds, at both P. from 10½ fr.

Guides. P. Lareida, F. Lorenz, Hans Mettier, Giov. Paravicini.

Digitized by Google

Silvaplana (5955′) lies at the end of the Julier road (p. 415), on the alluvial deposits of the Julier brook, which separate the lakes of Silvaplana and Campfèr. The late-Gothic church dates from 1491. A bridge leads across the narrow part of the lake to the village of *Surlej* ('on the lake'), with the château of *Crap da Sass*, fitted up as an Alpine museum (restaurant). Higher up the *Surlej Brook* forms a fine waterfall.

Walks and Ascents. To the (20 min.) *Fratta*, by a path ascending to the right beyond the bridge over the Julier streamlet, near the W. end of the village. From the first fork of the footpath a branch ascends the hill in windings and then gradually descends along the slope, with fine views, to the Maloja road near Sils (1¼ hr.). The *Orchas Walk*, diverging to the right from the great bend in the Julier road, skirts the slope of the Piz d'Albana, affording a view of the Bernina group; it is continued as far as the Alp Suvretta-Campfèr in the Val Suvretta (p. 427; 2 hrs.).—***Piz Julier** (11,105′; 5-6 hrs.; guide 29 fr.), more fatiguing than from St. Moritz (p. 426). We follow the Julier road to the (3 M.) lower chalets of the *Julier Alp* (7085′), whence we proceed over alpine pastures and easily traversed rocks to the 'chimney', a precipitous gorge filled with snow, and to the (4 hrs.) summit.—Easier, but less repaying, are *Piz Polaschin* (9900′; 3½ hrs.; guide 18 fr.) and the *Piz d'Albana* (10,181′; 1 hrs., 23 fr.).

From Surlej we may follow the path straight on beyond the church, then to the right to the (¾ hr.) Surlej Waterfall, or we may skirt the S. bank of the Silvaplana lake to (1¼ hr.) Sils-Maria. Another path, to the left beyond the church, leads viâ the (½ hr.) rocky knoll of *Crapalv* to the (1½ hr.) Hahnensee (p. 426). — **Fuorcla Surlej* (pp. 427, 430; 3-3½ hrs.; guide, not indispensable, 15, to Pontresina 23 fr.). Beyond the church of Surlej we go straight on, soon cross the brook to the right, and ascend through wood; 1 hr. *Alp Surlej* (6887′); then to the S. towards Piz Corvatsch (middle path). Above a second chalet the path turns to the right and joins the route from Sils-Maria (p. 430).

Beyond Silvaplana the road skirts the *Silvaplana Lake* (5875′; 654 acres), then follows the bank of the canalized Inn at the foot of the *Piz Polaschin* (see above) and the *Piz Lagrev* (10,394′), past the (7 M.) houses of *Sils-Baselgia*, on the right bank. The diligence, however, diverges previously to the left, across the Inn and the verdant alluvial plain, to—

7½ M. **Sils-Maria.**—Hotels. **Hôt.-Pens. Edelweiss*, 160 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 17 fr.; **Barblan*, 120 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7½, P. from 18 fr.; **Alpenrose*, 110 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 17 fr. — **Giger's Hôtel Waldhaus*, on the Laret, of the highest class, 250 beds from 7, 40 R. with bath, B. 2½, L. 6, D. 8, P. from 22 fr.—Between Sils-Maria and Baselgia: *Silser Hof*, 35 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 12½ fr., good. — At Sils-Baselgia (see above): **Margna*, 120 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 17 fr.; *Pens.-Restaurant Chasté*, 12 beds from 3, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 10½ fr.—In the Fex Valley (p. 429): *Sonne*, 30 beds from 2½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 10½ fr.; **Hôtel Fex*, 50 beds from 3, B. 2, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12½ fr.

Enquiry Office (10-12 & 5-7) at the parish offices (Chesa comunela).

Carriages (incl. 2 hrs. waiting and the return journey). To the *Fex Valley*, with one horse 14 fr. for 1 or 2 pers., 17 fr. for 3 pers., with two horses 25 fr. for 4 pers., 30 fr. for 5 pers.; Maloja 16, 20, 28, and 33 fr.; *Silvaplana* 13, 15, 20, and 23 fr.; St. Moritz, whole day 32, 35, 50, and

Digitized by Google

55 fr. (for a single journey to or from the station 15, 17, 26, and 30 fr.); *Pontresina*, whole day 32, 35, 50, and 55 fr. Gratuity 10% extra.

MOTOR BOATS on the Silvaplana Lake, see p. 427; on the Lake of Sils (8 min.) to Maloja several trips daily in 1/2 hr.—ROWING BOATS for hire.

GUIDES. Joh. and Christ. Eggenberger; Jos. Soldan; Peter, Andr., and Christ. Zuan.

The village of *Sils-Maria* (5945′), forming with Baselgia the parish of Sils (Rom. *Segl*), occupies a sheltered site at the mouth of the Fex Valley. The *Lake of Sils*, the largest of the Engadine lakes (1026 acres), is bounded by the wooded hills of the *Laret* (6227; S.W.), the *Crastas da Mulins* (S.E.), and the isolated *Muot Marias* (N.), which is laid out as an Alpine garden.

Footpaths, affording pretty views, lead along the hillsides, through the Fex gorge, and across the rocky peninsula of *Chasté* (6030′), projecting into the Lake of Sils, with a scanty castle-ruin and a memorial tablet for Friedrich Nietzsche, the philosopher, who spent the summer at Sils from 1881 to 1888.—Along the Silvaplana Lake to Surlej (1 1/4 hr.), see p. 428.—Along the slope of the Laret above the Lake of Sils to (3/4 hr.) the hamlet of *Isola* (Rest. Maurizio, in an old house with frescoes dating from 1677), situated on the green alluvial deposit of the Fedoz stream, which forms pretty waterfalls in its gorge. Thence to Maloja, see p. 431.

A zigzag path ascends a few yards to the E. of the bridge at Sils-Baselgia and leads to the right along the hill-slope viâ *Plaz* (6299′) and Fratta (p. 428) to Silvaplana, in 1 1/2 hr. Between Plaz and Fratta, 20 min. from Sils, a steep path descends to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Tscheppa Lake* (8609′), with a superb view of the Bernina group.

The *FEX VALLEY *(Val Fex)*, with grand snow-covered mountains at its head (Chapütschin, Piz Tremoggia, Chapütsch, Piz Fora, Piz Güz, and Piz Led), is approached by a narrow road over the Laret. Pedestrians follow the shorter path on the right bank towards the ravine, then ascend to the left past the chalets of *Platta* (6234′), and join the road at the (50 min.) *Sonne Inn* (p. 428) and the little church of *Crasta* (6391′), which affords on fine evenings the best *View of the mountains encircling the head of the valley. A few minutes farther on a path to the right skirts the wooded W. slope to the (3/4 hr.) Hôtel Fex. (Branches on the right to the Mott' Ota, see below.)—The road crosses the stream and reaches the chalets of *Curtins* and (1/2 hr.) the *Hôtel Fex* (6234′; p. 428). We may proceed, crossing the (1/4 hr.) brook, to the (25 min.) top of the *Mott Selvas*, an old moraine which affords a view of the lower end of the Fex Glacier.—From the Hôtel Fex we may cross the bridge and proceed to the right along the hillside, after 20 min. ascending to the left, to (1 1/4 hr.) the Mott' Ota.

A footpath ascends to the right from the Hôtel Edelweiss (passing, on the right, the park of the Villa Miramargna and two paths leading to the Fuorcla Surlej) to the (1-1 1/4 hr.) *Marmorè (7225′), a rounded spur of the serrated *Furtschellas* (9623′), which adjoin the Corvatsch. From the view-bench at the top a path (red marks) to the left ascends to the (1 3/4 hr.) *Lej Sgrischus* (8695′), between the slope of the Corvatsch and the *Crap da Chüern* (8840′; 10 min., fine view); while a good path along the hillside, then descending the grass slope to the right, brings us to the road leading to the Hôt. Fex (3/4-1 hr.)

To the **Mott' Ota** (7650′), on the W. side of the Fex Valley, we may ascend either *from the* Laret or from the footpath beyond the church of *Crasta (see above) in* 1 1/2-1 3/4 hr. From this point we command a view of *the snow-peaks to the E.* of the Fex Valley and also of the bleak Fedoz

Digitized by Google

Valley, with the crevassed Fedoz Glacier and the Monte Muretto, Piz Fedoz, and Piz della Margna to the W.

The ***Fuorcla Surlej** (9055′; 3½-4 hrs.) is reached by a good bridle-path, which ascends to the right near the E. end of Sils-Maria short of the post-office; cart-road at first; after ¼ hr. we join the path from the Marmorè on the right and proceed to the left through wood and over grassy slopes to (¾ hr.) the 'Third Bench', which affords a view of the Engadine from Samaden to Maloja. We join the footpath from Silvaplana (p. 428) ¾ hr. farther on, then the path from the Hahnensee (p. 426), and reach the inn at the top of the pass (see p. 427).

The ***Piz della Margna** (10,353′) is ascended from Isola (see p. 429) viâ *Mortaraccio* and the *Margna Glacier* in 4-4½ hrs. (guide 28, with descent to Maloja 33 fr.). Splendid view of the Upper Engadine with its lakes, the neighbouring Disgrazia group, the Valais, Bernese, and Grisons Alps. More difficult is the ascent from Maloja direct by the W. arête (guide 33 fr.).—*Piz Led* (10,135′; 3½ hrs.; 23 fr.), **Piz Corvatsch* (11,345′; 5-5½ hrs., viâ Fuorcla Surlej; 29, with descent to Pontresina 39 fr.), *Il Chapütschin* (11,130′; 5 hrs.; 33, to Pontresina 40 fr.), and *Piz Tremoggia* (11,322′; 5-6 hrs.; 39 fr.). More difficult are *Piz Fora* (11,058′; 6 hrs.; guide 42, with descent to Pontresina 48 fr.) and *Piz Glüschaint* (11,810′; 6-7 hrs.; 66 or 72 fr.).—To Pontresina over the *Fuorcla Fex-Roseg* (9 hrs.; 31 fr.), the *Fuorcla Chapütschin* (10-11 hrs.; 54 fr.), or the *Fuorcla Glüschaint* (11-12 hrs.; 54 fr.), see p. 441.—To the Val Malenco over the Fex Glacier and the **Tremoggia Pass** (9910′), between the Chapütsch and Piz Tremoggia, (8 hrs.; 48 fr.), or over the **Fuorcla Fex-Scerscen** (10,236′), between Piz Tremoggia and Piz Glüschaint (9-10 hrs.; 72 fr.), both for experts only; descent over the *Scerscen Glacier* to the *Val Entova* and *Chiesa* (p. 446).

From (8¼ M.) Sils-Baselgia the road skirts the N. bank of the Lake of Sils, with a view of the peninsula of Chasté (p. 429) and of Isola (p. 429), while above appears the Fedoz Glacier, between the Piz Led (l.) and the Piz della Margna (r.).—9½ M. *Plaun da Lej* (Hôt.-Rest. Gravasalvas), a station of the motor-boat (p. 429; footpath to Gravasalvas, p. 431). The road skirts the *Crap da Chüern*, a rocky promontory. Farther on, at the chalets of *Capolago*, we cross the infant *Inn*, here called *Ova d'Oen*, which descends in cascades from the Piz Lunghino (p. 432).

11 M. **Maloja.**—Hotels. **Palace Hotel* or *Kursaal*, 300 beds and 100 bath-rooms, R. from 7, B. 2½, L. 7, D. 8, P. from 22 fr., with tennis, golf, etc.—*Longhin*, to the W. of the Kursaal, 25 beds, P. from 9 fr.; *Schweizerhaus*, 5 min. farther on, to the left, 35 beds from 3, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 11 fr.; *Post*, 25 beds, P. from 9 fr., plain but good; *Maloja-Kulm*, still farther on, near the top of the pass, 50 beds from 3, L. or D. 4½, P. from 11 fr., good.

Motor Boat (pier 5 min. from the Palace) to Sils-Maria, see p. 429.

Carriages (approximate charges). To Sils-Maria, with one horse, 1-2 pers. 16, 3 pers. 20 fr., with two horses, 4 pers. 28, 5 pers. 33 fr.; to Silvaplana 20, 24, 36, or 40 fr.; to the Cavloccio Lake, one-horse 16 or 20 fr.; to Casaccia (p. 433) one horse 16 or 20 fr.; to Promontogno (p. 431), 30, 36, 60, or 66 fr.; to Chiavenna 45, 55, 90, or 95 fr. Gratuity 10% extra.

Guides. Alb. Bellagio, Ant. Gianotti, Em. Milesi.

English Church (no services in 1921).

Golf Course (9 holes), open June-Sept., attached to the Palace Hotel; per week 15, season 40 fr.

Maloja (5910-5940′), Ital. Maloggia, a scattered group of hotels, villas, and chalets, extends over the hill-country to the W. of the Lake of Sils, gradually sloping up to the summit of the pass.

Digitized by Google

The inhabitants speak Italian. Near the Palace Hotel stands an *English Church* and to the S. are a *Roman Catholic Church* and the hamlet of *Cresta*. The view from the Palace Hotel comprises, to the E., the Lake of Sils, Piz Mortèl, and Piz Lagrev; to the N., Piz Gravasalvas; to the N.W., Pizzo Lunghino; to the W., the mountains of the Septimer and the peaks of Pizzo Duana; to the S.W., the Pizzo Grande, Pizzo Cacciabella, and, beyond the foothills, Monte di Zocca; to the S., between Pizzo Salecina and Piz della Margna, the beautiful Monte Muretto. The best view of the Val Bregaglia is obtained from the rocks opposite the Maloja-Kulm.

Conspicuous on a wooded hill, to the W., is the *Château Belvédère* (6110′), built by Count Renesse, but left unfinished and to be converted into a dépendance of the Palace Hotel. The extensive grounds (entrance near the Schweizerhaus) are notable for the rich collection of Alpine plants and contain ten large glacier mills, illustrating the action of the glacier that once covered the Upper Engadine; the largest (19½′ in diameter and 49′ deep) is filled with water in rainy weather.

The road diverging to the E. beside the Schweizerhaus passes near the *Cemetery*, in which, opposite the entrance, is the grave of Giov. Segantini, the painter (1858-99; pp. 425, 439).

Paths provided with benches lead from Cresta along the banks of the Lake of Sils to Isola (p. 429; ¾ hr.) and over the wooded heights to the *Aira della Palza* (¾ hr.). On the Isola road is a grey block of granite bearing an inscription in memory of Prof. T. H. Huxley (1825-95), who was a frequent visitor at the Palace Hotel. — To the (1¼ hr.) top of *L'Ala* (7090′); following the Isola road for ½ M. from Cresta, we turn to the right and ascend through wood and over pastures towards the conical peak.

To the **Cavloccio Lake** (6266′; 1 hr.). The road diverges to the left 7-8 min. beyond the Maloja Pass, at the second bend (p. 433), and crosses a bridge over the *Ordlegna* near the lowest chalets of *Ordeno*. Then along the left bank of the stream, through meadows and woods, to the dark-green lake, surrounded by lofty mountains, where the road ends. To the S. rises the Monte del Forno; to the left of it is the snowy Muretto Pass (p. 432). The path round the lake is pretty, but partially in bad repair. The large *Cavloccio Alp*, at the S. end of the lake, is occupied in spring and autumn only; in the height of summer the cattle are pastured higher up. — Beyond the Orlegna bridge (see above) a path (finger-post) leads to the right to the (40 min.) little *Lago di Bitabergo* (6110′), and to the (¾ hr.) *Motta Salacina* (7055′; view of the Bregaglia and the Upper Engadine), at the foot of the *Pizzo Salacina* (8540′; ascended by those with steady heads from the Cavloccio Alp viâ the S. arête in 2 hrs.; guide 23 fr.).

The *Muotta da Blaunca* (6712′), 1¼ hr. N.E. of Maloja, commands a comprehensive and picturesque view. From the Hôtel Longhin we follow the Lunghino bridle-path (p. 432) to the left for ½ hr., then take the rough footpath to the right, and finally follow the way-marks across the meadows. *Those coming from the E.* take the footpath leading from the Restaurant *Gravasalvas (p. 430)* to *Gravasalvas* and, at the fork, keep to the left.

Digitized by Google

To the ***Forno Glacier** (3½-4 hrs. to the Forno Hut; guide 23 fr.). From the Cavloccio Alp (1¼ hr., see p. 431) a path ascends to the (20 min.) *Alp Plancanin* (6510′), at the confluence of the Forno and the Muretto. We then ascend to the right (before the bridge) for ¾ hr. over turf and moraine to the Forno Glacier, which we cross to (1½ hr.) the **Forno Hut** of the S.A.C. (8400′; accommodation for 24), on a projecting rock to the E. above the glacier, at the foot of the Monte del Forno, surrounded by the Piz Bacone, Piz Casnil, Cima di Cantun, Cima di Castello, the triple-peaked Piz Torrone, Monte Sissone, and Cima di Rosso. From the hut to the *Disgrazia View*, 1½ hr. there and back, with guide, attractive. — The *Monte del Forno* (10,545′; 2½ hrs.; 39 fr.), *Piz Bacone* (p. 433; 3 hrs.; 52 fr.), *Cima di Rosso* (11,060′; 3½ hrs.; 46 fr.), *Monte Sissone* (10,890′; 3½ hrs.; 46 fr.), *Cima di Castello* (11,155′; 4 hrs.; 58 fr.), and *Piz Torrone* (*Orientale* 10,935′, 84 fr., *Centrale* 10,794′, 90 fr., each 5 hrs.; *Occidentale* 11,037′, 7 hrs., 100 fr., very difficult, many crevasses) may be ascended from the Forno Hut (all for experts only).

The **Piz Lunghino** (9120′; 3 hrs.; guide 21 fr., unnecessary for experts) rewards the climber with a splendid view. To the Lunghino Lake, see below. Footpath thence in bends towards the S.W. and S. over snow, rocks, and débris to the (1 hr.) top.

To THE SEPTIMER (p. 415), 3½ hrs., guide not indispensable. A bridle-path ascends from the English Church to the left (N.W.), then soon turns to the right at the houses of *Bla* and mounts over sloping pastures past several small falls of the Inn to the (2 hrs.) dark **Lunghino Lake** (8136′), from which the Inn emerges. Thence (Map, see p. 461) a path crosses the *Fuorcla di Lunghino* (8645′) and skirts the N. slope of the *Motta da Sett* to (1¼ hr.) the **Septimer Pass** (7582′), where the paths to Bivio (p. 415; 2 hrs.) and to the AVERSER TAL (p. 459) divide. By the latter route (guide from Maloja to Juf 33 fr., unnecessary for mountaineers), we follow the cairns W. to the (1¼ hr.) **Forcellina** (8770′), where we obtain a view of the Averser Tal. We descend to the right, at first gradually, then in steep zigzags to (1½ hr.) *Juf* and (1½hr.) *Avers-Cresta* (p. 460).

To THE VAL MALENCO (p. 446; 8-9 hrs. to Chiesa; guide 39 fr.), toilsome but repaying. To the (1½ hr.) *Alp Plancanin*, see above. We cross the Forno. A steep and stony ascent along the *Muretto* brook and the small *Muretto Glacier* leads to the (1½ hr.) **Muretto Pass** (8390′), which lies between the Monte del Forno and the *Monte Muretto* (10,197′) and commands a view of the superb Monte Disgrazia (p. 446). Descent (red marks) over snow and stony and grassy slopes, on the left bank of the *Mallero*, to the *Chiareggio Alp* (5252′; quarters), and then past slate-quarries to (4 hrs.) Chiesa.

To PROMONTOGNO (p. 434), 9½-10½ hrs. from the Forno Hut (see above; guide 60 fr.), trying, but for experts not difficult. Over the glacier and steep rocky slopes to the (1½ hr.) **Passo di Casnil** (9954′; superb view). Descent across snow, through a couloir, and over rock, on the N. side of the *Cantun Glacier*, to the *Albigna Hut* (7008′; p. 433), where the night may be spent. Then on the W. side of the great *Albigna Glacier* and up the steep, stony slope of *Cacciabella* ('belle chasse', a resort of chamois) to the (3 hrs.) **Passo di Cacciabella** (9442′), a grand point of view; we descend to the (2 hrs.) *Sciora Hut* (p. 434) and through the wild Val Bondasca to (2½-3 hrs.) Promontogno.

From Maloja to Chiavenna through the Val Bregaglia.

20 M. DILIGENCE in 4¼ hrs.; fares in summer 11 fr. 25, in autumn 8 fr. 5, in winter 9 fr. 65 c. The diligence starts from St. Moritz and stops at the Palace and Maloja-Kulm Hotels at Maloja.

The ***Val Bregaglia**, Ger. Bergell, descends to Chiavenna in six successive sections, of which the four uppermost belong to Switzerland. The inhabitants speak Italian, but more than three-fourths of them are

Digitized by Google

Protestants. Several portions have survived of the old Roman road which was constructed under Augustus and ran from Clavenna (p. 462) over the Maloja to the Julier (p. 415) and on to Coire; in the middle ages also this was an important route. The present road was built in 1827-28.

At the Hôtel Maloja-Kulm (5961′) the road crosses the ridge which shuts off the Engadine on the S.W. and descends a steep slope through pines and other conifers, in twelve curves (short-cuts). Trenches were blasted in the rock here by the Swiss in 1917. [From the sixth bend a path leads on the left to the gorge of the *Ordlegna* (comp. p. 431), which here forms a pretty waterfall (1¹/₄ hr. there and back from Maloja).] We reach the floor of the valley opposite the chalets of *Cavrile* (5115′), which appear on the left bank of the Ordlegna. The road descends past the ruined church of *San Gaudenzio*, where we have a last retrospect of the Maloja, and enters the second section of the valley.

4 M. **Casaccia** (4790′; Hôt.-Pens. Stampa, 30 beds, P. from 10 fr.; guide, Giov. Derungs), the highest village in the Val Bregaglia, is commanded by the scanty ruin of *Turratsch*. It lies at the mouth of the Val Marozzo, whence issues the *Maira* or *Mera*, the chief stream of the Bregaglia.

The Val Marozzo is approached by a steep and stony bridle-path leading N.W. from Casaccia along the hillside and leaving the Septimer route (p. 415) on the right. At the upper end of the valley a footpath crosses the Maira and ascends steeply to the botanically interesting *Valle Campo* with its charming Alpine lake (*Lago di Val Campo;* 7840′). The descent may be made viâ the *Alp Zocchetta* to Vicosoprano (4¹/₂ hrs. in all).

The road descends the left bank of the Maira and crosses the Ordlegna before its junction with the Maira, affording a view of the rugged Albigna group. Beyond the hamlets of *Lobbia* (4720′), *Zocca*, and *Asarina* the road descends in four sharp bends (pedestrians follow the shorter Roman road) to the third section of the valley. We command a view (l.) of the *Val Albigna* and the jagged Cacciabella chain, and (r.) of the Piz Duan. At the Grotta Albigna, a rock-cellar shortly before Vicosoprano, wine and beer may be obtained.

8¹/₄ M. **Vicosoprano** (3512′; Hôt. Helvetia, in an open situation, 75 beds, P. from 12 fr.), the ancient capital of the Val Bregaglia, has a 17th cent. church and a quaint old town hall. On the right bank of the Maira is the church of *San Cassiano* (3656′).

Excursions (guide, R. Giacometti). A marked path ascends the Val Albigna (³/₄ hr. above Vicosoprano; see above) through woods and past a beautiful fall to (3 hrs.; guide 20 fr.) the **Albigna Hut** of the S.A.C. (7008′; accommodation for 20), finely situated near the lower end of the *Albigna Glacier*. This is the starting-point for the ascents of the *Piz Bacun* or *Bacone* (10,610′; 4 hrs., 52 fr.), *Cima di Cantone* (11,024′; 4¹/₂-5 hrs., 52 fr.), *Cima di Castello* (11,155′; 5 hrs., 58 fr.), and *Pizzo di Cacciabella* (p. 434; 3¹/₂-4 hrs., 39 fr.), and also for the routes over the *Passo di Cacciabella* (p. 432) to the *Val Bondasca* (p. 434; 36 fr.), over the *Casnil Pass* to *Maloja* (p. 432; 34 fr.), and over the Albigna Glacier and *Passo di Zocca* (8999′) to *San Martino* in the Val Masino (p. 448; fatiguing, 58 fr.). To the S.W. of the Passo di Zocca is (¹/₂ hr.) the Rifugio *Allievi* of the I.A.C. (7840′).

Digitized by Google

***Pizzo della Duana** (*Piz Duan*, 10,300′; 6½-7 hrs., guide 36, to Cresta 48 fr.), not difficult. From the church of San Cassiano we ascend through wood in windings viâ *Alp Zocchetta* (6535′) and *Pianlò* (7390′) to the (4 hrs.) *Lago di Val Campo* (p. 433), and up the N.E. arête from the E. side to the (2½-3 hrs.) top. We may descend by *Alp Pianaccio* to Soglio (see below), or viâ the *Duana Pass* to Avers-Cresta (p. 460).

At the lower end of Vicosoprano we cross the Albigna. 9½ M. *Borgonuovo* (3440′; Hôt. Belvedere, 5 beds).

10 M. **Stampa** (3340′; Hôt. Piz Duan, 25 beds, P. from 10 fr.). —On a hill on the right bank of the Maira, which is crossed here by a handsome bridge, lies *Coltura*, with a château of the Castelmur family and the white church of *San Pietro*. From Coltura viâ Cacciorre and Plotta in 1 hr. to Soglio (see below).

About 10 min. below Stampa, between telegraph-posts 24 and 23, to the right of the road, are distinctly visible the traces of three ancient roads, one beside the other. At telegraph-post 22 are traces of an old bridge, popularly known as *Punt Alt*, and at the foot of the hill of San Pietro are remains of the Roman road. In front of us now appear the tower of Castelmur and the church of Promontogno. The road passes through *La Porta*, a rocky gateway, and skirts the hill (crossed by a footpath) on which lies the ruin of *Castelmur* (3025′). Tunnel.

12 M. **Promontogno** (2685′), picturesquely dominated by the handsome church of *Nossa Donna*, lies at the beginning of the fourth section of the Val Bregaglia. Walnuts, chestnuts, and other fruit-trees now appear, and the full luxuriance of S. Alpine vegetation is diversified by a few specimens of the Alpine flora. — At the lower end of the village, to the left, on an open mountain-terrace above the mouth of the *Val Bondasca*, is the *Hôtel Bregaglia* (60 beds, P. from 12 fr.). High up in the valley appears the Bondasca Glacier, and in the foreground, 10 min. from the hotel, lies the village of *Bondo* (2631′), with a château of the Salis family, built in 1770.

Excursions from Promontogno (guides, O. Giovanoli, at Bondo). A path ascending to the left short of the bridge at Bondo leads up the VAL BONDASCA, past the chalets of *Laretto* (4521′) and *Naravedro* (6063′), to (3 hrs., guide 18 fr.) the **Sciora Hut** of the S.A.C. (7057′; accommodation for 16), magnificently situated ½ hr. from the Bondasca Glacier. This is the starting-point for the ascents (all difficult, guide necessary) of the *Pizzo di Cacciabella* (9754′; 3-3½ hrs., guide 39 fr.), *Pizzo di Sciora* (10,633′; 6-7 hrs., guide 48 fr.), *Pizzo Cengalo* (11,070′; 6-7 hrs., guide 72 fr.), *Pizzi Gemelli* (10,692′; 6-7 hrs., guide 54 fr.), and *Pizzo del Ferro* (10,804′; 5 hrs., 39 fr.), and also for the difficult route over the crevassed *Bondasca Glacier* and the *Passo di Bondo* (10,200′) to the *Val Masino* (p. 446; 7 hrs., 60 fr.).

A road (diligence) ascends from below *Spino* (p. 435; 7 min. from the Hôtel Bregaglia), skirting the slope and then, beyond the (25 min.) hamlet of *Piazza*, ascending in wide curves (short-cuts), to (2½ M.) **Soglio** (3570′; *Hôt.-Pens. Willy*, in the village, higher up, 25 beds, P. from 10 fr.), a *village on a sunny* mountain-terrace, commanding a view of the Val Bregaglia and of the Bondasca Glacier. This was the ancestral seat of the Salis family, of whose two old castles one is now fitted up as the hotel. Foot-

Digitized by Google

path to Stampa, see p. 434. The path to (3/4 hr.) Castasegna diverges to the right from the road below Piazza and leads past the waterfall of the *Caroggia* and through chestnut-woods.

**Piz Gallegione* (10,200′), 5 hrs. from Soglio (guide 39 fr.), not difficult. — Over the *Duana Pass* to *Avers-Cresta* (9-10 hrs.; 48 fr.), see p. 460.

The road crosses the Maira, here joined by the wild Bondasca, and descends past the houses of *Spino* (2630′).

14 M. **Castasegna** (2263′; Weisses Kreuz, 15 beds, Post, 9 beds, at both P. from 10 fr.), the last Swiss village.—Just below beyond the *Lovero,* which descends from the right, is the Italian custom-house (*Dogana,* 2235′).

The fifth section of the valley begins, and the descent, as in the sixth farther on, is more gradual. The scenery is characteristic of the S. slopes of the Alps, and grapes, chestnuts, peaches, and mulberries ripen here.

15 1/2 M. **Villa di Chiavenna** (2050′; Restaurant Belvedere), a large village with a pilgrimage-church. About 1 1/4 M. farther, on the left bank of the Maira, opposite the village of *Santa Croce,* once stood the thriving town of *Plurs* (Ital. *Piuro*), destroyed by a landslip from *Monte Conto* in 1618. The site is now covered by a grove of chestnut-trees. We next pass the villages of *San Michele* and *Prosto,* to the right of which, at *Sant' Abbondio,* is the fine double fall of the *Acqua Fraggia.* Then across the Maira to —

21 M. *Chiavenna* (1089′; p. 462). The railway station (20 1/2 M.) is at the lower end of the town, 1/2 M. from the Maira bridge.

98. Pontresina and its Environs.

Railway Station, for both Rhætian Railway (p. 422) and the Bernina Railway (p. 442) on the left bank of the Roseg brook, 8 min. from the centre of the village; omnibuses and commissionaires from the hotels await the arrival of the trains. — For excursions by the Bernina railway *Sanssouci* station (p. 442) is nearer most of the hotels.

Hotels. Visitors' tax 50-60 c. daily. At Lower Pontresina, with view of the Roseg Valley: **Kronenhof & Bellavista* (English clientèle), 250 beds, **Pontresina,* 200 beds, **Saratz,* with large garden, 150 beds, at these three R. from 5 1/2, B. 2 1/2, L. 7, D. 8, P. from 18 fr.; **Schloss-Hôtel Enderlin,* 200 beds from 6 1/2, B. 2 1/2, L. 7, D. 8, P. from 19 fr. On the other side of the road: **Park,* 130 beds from 5 1/2, B. 2 1/4, L. 7, D. 8, P. from 18 fr.; **Weisses Kreuz,* same proprietor, 50 beds from 3, B. 1 3/4, L. 4 1/2, D. 5, P. from 12 1/2 fr. To the N. below the village, 1 M. from the station, in an open situation: **Roseg,* two houses with large garden (English clientèle), 200 beds from 5 1/2, B. 2 1/2, L. 7, D. 8, P. from 18 fr. — Beyond the Hôt. Pontresina: **Languard,* 80 beds, **Schweizerhof,* 120 beds, *Rosatsch,* 70 beds, at these three R. from 4, B. 2 1/2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 15 fr. — At Upper Pontresina: **Engadiner Hof,* 80 beds, **Bernina,* 60 beds, *Müller,* 60 beds, at these three R. from 3, B. 2, L. 4 1/2, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Villa Collina,* 35 beds from 3 1/2, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 13 fr. — At Giarsun: **Palace,* 120 beds from 6 1/2, B. 2 1/2, L. 7, D. 8, P. *from 19 fr.; Steinbock,* 30 beds from 2 3/4, B. 2, L. 4, D. 4 1/2, P. *from 11 fr.* — FURNISHED APARTMENTS at the Villas Bellavita, Caduff, *Caprez, Ulrich Stiffler, Leupold, A Ma Campagne* & Poste, Olgiati, all

Digitized by Google

to ends the right bank past the *Morainal Alp* (7216′), to join 35 min. the upper path. The path from Samaden (p. 421), ends at the N. of the Hôtel Macoun (p. 438), beside the little stall.

The ***Piz Languard** (10,715′); 4 hrs.; path distinct; guide 20 fr., useless except after fresh snow; horse to the foot of the cone, is deservedly a favourite point of view, though the ascent is somewhat fatiguing. Alpenstocks and shoes with nails are necessary. We start early (about 7 a.m.), to enjoy shade as far as the foot of the peak. The route is indicated by a notice opposite the post office at Lower Pontresina: from Glarsun (preferable): more shade: we follow the path to the left near the Hôt. Steinbock. The paths unite below the small bridal-chapel of St. Maria, whence we follow the shady path to the right to the (1 hr.) *Alp Languard* (7380′); rivulet. We next ascend to the left, passing the end of the path from the Lower Schafberg Restaurant (p. 439), and skirt the slope above the Languard Valley to the (1¼ hr.) *Horse Station* (9060′), at the base of the Languard cone, where the bridle-path ends. A steep zigzag path leads hence to the (1½ hr.) summit *Chalet-Restaurant*, 4 min. 12 min. below the top. The view extends S.W. to Monte Rosa, S.E. to the Adamello, N.W. to the Tödi, N.E. to the Zugspitze.

Mountaineers may descend across the *Languard Glacier* and past the little *Pischa Lake* (9121′), which is sometimes frozen over in summer, to the *Val del Fain* (p. 442) and the (2½ hrs.) *Bernina Houses* (guide 25 fr.). It is essential to keep several hundred paces to the right of the descending from the lake, as the other descents are very steep and difficult. From the Languard Alp we may ascend the *Piz Zucher* or *Zucia* (Pain de Sucre; 9195′; 2½ hrs.; guide 25 fr.) and *Piz Albris* (10,142′; 3 hrs.; guide 25 fr.) by the arête, including the Piz da Zucher, 4 hrs.; guide 55 fr.; both fatiguing.

The ***Diavolezza Tour,** from the railway station at *Bernina Houses* (p. 443), 6-7 hrs. (guide, 25 fr., necessary; horse to a point near the lake 6 fr.) is one of the finest and easiest of glacier excursions. The path diverges to the right 6-8 min. from the station at the houses, beyond the bridge, and ascends grassy and stony slopes to the (1½ hr.) dark-green little *Diavolezza Lake* (8460′), where it leaves to the right the toilsome old path; it then ascends to the left in windings, finally passing for a short distance over snow, to the (1½ hr.) *Diavolezza Pass* (9767′), between l. the *Piz Trovat* (10,347′) and r. the *Mund Pers* ('Mont Perdu'; 10,535′). The little hotel on the pass (15 beds) commands a **View of surpassing grandeur, especially in the rosy tints of dawn, of the near Bernina group; from left to right, Piz Cambrena, the three Palü peaks, Bellavista, Crastagüzza, Bernina, Morteratsch, and Tschierva; below us lie the Pers and Morteratsch glaciers. Steep descent over débris to the moraine of the *Pers Glacier*; then across the glacier to the (1 hr.) rocky *Isla Persa*; and finally down to the left, across the central moraine, to the *Morteratsch Glacier* and the (3 hrs.) Hotel *Morteratsch* (p. 437).

Digitized by Google

Ascents. ***Piz Morteratsch** (12,315'; 4-5 hrs. from the Tschierva Hut, 4½-5 hrs. from the Boval Hut, guide 50 fr.), though requiring a steady head, is the easiest of the higher peaks, but difficult when there is little snow. The view is imposing and extensive. — **Il Chapütschin** (11,133'), from the Mortèl Hut 3½ hrs., toilsome; guide 40, with descent to the Fex Valley 50 fr.—**Piz Tschierva** (11,713'; 3-3½ hrs. from the Tschierva Hut; 40 fr.), fatiguing, but repaying.—**La Sella** (11,770'; 4½ hrs. from the Mortèl Hut; 50 fr.) and **Piz Glüschaint** (11,805'; 4½ hrs. from the same hut; 60 fr., with descent to Sils 80 fr.) are not difficult, but need experience.—**Piz Cambrena** (11,834'), 5-6 hrs., from the Boval Hut viâ the Pers Glacier and the W. flank, rather difficult but interesting (guide 60 fr., from the Diavolezza viâ the N. arête 70 fr.) — ***Piz Palü** (12,835'), conspicuous for the beauty of its form and the purity of its snow, from the Boval Hut viâ the Morteratsch Glacier and the Bellavista Saddle in 6-7 hrs., or from the Diavolezza viâ the Pers Glacier in 6 hrs., trying, and not advisable except when the snow is firm (guide 60, or for all three peaks, 70 fr.). The three peaks are connected by a narrow arête, descending sheer on the S. side (steady head necessary). — ***Piz Zupò** ('Hidden Peak'; 13,120'), from the Boval Hut in 6½-7 hrs., toilsome (guide 70 fr.); grand panorama. — **Crastagüzza** (12,705'; guide 95 fr.), a 'sharp crest' between Piz Bernina and Piz Zupò, rising almost sheer from the glacier, 6½-7 hrs. from the Boval Hut, very difficult. On the Crastagüzza Saddle (11,804') is the *Capanna Marco e Rosa* of the I.A.C., whence most of the above peaks may be climbed in 2 hrs.

***Piz Bernina** (13,295'; 7-8 hrs., halts not included, from the Boval Hut or the Diavolezza; guide 80 fr.), first ascended in 1850, is fit for powerful climbers only. The route ascends over the Morteratsch and Pers Glaciers, to the right of the Isla Persa and to the left of the *Chamois Reserve*, to the (3½ hrs.) *Fortezza* (11,040'). Surmounting this we next cross the snow-basin at the base of the Bellavista in the direction of the Crastagüzza Saddle; then turn to the right and ascend by the arête from the E. side to the (4 hrs.) top (signal). Under favourable conditions of the snow the guides go direct across the séracs of the Morteratsch Glacier (the *'Labyrinth'*), the rocks of the *Sass Dellpos*, and the moderately inclined névé to the E. arête (1½ hr. shorter).—More difficult is the ascent from the Tschierva Hut (p. 438), viâ the *Fuorcla Prievlusa* (11,325'), the *Pizzo Bianco* (13,117'), and the *Bernina-Scharte* (8-10 hrs., halts not included; guide 120 fr.). From the Capanna Marco e Rosa (see above) the summit is reached in 4 hrs., and from the Rifugio Marinelli (p. 442) in 2-3 hrs. by a difficult scramble.—Still more difficult are **Piz Roseg** (12,936'; 8 hrs. from the Mortèl Hut; guide 95 fr.) and **Piz Scerscen** (13,015'; 7-8 hrs. from the Tschierva Hut; 3 hrs. from the Capanna Marco e Rosa; guide 150, over the Piz Bernina to Boval 200 fr.). Between Piz Scerscen and Piz Roseg lies the very difficult **Porta Roseg** (*Fuorcla Tschierva-Scerscen* or *Güssfeldt-Sattel;* 11,673'; guide 170 fr.), first crossed by Paul Güssfeldt in 1872.

Passes. To Sils (p. 428), several routes. More laborious than the Fuorcla Surlej (p. 438) but very interesting is the route over the **Fuorcla da Fex-Roseg** (10,110'; 8-9 hrs.; guide 40 fr.). From the (3½ hrs.) Mortèl Hut (p. 438) we ascend to the right over turf, débris, and snow to the (2 hrs.) pass (splendid view); then a steep, toilsome descent to the Lej Sgrischus (p. 429) — Over the **Fuorcla Chapütschin** (10,590'), between the Chapütschin and Mongia, or over the **Fuorcla Glüschaint** (11,000'), between the Mongia and Piz Glüschaint, both for experts only (10½ hrs.; guide 50 fr.).

To the Val Malenco, grand but trying (1½-2 days; guide to Poschiavo 80, to Chiesa 100 fr.). From the Mortèl Hut we ascend the *Roseg Glacier* and the crevassed *Sella Glacier*, passing the Aguagliouls, to the (3-3½ hrs.) **Sella Pass** (10,843'), lying to the S.W. of the huge rock and ice precipices of Piz Roseg (see above). Descent over the Scerscen Glacier, with *splendid views of the S.* side of the Bernina group (Piz Scerscen, Piz *Bernina, Crastagüzza, Zupò*) and of Monte Nero and Disgrazia to the

Digitized by Google

right, to the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Rifugio Marinelli* (9225′; inn, 24 beds) and through *Val Lanterna* to *Lanzada* and (4-5 hrs.) *Chiesa* (p. 446). — From the Rifugio Marinelli over the *Fellaria Glacier* and the *Fuorcla Bellavista* (12,087′) and down viâ the Fortezza and the Pers and Morteratsch Glaciers (see p. 440) back to Pontresina, 9-10 hrs., laborious (guide 75 fr.). — To THE BERNINA HOSPICE, 8-9 hrs., fatiguing, but repaying (guide 80 fr.). From the Rifugio Marinelli we cross the Fellaria Glacier and a saddle of névé, to the S. of Piz Palü, to the *Palü Glacier*, skirt the slopes of Piz Palü and Piz Cambrena, to the left, and reach the **Cambrena Pass** (11,155′), between Piz Cambrena and *Piz Carale*. Descent over the *Cambrena Glacier* to Lago Nero (p. 443); or better from the snow-saddle to the S. of Piz Palü (p. 441) to the *Palü Glacier*, avoiding the séracs by keeping to the left, and then over turf and rock, past the Sassal Masone, to the *Alp Grüm* (p. 444; 7-8 hrs. from the Rifugio Marinelli).

To POSCHIAVO from the *Fellaria Chalets* (7840′; 1 hr. S.E. of the Rif. Marinelli) to the E. over the **Passo di Confinale** (8590′) and through the *Val d'Orse*, 5-6 hrs.; or across the **Passo di Ur** (8360′), farther S., also 5-6 hrs. To reach the latter from the Fellaria Chalets we descend the old moraines of the Fellaria Glacier and soon, to the left, ascend the *Val Poschiavina* to the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) pass, which lies to the S. of the *Corno delle Ruzze* (9206′; 1 hr., attractive). Descent by *Alp d'Ur* (6350′) and *Val di Gole* to ($2^1/_2$-3 hrs.) *Poschiavo* (p. 444).

99. From St. Moritz and Pontresina to Tirano. Bernina Railway.

$37^1/_2$ M. 2nd and 3rd class only, the latter half the price of the former. To *Pontresina*, $^1/_4$ hr., 3rd class 1 fr. 30, return-ticket 2 fr. 30 c.; *Sanssouci* (comp. p. 437), 20-25 min., 1 fr. 75 (3 fr. 10 c.); *Morteratsch*, 30-35 min., 3 fr. 10 (5 fr. 40 c.); *Bernina Houses*, 45 min., 4 fr. 20 (7 fr. 30 c.); *Bernina Hospice*, 1 hr., 5 fr. 95 (10 fr. 35 c.); *Alp Grüm*, $1^1/_4$ hr., 7 fr. 25 (12 fr. 70 c.); *Tirano*, $3^1/_4$-$3^1/_2$ hrs., 15 fr. 25 (26 fr. 65 c.). Special one-day return-tickets to Tirano are issued, with the privilege of crossing the frontier at Campocologno without an Italian visa. — Interesting excursion to the Bernina Hospice, thence on foot to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) Sassal Masone Alp and the ($^3/_4$ hr.) Alp Grüm. The whole journey to Tirano, with the bold construction of the railway and the rapid transition from the ice and snow of the High Alps to the luxuriant subalpine vegetation of the Val Tellina, is most fascinating.

The ***Bernina Railway**, the highest adhesion line among the Alps, built in 1907-10 at a cost of 14-15 million fr., has a gauge of 1 mètre ($3^1/_4$′). Its culminating point is at the station of Bernina Hospice (7400′). The steepest gradients (7 : 100) are on the S. slope; the shortest radius of the numerous curves is 150-165′. The motive-power is electricity. The construction of tunnels has been avoided as far as possible (the longest, apart from the Charnadüra Tunnel, being but 317 yds.), and the views on almost the whole line are unimpeded. During the greater half of the year the cost of keeping the line free from snow is extremely high, but by the use of an American snow-plough the traffic as far as the Hospice is maintained even in winter.

St. Moritz (5830′), see p. 423. The Bernina Railway crosses the Inn (waterfalls on the right) and leads on the right bank, threading a tunnel 760 yds. in length, through the gorge of *Charnadüra* to the ($1^1/_4$ M.) station of **Celerina** (p. 422), $^1/_2$ M. from the village. To *the left is the* church of St. Gian (p. 422). — 2 M. *Punt Muraigl (5708′)*, $^1/_4$ *M.* from the station of the Muraigl cable railway (p. 439; *on the right* bank). — $3^1/_2$ M. **Pontresina** (5830′), see p. 435.

Digitized by Google

The railway crosses the Roseg torrent and, turning to the left, ascends through wood to the ($4^1/_2$ M.) station of *Sanssouci* (5987′; p. 437), whence it follows the left bank of the Bernina torrent to the ($7^1/_2$ M.) station of **Morteratsch** (6230′), near the hotel (p. 437). Crossing the Morteratsch torrent and the Bernina falls (p. 438), we now ascend in a large bend, soon enjoying (at 'Montebello') a splendid *View of the Morteratsch Glacier, dominated by the dazzling Piz Palü, Bellavista, Crastagüzza, Piz Bernina, Morteratsch, and Tschierva. The line now ascends in easy gradients and, crossing the Bernina, reaches the station of—

10 M. **Bernina Houses** (6720′; plain inn, 16 beds), near the mouth of the *Val del Fain,* between *Piz Albris* (10,400′), to the left, and *Piz Alv* (9770′), to the right. This is the starting-point for the Diavolezza Tour (p. 440).

The VAL DEL FAIN ('Hay Valley'), 6 M. long, is interesting for its rich Alpine flora. A narrow road, diverging to the left about 500 yds. beyond the Bernina Houses, ascends the valley. A bridle-path, forming the continuation of the road, and scarcely mistakable, ascends viâ the *Alp La Stretta* to the **Colle del Fieno** (8145′), between *Piz Stretta* (10,195′) and *Piz dels Lejs* (9990′), whence a steep and stony footpath descends into the Spöl Valley to (6 hrs.) *Livigno* (p. 456; guide 39 fr.).

The railway traverses a bare Alpine valley, where trees entirely disappear. We cross the Bernina torrent and pass the mouth of the *Val Minor* and the foot of Piz Lagalb (see below); to the right are the stony slopes of the Diavolezza (p. 440) and the small lakes *Lej Pitschen* and *Lago Nero* (Rom. *Lej Nair*), which discharge their water to the N. and are separated by a stone dam from the large *Lago Bianco* (7316′), the efflux of which descends to the S. Beyond the latter is the Cambrena Glacier, commanded by Piz Cambrena and Piz Carale.

$13^3/_4$ M. **Bernina Hospice** (7400′), station on the E. bank of the Lago Bianco, 10-12 min. below the *Hospice* (7575′; hotel, 66 beds, P. from 10 fr.; guide, C. Giuliani), situated near the small *Lago della Crocetta* on the Bernina road, in a solitary valley, 5 min. to the N. of the Bernina Pass.

To THE SASSAL MASONE ALP ($1^1/_4$ hr.). We skirt the railway to the right from the station, cross it after 10 min., and follow the bank of Lago Bianco. About 25 min. farther on, beyond the dam, the path forks: straight on to the Alp Grüm, to the right up the slope of the *Sassal Masone* (9970′) to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) ***Sassal Masone Alp** (7800′), with its three stone huts (wine and rfmts.). View of the end of the Palü Glacier, which has recently receded, and of the Piz Palü above; to the left are the Pizzo di Verona and the Val di Poschiavo. Returning, we may after 5 min. descend a steep and stony path to the right, which joins the path mentioned above and leads along the Bernina Railway to the *Alp Grüm* ($^3/_4$ hr.; see p. 444).

Piz Campascio (8535), $1^1/_4$ hr. S.E. of the Hospice, rising sheer on the E. side, is ascended by a good path.—**Piz Lagalb** (9885′; 2 hrs.; guide 23 fr.), to the N., also affords a fine view.—**Pizzo di Verona** *(11,360′), ascended by* Alp Grüm and the Palü Glacier in $5^1/_2$-6 hrs. (guide *72 fr.), difficult; superb* view.

Digitized by Google

The Bernina Road beyond the *Bernina Pass* (6744′) passes through a tunnel and a gallery and descends in windings (short-cuts for pedestrians) into the *Valle Agone*, the highest section of the Val di Poschiavo, past the Livigno road (p. 456) and *La Motta* (6510′), to (4 M.) **La Rösa** (6162′; Post or Isepponi's, 25 beds, P. from 10 fr.); thence viâ *Sfazzù* (5466′) and *Pisciadello* to (10 M.) *San Carlo* (3590′), in the Val di Poschiavo. — 11¼ M. *Poschiavo* (see below).

A bridle-path, diverging from the Bernina Road, ascends the *Valle del Campo* to (3½ hrs.) the *Val Viola Pass* (8071′; Italian frontier); descent through the *Valle Viola Bormina*, past *Campo*, *San Carlo* (5183′), and *Isolaccia* (4412′), to *Bormio* (p. 416). 11 hrs. in all. Guide advisable; provisions must be taken.

The Bernina line farther on, in view of the Sassal Masone (p. 443), skirts the Lago Bianco, which is dammed up to provide power for the Brusio electricity works (p. 445). It then crosses the *Cavagliasco*, the outflow of the lake, and threads a short tunnel.

16¾ M. **Alp Grüm** (6850′; buffet). Splendid *View of the glistening Palü Glacier and of the verdant Poschiavo Valley and its lake. Above the station are the Restaurant Alp Grüm and (10 min.) the *Alp Grüm* proper (6998′; Hôtel-Restaurant Belvedere, with view-terrace, 12 beds), where the path to Sassal Masone begins (see p. 443; 1¼ hr.). The descent may be made to Cavaglia in 1 hr.

The railway descends in two curves and through tunnels, with varying views of the Palü Glacier, then traverses the Grüm Tunnel (317 yds. in length) to the N., and enters the *Valle di Pila*, into which it descends in two more curves.—20½ M. *Cavaglia* (5555′; Restaurant-Pension zum Bahnhof, 12 beds), a summer-hamlet in a pretty dale. The line descends the wooded ravine of the Cavagliasco, with numerous glacier-mills, crosses the gorge, describes four long loops visible below us as we descend, and passes through several tunnels. Beyond (23½ M.) *Cadera* (4975′) it twice more crosses the gorge and skirts the hillside above the *Poschiavino*. Below are the villages of *Aino* and *Priviasco;* on the opposite slope is the Bernina road, and high above it the *Pizzo di Sena* (10,100′) and the Sassalbo (p. 445). Finally we cross the *Valle di Verona* (high up on the right, the Pizzo di Verona, p. 443). Near Poschiavo is the power station of *Robbia*, belonging to the Brusio electricity works (7000 h.p.) and fed by the fall (1960′ in height) of the Cavagliasco.

27 M. **Poschiavo** (3315′; restaurant near the station), on the left bank of the Poschiavo, which is crossed by three bridges.

Hotels. *Albricci & Posta*, 40 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr.; *Croce Bianca*, 55 beds from 3½, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; *Bernina*, 30 beds, P. from 10 fr. — Guide, Luigi Costa. — Anglican Services in August.

Poschiavo, Ger. *Puschlav*, the thriving capital of the *Val di Poschiavo*, with 3659 inhab., lies at the foot of the Sassalbo in a fertile plain extending to the lake of Poschiavo. The late-Gothic abbey church of *St. Victor*, erected in 1497-1503 (restored in 1904),

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Val Tellina, Ger. *Veltlin*, the broad valley of the *Adda*, which belonged to the Grisons from 1512 to 1797. The hill-slopes yield a full-bodied red wine.

37½ M. **Tirano** (1405′). The station (restaurant) is united with that of the Sondrio-Colico line. Near it are the office of the motor-omnibuses to Bormio and Trafoi and the hotels (Gr.-Hôt. Tirano, 90 beds; Hôt. de la Gare, 35 beds). —Opposite, on the left bank of the canalized Adda, is the quaint town (Hôt. Stelvio, 40 beds; Hôt. Suisse; Hôt. Restaurant Valtellina), with 6000 inhab. and old mansions of the Visconti (opposite the church), Pallavicini (near the Hôt. Stelvio), and Salis families. On the last is a memorial tablet to Garibaldi (1859).

From Tirano to Colico, railway in 2½-3½ hrs. — 16 M. **Sondrio** (1017′; Hôt. de la Poste), the capital of the Val Tellina. A road (diligence) ascends the *Val Malenco* to (3¼ hrs.) **Chiesa** (3156′; Gr.-Hôt. Malenco, 170 beds), a popular summer-resort, the starting-point for expeditions over the Muretto Pass to Maloja (p. 432), over the Scerscen and Tremoggia Passes to Sils (p. 430), over the Sella Pass to Pontresina (p. 441), and over the Ur Pass or the Confinale Pass to Poschiavo (p. 445). — 27½ M. *Ardenno*, station for the *Val Masino* and (2 hrs.) the **Bagni di Masino** (3832′; Kurhaus), whence several difficult ascents are made, e.g. viâ the (4 hrs.) *Luigi Gianotti Hut* of the I.A.C. (8278′) to the *Piz Badile* (10,853′) or the *Piz Porcelizzo* (10,102′), or viâ the (5½ hrs.) *Cecilia Hut* of the I.A.C. to the *Monte Disgrazia* (12,067′). — 41½ M. *Colico*, see p. 504.

From Tirano to the Baths of Bormio, motor-bus in summer in 2¼-3½ hrs. — We ascend the Val Tellina to *Bolladore* and *Le Prese*, beyond which the valley ends in a defile, *La Serra di Morignone*. On the other side we enter the verdant valley of (23½ M.) **Bormio** (4101′; Alb. della Posta; della Torre), a quaint little town at the S. end of the Stelvio Pass road, which ascends hence in great curves. — 25½ M. **Baths of Bormio** (4396′; Bagni Nuovi, 230 beds), famous for its radioactive springs, rising near the Old Baths, ¼ hr. higher up. The road then ascends the *Val di Braulio* (avalanche-gallery) in numerous curves, past three Cantoniere (road-menders' huts) to the Cantoniera of (35½ M.) *Santa Maria* (p. 457).

100. From St. Moritz to Schuls-Tarasp. The Lower Engadine.

35 M. Rhætian Railway in 1 hr. 50 to 2 hrs. 20 min. (fares 24 fr. 90, 16 fr. 60, 8 fr. 30 c.).

To (4½ M.) *Bevers* (5620′), see pp. 422, 421. The railway descends the broad valley of the Inn (views to the right).

7½ M. **Ponte** (5575′; Krone, 15 beds, Steinbock, 15 beds, at both P. from 9½ fr.), at the junction of the Albula Road (p. 421). On the opposite bank lies *Campovasto*, at the entrance to the narrow *Val Chamuera*, above which rise *Munt Müsella* (8632′; 2½ hrs., guide 18 fr.) and *Piz Mezaun* (9734′).

8 M. *Madulein* (5905′; Pens.-Rest. Piz Kesch, 10 beds, P. from 9½ fr.; Rest. Guardaval), at the mouth of the *Val d'Es-chia* (pp. 420, 447). *A rock* (5873′) on the left is crowned by the ruin of Guardaval, erected in 1251 to 'guard the valley' by Bishop Volkard of Coire.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

20 M. **Zernetz.** — Hotels. *Bär & Post*, 25 beds, P. from 10 fr.; *Adler*, 20 beds, *Filli*, 20 beds, at both P. from 9 fr. — Guide, Ulrich Tramèr.

Zernetz (4836′), with 760 inhab., lies in a broad basin, where the cultivation of corn and vegetables begins. In the old part of the village are the Romanesque parish church, rebuilt in 1607, the Moor Tower, and the handsome residence of the Planta-Wildenberg family. For the Ofen Pass road, see p. 455.

Ascents. **Munt della Baseglia** (9780′; 4 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), **Piz d'Arpiglia** (9945′; 5 hrs.; 30 fr.), and **Piz Nuna** (10,260′; 6 hrs.; 35 fr.) are all rather trying. — **Piz Sarsura** (10,430′; 7-8 hrs.; 35 fr.), through the *Val Sarsura*, fatiguing.

Nature-lovers should not miss the excursion to the wild *Val Cluoza, the westernmost and most interesting portion of the first **Swiss National Park,** founded in 1909, where cattle-grazing, shooting, fishing, wood-cutting, plant collecting, and the capture of wild animals are forbidden. The Ofen district (p. 456) and the Scarl Valley (p. 453) have since been added, and the total area of the reserve is now 54 sq. M. Funds for the acquisition and the scientific investigation of the National Parks are provided by the *Schweizerische Naturschutzbund* (Bâle, Oberalp-Str. 11; minimum annual subscription 1 fr., life subscription 20 fr.). — Situated on the boundary between the crystalline rocks of the Western and the dolomites of the Eastern Alps, the district is notable for the diversity of its geology and flora, and, thanks to its remoteness, wild life is plentiful (red deer, roes, chamois, martens, foxes, etc.).

The path crosses the *Spöl* (4987′), to the S.E. of Zernetz, ascends to 7054′ through stone-pines, larches, and Scotch firs, and then above the deep gorge of the Cluoza to (3½ hrs.) the *Cluoza Blockhouse* (6184′), where the keeper lives (good meals; 20 mattresses). Not far to the S. the Val Cluoza divides into three bleak débris-covered valleys: *Valletta*, *Val Sassa* (to the Alp Purchèr and Zuoz, see p. 447), and *Val del Diavel*, dominated by the Piz Quatervals, Monte Serra, and Pizzo dell' Acqua. — Those desiring to visit the whole of the National Park proceed on the 2nd day (6-7 hrs.) viâ the *Murtèr Alp* (7611′) to the *Punt Praspöl* over the Spöl brook, then by the Ofenberg road to the *Hôtel Ofenberg* (p. 456). On the 3rd day (8-9 hrs.) they follow the road to the *Ofen Pass* (p. 456), then to the left viâ the *Alp da Munt* to the *Fontauna da S-charl* (7880′) and *Scarl* (comp. p. 453). On the 4th day (6-7 hrs.) through the *Val Mingèr* and over the pass of *Sur il Foss* to the *Val Plavna* and down to *Tarasp* and *Fontana* (comp. p. 451).

Below Zernetz the railway recrosses the Inn and enters a narrow wooded gorge, threading several tunnels.

24 M. **Süs** (4689′; Schweizerhof, 40 beds, Rhaetia-Post, 20 beds, at both P. from 9 fr.), a village of 292 inhab. at the end of the Flüela road (p. 411), overlooked by the ruins of a castle. Süs is visited in summer as a health-resort.

Excursions. To the *Baldiron Gorges*, ¾ hr.; up the *Piz del Ras* (9961′; 5 hrs.; worth the fatigue) and the *Schwarzhorn* (p. 410; 5½-6 hrs.), guide necessary for both.

Beyond two short tunnels we cross the *Saglains* brook.

26 M. **Lavin** (4690′; Hôt. Piz Linard & Post, 35 beds, Crusch Alba, 8 beds, at both P. from 7 fr.), at the mouth of the *Val Lavinuoz*. To the S.W. is the large Sarsura Glacier.

Excursions (guide, Thom. Wieser). Muott Auta (8763′; 4 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), easy and interesting. — Through the Val Lavinuoz to the Tiatscha

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

$33^1/_2$ M. *Fetan* (4389′) is the station for (2 M.; diligence) the high-lying village of **Fetan** (5407′; Hôt.-Pens. Bellavista, 50 beds from 3, B. 2, L. $4^1/_2$, D. 5, P. from $11^1/_2$ fr.), a popular summer-resort, with a fine view of the mountains on the S. side of the valley (best from a point near the Restaurant Paradies, 10 min. W.). Excursions, see p. 452 (to Motta Naluns 2 hrs., to Clünas 4 hrs.); guides, see below. From the village a road leads to Schuls in 1 hr.; beyond the last great curve a footpath diverges on the right to Bad Tarasp.

More viaducts. On the right, at the entrance of Val Plavna, appears Schloss Tarasp; farther S., the entire chain of the Lower Engadine: Piz Nair, Plattas, Plavna, Zuort, Pisóc, San Jon, Lischanna, and Ajütz.

35 M. **Schuls-Tarasp.** — The Railway Station (4230′) is 5-15 min. from the hotels in Schuls, 25 min. from the Kurhaus Tarasp, and $^3/_4$ hr. from Vulpera. Diligence from the station to the Kurhaus Tarasp and to Vulpera twice daily in 10 and 30 min. (50 c. and 1 fr. 5 c.; luggage forwarded), going on to (50 min. further) Fontana (p. 451), with the Tarasp post office ('poste restante' letters are sent there unless addressed 'Kurhaus Tarasp').

Hotels. Near the station: *Hôt. Bahnhof*, 40 beds, P. from 10 fr. — In Schuls village: **Engadinerhof*, 140 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 18 fr.; **Belvedere*, 100 beds from $4^1/_2$, B. 2, L. $5^1/_2$, D. $6^1/_2$, P. from 17 fr., with view-terrace; **Hôt.-Pens. Victoria*, 60 beds from $4^1/_2$, B. 2, L. 5, D. $6^1/_2$, P. from 16 fr.; **Hôt. de la Poste*, 75 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from $14^1/_2$ fr.; **Hohenfels*, in an open situation near the higher Inn bridge, 40 beds from 5, B. 2, L. $4^1/_2$, D. 6, P. from $14^1/_2$ fr.; *Quellenhof*, 60 beds, P. from 12 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Könz*, 48 beds, P. from 13 fr.; *Bigler*, 40 beds from 4, B. 2, L. $4^1/_2$, D. 6, P. from 13 fr., good; *Krone*, 30 beds, P. from 10 fr., plain but good; *Weisses Kreuz*, 10 beds, P. from 9 fr. — At Lower Schuls: **Hôt. du Parc*, 60 beds from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $4^1/_2$, D. $5^1/_2$, P. from 13 fr.; *Central*, 30 beds, P. from 11 fr., plain but good. — Pensions. *Villa Filli*, 30 beds, P. from 12 fr.; *Valentin*, 25 beds, P. from 12 fr.; *Alpenrose*, 12 beds, P. from 10 fr. — Apartments at many villas. — Confectioners, *Bigler* and *Valentin*.

At Tarasp: **Kurhaus*, 350 beds from 6, B. $2^1/_2$, L. 6, D. $7^1/_2$, P. from 20 fr. — At Vulpera (p. 451): **Waldhaus & Schweizerhof*, two houses with 400 and 200 beds from 6, B. $2^1/_2$, L. 6, D. $7^1/_2$, P. from 20 and 18 fr.; *Villa Silvana*, 40 beds, P. from $12^1/_2$ fr.; *Villa Maria*, 40 beds, P. from $12^1/_2$ fr. — At Fontana (p. 451): *Hôt.-Pens. Tarasp*, 40 beds, P. from $9^1/_2$ fr.

Visitors' Tax 25 fr., with reduction for families of three or more; contribution to the Verschönerungs-Verein 40 c. daily; a band plays several times daily at Schuls, Bad Tarasp, and Vulpera. — Enquiry Offices of the Verkehrs-Verein Schuls at the bank buildings, the Kurhaus, and at Vulpera.

Carriage from Schuls to Bad Tarasp and back, with stay of $^1/_2$ hr., 6 fr., with two horses 10 fr.; to Vulpera and back ($^1/_2$ day) 10 or 16, to Sent (p. 453) 12 or 20 fr.

English Church near the Kurhaus Tarasp (no services in 1921).

Guides. Thomas Lanz, Conradin Marugg, Jakob and Joh. Neuhäusler, Anton Feuerstein (two), Heinrich Gritti-Perner, all at Schuls; Duri Pinösch and Balth. a Porta, at Fetan (see above).

Schuls (3980′; pop. 1661), Rom. Scuol, the capital of the Lower Engadine, situated on a sunny slope, with a grand view of the Piz

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

either to the right to the (20 min.) *Lai Nair* ('black lake'; 5072') and back to Vulpera viâ Fontana ($2^1/_2$ hrs. in all). Or by a path to the left, indicated by red marks, to ($^1/_4$ hr.) two benches looking up and down the *Clemgia Gorge*. We now descend to ($^1/_4$ hr.) a bridge across the Clemgia (4884') and return to Vulpera (40 min.) or Schuls (50 min.) viâ the picturesque gorge, or, crossing the bridge, we may ascend to the (25 min.) Scarl valley road (p. 453), and return by it in $1^1/_4$ hr.

On the hillside W. of the Clemgia Gorge is the farm of *San Jon* (4819'; restaurant), reached by road through the larch-woods in 1 hr. from the iron bridge over the Inn (p. 451) or by footpath in $^3/_4$ hr. Splendid view of the Inn valley and the Lischanna and Pisóc massifs.

A path follows the right bank of the Inn, passing ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Pradella* (3868'; Restaurant Waldheim), to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Sur En* (3686'; Bär; Zur Uina Schlucht), at the mouth of the *Val d'Uina*, opposite Crusch (p. 454). A tolerable road ascends the richly-wooded valley, passing waterfalls and a wild-rocky gorge, to the chalets of ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Uina Dadora* (4980') and (1 hr.) the farm of *Uina Dadaint* (5845').

Here begins the *Path (constructed by the parish of Sent and the German-Austrian Alpine Club) through the grand gorge of *Il Quar*, at first ascending gradually to the foot of the rocks, then blasted out of the side of the cliff for $^2/_3$ M. (beware of falling stones) and leading high above the bottom of the gorge to the *Grossläger Alp* (7093') at the upper end. Thence over meadows by a marked path (guide advisable, from Sur En to Mals 30 fr.) and across the *Schlinig Pass* (Sur Sass; 7733'), the Italian (Tyrolese) frontier, to ($2^1/_2$-3 hrs.) the *Pforzheim Hut* (7382'), the view from which extends as far as the Ortler. This is the starting-point for ascents of the *Piz Sesvenna* (p. 453; 4-5 hrs.), *Piz Cristannes* (10,151'), *Piz Cornet* (9951'), etc. Descent to (3 hrs.) *Mals* (p. 457), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

Ascents. The **Motta Naluns** (7015'; $2^1/_2$ hrs., guide unnecessary) is ascended by a road opposite the Hôtel Belvedere, passing the new bank buildings, to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) the *Motta Naluns Restaurant* (5807'), whence a footpath leads to the summit.—Better view from the ***Piz Clünas** (9175'; 5 hrs., guide 25 fr.), not difficult: road to Fetan (p. 450), then to the left from the Motta Naluns path to the foot of the cone and again to the left between Clünas and Muot del Hom to the *Lai Minschun* and the top.—More extensive panorama from **Piz Champatsch** (9596'; 5 hrs., 25 fr.): through the Val Clozza to the *Alp Champatsch*, and thence round the peak to the right, ascending finally on the N.E. side. The direct ascent from the S. is very steep and stony.

***Piz Lischanna** (10,200'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), well worth the considerable fatigue involved: from San Jon (see above) we round the base of *Piz San Jon*, to the left, and ascend the *Val Lischanna* through pastures and wood, passing a ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) deserted club-hut (8258'). Farther on we pass over débris and round two rocky knobs to the *Lischanna Glacier*, whence we ascend to the S.E. arête and the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) summit. The view is superb: in the foreground rise the bare and riven peaks of **Piz San Jon**, *Ajütz, and Pisóc*; far below lies the green Engadine from Lavin to *Martinsbruck*; S. are the Ortler, the Val Tellina Alps, and the Bernina; *in the distance*, W., the Bernese Alps, the Tödi, and nearer us Piz Linard *and Piz Buin*; N. the Augstenberg and Fluchthorn; E., the Otztal Alps

Digitized by Google

with the Wildspitze and Weisskugel, and farther distant the fantastic Dolomites.- Adepts (with guide) may descend the Lischanna Glacier to the *Val Sesvenna* and *Scarl* (see below; $5^1/_2$-6 hrs. to Schuls). The ascent from Scarl takes $4^1/_2$-5 hrs.

***Piz Sesvenna** (10,525′), $4^1/_2$-5 hrs. from Scarl (see below), not difficult for experts and very interesting (guide 35 fr., with descent to the Pforzheim Hut 50 fr.). From Scarl we ascend through the *Val Sesvenna* and across the *Sesvenna Glacier*, at the foot of the *Montpitschen* (10,375′), and finally by a rocky arête to the summit. Descent over the Sesvenna Glacier and across the *Fuorcla Sesvenna* (9268′) to the *Pforzheim Hut* (p. 452), in 3 hrs. The descent viâ the S. arête to Cruschetta and Scarl (3 hrs.) is extremely steep and fitted only for the steadiest heads.

**Piz Pisóc* (10,427′; 8 hrs.; guide 55 fr.), *Piz Plavna Dadaint* (10,413′; 8 hrs.; 60 fr.), *Piz San Jon* (10,000′; 7 hrs.; 40 fr.), and *Piz Madlain* (10,174′; 7 hrs.; 50 fr.), all for experts only. *Piz Cotschen* (p. 449) and *Piz Minschun* (10,080′; from Fetan 5 hrs.; 25 fr.), to the N.W., are less difficult.

Passes. To the Münster-Tal, 8 hrs. to Santa Maria, interesting (guide 40 fr., needless). We ascend from the iron Inn bridge to the plateau on which San Jon lies (p. 452), farther to the left. The road gradually descends through sparse wood into the *Val da Scarl* (National Park, comp. p. 448), enclosed by the furrowed slopes of Piz Pisóc (r.) and Piz San Jon and Piz Madlain (l.), and follows the right bank of the Clemgia. After $2^1/_2$ hrs. the *Val del Poch* diverges to the left, and the wooded *Val Mingèr* (National Park, comp. p. 448) to the right; a path leads up the latter and over the pass of *Sur il Foss* (7628′) to the Val Plavna (see below). Passing a deserted foundry (on the right is the *Val Tavrü*, with Piz Tavrü at its head), we reach (35 min.) **Scarl** (5948′; Alpina, 12 beds, P. from 9 fr., good; Touristenheim, 12 beds, P. from 8 fr.), a hamlet at the mouth of the *Val Sesvenna*, whence *Piz Cornet* (9951′; 4 hrs.; 25 fr.), *Piz Sesvenna* (see above), *Piz Cristannes* (10,237′; $5^1/_2$ hrs.; 30 fr.), and *Piz Tavrü* (p. 456; 60 fr.) may be ascended. To the left, $^1/_2$ hr. above Scarl, a bridle-path to the left where the road ends leads over the *Cruschetta Pass* (*Kreuzjöchl;* 7600′), and down the pretty *Val Avigna* in $3^1/_2$ hrs. to *Taufers* or *Münster* (p. 457; guide 20 fr.). — We continue up the left side of the Scarl valley (beautiful stone-pines), between (r.) *Piz d'Astras* (9803′) and (l.) *Piz Murtèra* (9836′), and, passing the alps of *Praditschöl*, *Astras Dadora* (7014′), and *Astras Dadaint* (7087′; to the right for the Ofen Pass, see below), reach in 2 hrs. the **Scarl Pass** (7385′). We descend to the right, keeping on the right side of the brook and leaving the *Alp Champatsch* (7034′) on the left bank, and then descend either to the right to (2 hrs.) *Cierfs* (p. 456), or cross a bridge to the left bank for (1 hr.) *Lü* (p. 456).

To the Ofenberg (p. 456), 7 hrs. To Astras Dadaint, see above. Keeping to the right viâ the Plan Matun, we reach ($^3/_4$ hr.) the *Fontauna da S-charl* (7880′); thence we skirt the *Munt della Bes-cha* to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) the *Ofen Pass* (p. 456), whence we continue by road. — A shorter route ascends the wild *Val Plavna* from *Fontana* (p. 451), passes the *Alp Plavna* (7055′), near which, on the left, we are joined by the path from Sur il Foss (see above), and crosses the *Furcletta del Val del Botsch* (8785′) to the *Val del Botsch*, which it descends to the Ofenberg road.

From Schuls to Val Sinestra, diligence in summer in $2^1/_3$ hrs. (fare 4 fr. 20 c.). Diverging from the main road through the Engadine Valley (p. 454), the road runs N.E. to ($2^1/_2$ M.) **Sent** (4724′; Hôt. Rhætia, 25 beds from $3^1/_2$, D. 4, P. from $9^1/_2$ fr.; Rest. Engiadina), a village of 820 inhab. (partly destroyed by fire in 1921), with the ruined Romanesque church of St. Peter on a rock. Our road then runs N.W. on the slope above the Val Sinestra, a gorge formed by *the Lavranca* torrent, with pine and larch woods. — 7 M. ***Kurhaus Val Sinestra*** (4826′; 148 beds from 5, P. from

Digitized by Google

18 fr., open June-Sept.), in a sheltered spot, has powerful arsenical and chalybeate springs, used both for bathing and drinking. Many of the beautiful walks in the environs are on the level.

Higher up, above the point where the valley divides into (r.) the *Val Chöglias* and (l.) the *Val Lavèr*, is (1 hr.) the farm of *Zuort* (5640′; inn and Swiss custom-house), near which, to the E., are some earth-pyramids. Zuort is a starting-point for ascents of the *Piz Arina*, *Muttler*, and *Stammerspitze* (5½-6 hrs.; comp. p. 455), and for the route through the *Val Chöglias* and over the *Fimber Pass* (8569′) to the *Heidelberg Hut* of the German-Austrian Alpine Club (7431′; inn); then through the Fimber-Tal to *Ischgl* in the Patznaun (8-9 hrs.; guide from Sent 40 fr.). Comp. *Baedeker's Eastern Alps.*

From Schuls to Martinsbruck and Landeck.

38½ M. Diligence (Swiss) to *Pfunds* in 3⅓ hrs. (fare 10 fr. 40 c.). — Motor Omnibus from Pfunds to (20 M.) *Landeck* in 2 hrs. — Carriage from Schuls to Landeck 95 fr.

The road leaves the Sent road (p. 453) on the left and follows the slope above the left bank of the Inn, with a view of Piz Lischanna. — At (3½ M.) *Crusch* (4074′; Weisses Kreuz) a road from Sent joins ours on the left. Another road diverges across the Inn, farther on (r.), to (1¼ M.) *Sur En*, at the mouth of the *Val d'Uina* (p. 452). Our road crosses the ravine of the *Val Sinestra*, above which is the ruin of *Tschanuf*, to (5 M.) *Remüs* (4002′; Bellavista, 12 beds, P. from 7 fr.), a village above the road on the left.

From Remüs a road (diligence) ascends N.W. in windings to the village of (1¼ hr.) **Manas**, Rom. *Vnà* (5290′; Pens. Arina, 12 beds, P. from 8 fr.), on the E. side of the Val Sinestra, facing the Kurhaus (p. 453). **Piz Arina* (9290′) may be scaled hence in 3½-4 hrs. (guide 25 fr.; not difficult; fine view and rich flora); for the *Muttler* (10,863′; 6-7 hrs.; 40 fr.) and *Stammerspitze* (Piz Tschütta, 10,690′; 60 fr.), comp. p. 455. Guide, Flor. Riatsch of Remüs.

The valley contracts; to the right are the ruin of *Serviezel* and a bridge over the Inn. On the right opens the narrow *Val d'Assa* (fine waterfall at the entrance), in which are the (2½ hrs.) intermittent *Fontana Chistaina*, flowing once in 3 hrs. only, and a stalactite cavern near it (guide from Remüs 22 fr.). A view of Schleins is soon revealed; above it, the beautiful *Piz Mondin* (10,325′); farther on, to the left, the Muttler (see above); to the right, *Piz Lad* (9190′). — 8½ M. *Strada* (Löwe). A road (diligence) ascends hence in windings to the little village of *Schleins* (5055′; inn). The scenery becomes grander.

11 M. **Martinsbruck** (3400′; Post, 20 beds, simple), with a new Rom. Cath. church, is the last Swiss village. The Inn bridge is the boundary between Switzerland and Tyrol. To the right diverges the old road to *Nauders*, crossing the river and winding up the hill.

The Swiss highroad descends the left bank of the Inn to (14 M.) *Weinberg* (3510′), a lonely inn on the **Finstermünz Pass** (3300′). To the right, above, are the houses of Hoch-Finstermünz; below, the old tower of *Alt-Finstermünz*. At the end of the pass is the

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Ova d'Spin, then the Spöl and the *Ova del Fuorn* (which comes down from the Ofen Pass), and skirts the wooded hill of *Crastatscha*, beyond which it crosses (1 hr.) the *Punt della Drosa* (5610′) to the left bank of the Ova del Fuorn.

At the Punt della Drosa a finger-post indicates a bridle-path to the right 'to Livigno ($4^1/_2$-5 hrs.) and Bormio'. This ascends the ridge of *La Drosa* (6168′) through wood, where the path to Bormio branches to the left, viâ the *Alp la Schera* (6863′), *Valle del Gallo*, *Valle Bruna*, the *Fraele Pass*, and the *Valle di Fraele* ($6^1/_2$ hrs. in all; guide from Zernetz 39 fr.). We then descend into the Spöl valley and reach the Italian frontier at the bridge over the *Acqua del Gallo* (5555′). Beyond this point we ascend the wide green valley, alternately on the right and left bank of the Spöl.— **Livigno** (5964′; Hôt.-Pens. Livigno; Alb. Silvestri) is a scattered village with several churches. The bridle-path from Scanfs by the Casana Pass (p. 447) comes in here. — From Livigno we may continue to ascend the valley and cross the *Forcola di Livigno* (7638′) to the Val Agona and the *Bernina Pass* (p. 443; 5 hrs.). The new road, however, leads E. over the *Dheira Pass* (7247′) to the (2 hrs.) hamlet of *Trepalle* (6788′; inn), then over the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Foscagno Pass* (7516′; view; inn and Italian customs) and down the *Valle di Dentro* viâ ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Semogo* (4672′) and *Isolaccia* to ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Bormio* (p. 446).

From the Punt della Drosa the road gradually ascends, enters the National Park (p. 448), recrosses to the right bank, and reaches the ($^1/_2$ hr.) —

9 M. **Hôtel-Pension Ofenberg** or **Il Fuorn** (5919′; 30 beds, good), in a lonely upland valley, named after a former iron-foundry. Ascending once more, we pass the mouths of the *Val del Botsch* (p. 453), the *Val da Stavelchod* (at the foot of the *Piz Nair*, 9872′), and the *Val Nüglia* (with the Piz Tavrü at its head, p. 453), and in view of the *Munt da Buffalora* (8626′), to the right, traverse the marshy *Alp Buffalora* to the (2 hrs.) **Ofen Pass** (*Sür Som*, 7070′), where a *View of the Ortler group is disclosed. The road leaves the National Park and descends in wide curves (short-cuts). To the S. rises *Piz Daint* (9748′; ascent in 4 hrs. from Cierfs; view of the Ortler group, S.E., and the Bernina group, S.W.). Then through stone-pines viâ *Aint a som Cierfs* (5692′; Alpenrose) to the church and diligence station of —

$17^1/_2$ M. **Cierfs** (5460′; Hôt. zum Stern, P. from 7 fr.), the highest village in the Münster-Tal (Rom. *Val Müstair*), which is watered by the *Rombach*. The road crosses the Rombach and a few minutes later reaches the Hôt.-Pens. Alpina (20 beds, P. from 10 fr.).

At the N. end of Cierfs a finger-post indicates the road to Lü and through the Scarl valley to Schuls (comp. p. 453). — **Lü** (6283′; Casper's Inn), in a sunny situation, sheltered from the N. wind, affords a fine view of the mountains to the S. of the Münster-Tal and of the Ortler. The *Piz Terza* (p. 457) may be ascended hence in $3^1/_2$ hrs. — From Lü a road leads S.E. viâ *Lusai* (5725′) and across the Rombach to the Münster-Tal road, between Fuldera and Valcava (see below and p. 457; $^1/_2$ hr.).

The road now runs almost on a level along the wooded S. slope. *On the left* are the swamps of Palus dels Lais (fishing). — $19^1/_2$ M. *Fuldera* (5384′). To the left, on the hill, lie Lusai (see above)

Digitized by Google

and *Valpaschun*. Then we descend more rapidly to (21 M.) *Valcava* (4625′; Hôt.-Pens. Central, 12 beds, P. from 10 fr.), where cherry and apple trees begin to flourish.

22¼ M. **Santa Maria.** — Hotels. **Schweizerhof*, at the lower end of the village, with a view down the valley, 50 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 12 fr.; *Stelvio*, at the upper end, 30 beds, P. from 11 fr.; *Piz Umbrail*, 10 beds; *Weisses Kreuz*, 12 beds, plain. — Guide, Dom. Solinger.

Santa Maria (4555′), with 438 inhab. (Protestants), is the capital of the Münster-Tal, which turns to the N.E. at this point. On the S. is the mouth of the *Muranza* valley. The church dates from 1491 and has old tombstones with armorial bearings by the churchyard wall. Looking down the valley we see the castles of Taufers and the Ötztal Alps with the snow-clad Weisskugel.

Ascents. *Piz Umbrail* (see below; 5½ hrs.), reached by a path up the *Val Vau*, past the *Rimser See* (7848′); *Piz Terza* (*Urtiolaspitze*, 9554′; 4½ hrs.); *Piz Ciavalatsch* (9071′; 4 hrs.); and *Piz Minschuns* (9632′; 4½-5 hrs.).

The diligence road descends the Münster-Tal, passing *Sielva* and crossing the Rombach (view on the right of the picturesque *Pischa* waterfall).

25 M. **Münster,** Rom. *Müstair* (4094′; Hôt.-Pens. Münsterhof, 12 beds, P. from 10 fr.), the last village in the Grisons, has 602 inhab. and a large Benedictine nunnery founded by Charlemagne, now a school. In the church are Carlovingian marble reliefs and stucco work.

About ⅔ M. beyond Münster we cross the Italian (Tyrolese) frontier. — 2 M. *Taufers* (4042′; Post) has three churches and three ruined castles. — The road now passes through the *Calven* gorge, where in 1499 the Swiss defeated an imperial army of 12,000 men, Benedict Fontana, leader of the League of the House of God, falling in the battle. Beyond *Laatsch* the road reaches (7 M.) *Mals*, on the Vintsch-Gau Railway (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*).

The Umbrail Road diverges from the Münster-Tal road at Santa Maria and ascends in many windings past the (3½ M.) diligence station of *Plan Teal* (6426′), where it enters the Val Muranza, and the (6 M.) *Alp Muranza* (7145′; restaurant). The view of the Monte Cristallo glaciers and the Geisterspitze is gradually disclosed. — 8½ M. **Umbrail Pass,** or *Wormser Joch* (8220′), the frontier between Switzerland and Italy, 4-4½ hrs. walk from Santa Maria. On the right towers the *Piz Umbrail* (9951′). Pedestrians may turn to the left just short of the pass and follow a path on Swiss territory to (1¼ hr.) the Dreisprachenspitze.

A few minutes beyond the pass we reach the (8¼ M.) *Cantoniera Santa Maria* (8159′), a road-mender's hut destroyed in the Great War. The Stelvio Pass road, which we join here, ascends to the left in windings to the (10½ M.) Stelvio Pass

Digitized by Google

(*Giogo di Stelvio, Stilfser Joch;* 9049′), the former frontier between Italy and Austria. The hotel is destroyed. On Swiss territory, 1/4 hr. N., is the good hotel on the *Dreisprachenspitze* (9327′), at the meeting-point of the Romanic, German, and Italian languages. Superb view of the whole of the Ortler group, the snowy dome of the Ortler itself rising immediately opposite, of the Ötztal Alps (N.), and of the Bernina group (S.W.).

The road now descends in curves, with continuous views of the Ortler, to (8 1/2 M.) *Trafoi* (Post-Hôtel), and then viâ (11 M.) *Gomagoi* (4176′), at the mouth of the Sulden-Tal, and (15 1/2 M.) *Prad* (2953′) to —

17 M. *Spondinig* (2903′; Post-Hôtel Hirsch), a station on the Vintsch-Gau Railway, which runs in one direction to *Mals* (p. 457), in the other to *Meran* and *Botzen*. See *Baedeker's Eastern Alps.*

102. From Thusis over the Splügen to Chiavenna and Colico.

41 1/2 M. Motor Omnibus thrice daily to *Andeer* in 1 hr. 10 min. (fare 5 fr. 15 c.; connection for Cresta-Avers, see p. 459); to *Splügen* in 2 1/2 hrs. (10 fr. 65 c.).—Diligence (Italian) from Monte Spluga (p. 462) to *Chiavenna* (17 *L.* 55 *c.*).

Thusis (2369′), see p. 417 and Map, p. 412. The Splügen Road, built in 1818-23, ascends on the left bank of the Hinter-Rhein and by means of the 'Verloren Loch', which the old bridle-path avoided, enters the famous ***Via Mala.** The sudden contrast between the bright sunshine and the gloomy gorge is very striking. The limestone rocks rise almost sheer on both sides to a height of 1600′. At the (1 1/2 M.) *Känzeli* the view downwards (Hohen-Rhätien, Thusis, and the Heinzenberg) is very fine. A little farther on, the road passes through a tunnel 79 yds. long (2683′), beyond which, at the first winding of the road, we get a view of the boisterous river in its profound gorge.

Below the (2 M.) hamlet of *Unter-Rongellen* (2950′; restaurants), where the old bridle-path from Thusis viâ Ober-Rongellen (p. 418) comes in, the gorge expands into a small basin, but it soon contracts again. The road crosses the river three times: 20 min., *First Bridge*, built in 1738 (fine view of the second bridge; path to the Via Mala gallery to the right, see p. 418); 5 min. **Second Bridge* (2885′), built in 1739. The Rhine, 160′ below the road, winds through a ravine so narrow that its sides almost meet. At the (1/4 hr.) *Third Bridge* (2903′) the Via Mala ends (good inn). We now enter the pleasant Schamser Tal, Rom. *Sassám*; above on the left are the *houses of Reischen* (3336′). In the background, to the S., rises the *pointed Hirli.*

Digitized by Google

5½ M. Zillis, Rom. *Ciraun* (3060′; Hôt.-Pens. Conrad, 20 beds, P. from 8 fr., Alte Post, 12 beds, P. from 7 fr., both simple), a village with an old church containing 13th cent. Romanesque paintings on its wooden ceiling.

To the **Piz Beverin* (p. 467; 6-7 hrs.; guide 33 fr.), trying. By road (diligence, up 2 hrs., down 65 min., 2 fr.) viâ (1½ M.) *Donath* (3369′) to (5 M.) *Mathon* (4990′); then on foot viâ the *Alp Obrist* (7172′) and the *Alp Nursin* to the top in 5 hrs.

On the hill to the right, above Donath (see above), stands the ruined castle of *Fardün* (3980′), once the seat of the Counts of Sargans (p. 70). The brutality of one of them is said to have led to the peasants' rising of the 15th century. Entering the cottage of a peasant whom he disliked, the tyrant spat into the broth served for dinner. The peasant, Johann Calcar, seized him by the throat, plunged his head into the scalding liquid, exclaiming "Malgia sey il pult cha ti has condüt" ('Eath thyself the soup thou hast seasoned'), and strangled him.

Near the bridge over the *Pignieuer Bach*, which descends from the Piz Curvèr, is an alkaline and chalybeate spring, the water of which is conducted to Andeer. To the left, in the valley, is the village of *Pignieu;* opposite are *Clugin* and the square tower of the ruin of *Cagliatscha*.

7½ M. Andeer.—Hotels. **Fravi*, with mineral and peat baths, 96 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Somme*, 48 beds, P. from 7 fr., good; *Pens. Grischott*, 12 beds. — *Café-Restaurant Splügen.* — Diligence to *Cresta-Avers* in 4¾ hrs. (7 fr. 60 c.; no extra-post).

Andeer (3210′), the chief village in the Schamser-Tal, at the foot of the *Piz La Tschera*, with 556 inhab., is frequented as a health-resort. On a hill at the N. end is the large Protestant parish church. The pine-woods in the environs are intersected by good paths.

A pleasant path leads S.W. viâ *Mulin* and *Dros* to the (2½-3 hrs.) *Lai Lung* (6070′), a charming little lake (dairy); a rocky eminence, the *Müttang* (6562′), ½ hr. S., commands a view of the Surettahörner and the Rhine valley extending to beyond Sufers.—**Piz Vizan** (8110′; 4½ hrs.; guide 21 fr.), viâ *Burgias*, not difficult; splendid view.—**Piz La Tschera** (8632′; 5 hrs., 24 fr.), viâ *Bagnusch* and *Alp Albin*, also interesting.—*Piz Curvèr* (p. 413; 6 hrs., worth the fatigue) is ascended viâ Pignieu (see above), *Bavugls*, *Alp Neza*, and the W. arête (guide 28, with descent to Savognin or Tiefencastel 36 fr.).

The road (diligence) through the Averser or Avner-Tal diverges to the left from the Splügen road (p. 461) ¾ hr. beyond Andeer and ascends the Ferrera valley first on the left and then on the right bank of the tempestuous *Averser Rhein* (several fine waterfalls). To the left are *Piz Gurschüs* (9465′) and *Piz Grisch* or *Fianell* (10,000′), the right the Surettahorn (p. 461). We pass deserted foundries and reach (4 M.) *Ausser-Ferrera* (4334′; Pens. Edelweiss, 8 beds, P. from 8 fr.), in an expansion of the valley, whence a path crosses the Fianell Pass to Savognin (p. 414). We

Digitized by Google

continue along the right bank, passing the *Val d'Emet* opposite, with a torrent forming a fine waterfall as it joins the Rhein.

At (7 M.) *Inner-Ferrera*, Rom. *Canicül* (4855'; Alpenrose, 15 beds, P. from 8 fr.), the road crosses the left bank of the Rhine.

Immediately beyond the bridge a steep footpath on the right ascends to (1¼ hr.) the *Alp Emet* (6194') and then (retrospect of Piz Beverin and Calanda) to (1¼ hr.) the *Passo di Madesimo* or *d'Emet* (7516'). Descent on the Italian side past the little *Lago d'Emet* (7031') and through the *Val Madesimo* to (1¼ hr.) *Madesimo* (p. 462).

The road ascends along the hill-slope on the left bank, passing through an arch in the rock. We leave the mouth of the *Val Starlera* on the opposite bank and cross the torrent issuing from the *Valle di Lei*. Under the bridge (5147') is the frontier-stone of Italy, to which the Lei valley belongs.

The road now reaches the lower portion of the Avers valley, crosses the river, passes the farms of (10½ M.) *Campsut* (5498'; Hôt.-Pens. Stoffel, 12 beds) and (11½ M.) *Cröt* (5634'), and returns to the left bank. The bridge affords a view (r.) of the *Madris Valley*, with the Cima di Lago and Piz Gallegione (p. 435) in the background. We ascend in windings along the wooded hillside, cross the Rhine again, and climb to the upper portion of the valley.

13½ M. **Cresta.** Hotels. **Kurhaus*, 48 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, L. 1½, D. 5, P. 12-15 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Heinz*, 60 beds, P. 11-13 fr.—Guides. Barth. and J. Heinz, Sim. Heinz-Stoffel, Rud. Hartmann, G. Schmid.

Cresta or *Avers-Cresta* (6394'-6440'), a frequented high-lying summer-resort, sunnily situated amid pastures (rich flora), has the parish church of the valley, whose German-speaking inhabitants adopted the Reformation as early as 1530.

Ascents. To the N. rises the *Weissberg* (10,030'), ascended in 3 hrs. (guide 23 fr.; not difficult). **Piz Platta* (p. 414; 5 hrs. N.E.; guide 35, with traverse of the Jupperhorn 48 fr.) is more difficult, while the *Jupperhorn* (10,335'; 4 hrs. E.; 42 fr.) is for expert climbers only. *Tscheischhorn* (9888'; 3½ hrs. S.; 21 fr.), not difficult. *Piz Piott* (9974'; 29 fr.), *Gletscherhorn* (10,190'; 33 fr.), and *Pizzo della Duana* (10,300'; 39 fr.), all three laborious and approached viâ the Val Bregagla.

Passes. Over the *Tälijoch* (9391'), between the Weissberg and the Täligrat, or over the *Berclafurka* (9551'), between the Tälihorn and the Jupperhorn, to *Mühlen* in the Oberhalbstein, see p. 414.—Over the *Passo della Duana* (8881'), between the Gletscherhorn and the Pizzo della Duana, to *Soglio* in the Val Bregaglia (p. 434), 9-10 hrs., not difficult (guide 39 fr.); on the descent we enjoy a beautiful view of the Bregaglia mountains, especially of the Val Bondasca and the shovel-shaped Piz Badile (p. 446).

The road continues past the Podestats-Haus (6699'), where the *Val Bregalga* opens on the right, and ends at (1½ hr.) *Juf* (6998'; Edelweiss, 12 beds, plain), the highest permanently inhabited village in the Alps.

Passes. A red-marked path (guide advisable in unsettled weather, 24 fr.) ascends to the left over pastures and finally through a boulder-strewn valley to the (1½ hr.) pass of the *Stallerberg* (8748'; splendid view of the Julier mountains); descent (bear to the left) to *Bivio* (p. 415) in 2 hrs.—Another red-marked path (inquire at starting) ascends over the *Forcellina* (8870') to (2½ hrs.) the Septimer (p. 432), then over the Fuorcla

Digitized by Google

di Lunghino (p. 432) to (5 hrs.) *Maloja* (guide 33, to the Lunghino Pass 27 fr.); no inn between Juf and Maloja, provisions must be taken.— From the Forcellina Pass we may ascend (with guide) to the top of the *Pizzo della Forcellina* (9918′; 1½ hr. S.; excellent view); descent S.E. through the *Val Turba* to the Septimer route and on to *Casaccia* (p. 433).

The Splügen Road (comp. the Map, p. 412) beyond Andeer ascends viâ (8½ M.) *Bärenburg* (3418′), with a castle-ruin on the right among the trees. It then crosses the *Averser Rhein* as it emerges from the Ferrera valley and reaches the ***Ravine of Roffla** or *Rofna*, in which the Hinter-Rhein forms a series of falls. The ravine, rendered accessible by a gallery (50 c.), is entered from the inn (3599′; 15 beds, plain). The road ascends in curves, leaving the Avers road (p. 459) on the left. After 25 min. we pass an old bridge over the Rhine, below us, on the right. The valley expands. The road crosses (¼ hr.) the torrent descending from the *Suretta Valley* and then (10 min.) passes through the rocky gateway of *Sassaplana* (4465′). — 14 M. *Sufers* (4670′; Hôt.-Pens. Hinterrhein, 40 beds, P. from 9 fr.); the village is on the left bank. We enter a wooded ravine and cross (20 min.) the brawling river in its deep gorge by a bold bridge (4750′). After a short ascent we survey the broad Val Rhein *(Rheinwald-Tal):* on the left, the Pizzo Tambo, Guggernüll, and Einshorn, at the head of the valley, the Hochberghorn; on the right, the barren Kalkberg.

16 M. **Splügen.** — Hotels (both good). *Bodenhaus & Post*, 72 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4¼, D. 5½, P. from 12 fr.; *Splügen*, 74 beds, P. from 12 fr. — Guide, J. M. Simmen.

Splügen (4429′), where the roads to the Bernardino (p. 463) and the Splügen divide, is the capital of the Rheinwald-Tal, with the Swiss custom-house. Pleasant walk N.E., past the church, to the tower known as the 'Burg' (5009′), a relic of the fortifications defending the old road, with a view down the valley and of Pizzo Tambo. Fine views from the *Fluhgründ*, a spur of the Stutz Alp, 1 hr. N.W., and from the *Danatzhöhe*, a spur of the Tambo Alp, 1 hr. S.W.

To the (2½ hrs.) **Suretta Lakes** (Unter, Ober, and Inner Bergsee; 7448′), amid picturesque surroundings at the foot of the Seehorn and Surettahorn. We follow the Splügen road to the first bridge over the Häusernbach (see below). Here we pass through the gate on the left and ascend a steep footpath which joins the usual route above the road. Or we may ascend by the easier path immediately beyond the bridge, then along the Splügen road to (40 min.) the second bridge over the Häusernbach; after following its right bank for 5 min. we take the footpath to the left, leading along the slope through pastures and wood, cross (40 min.) a little brook, and ascend the hill, following the way-posts. The *Seehorn* (9055′; not difficult, guide 24 fr.) may be ascended from the lakes in 1½ hr., the **Suretta Horn** (9944′; viâ the Suretta Glacier, rather fatiguing, 28 fr.) in 3 hrs.—The **Guggernüll** (9472′; guide 24 fr.), 4½ hrs. S.W. of Splügen, viâ the *Tambo Alp*, is a fine point and not difficult.—The **Pizzo Tambo** (*Tambohorn;* 10,748′), 3 hrs. from the Splügen Pass (guide 33 fr.), is not difficult for experts (view extending to Milan).—Einshorn, see p. 463.— *Over the Löchliberg* to the *Safien-Tal*, see p. 467.

The Splügen road crosses the Rhine and then the Häusernbach,

Digitized by Google

to the right, ascends in windings (short-cuts), and passes through a rock-gallery beside a deep ravine, beyond which we see the top of the pass. We cross the Häusernbach twice in a bleak valley, at the end of which the old bridle-path ascends on the left direct to the pass. The road ascends in zigzags, past a Cantoniera (road-mender's hut; 6677′) and through a gallery, to the top of the pass ($2^1/_2$ hrs. walk from Splügen village).

The **Splügen Pass** (6945′), the boundary between Switzerland and Italy, lies between the Pizzo Tambo and the Surettahorn (p. 461). — The Italian custom-house (dogana) is $^1/_2$ hr. farther on, at the hamlet of ($20^1/_2$ M.) *Monte Spluga* (6246′; Edelweiss Inn).

Near (27 M.) *Teggiate* we obtain a fine view of the deep gorge of the Liro. — Beyond (29 M.) *Pianazzo* (4527′) is the mouth of the *Val Madesimo*, through which a road leads to ($^1/_2$ hr.) the hamlet of *Madesimo* (5035′; hydropathic, 100 beds). The rushing torrent forms a waterfall 656′ high, which is well seen from a platform by the roadside. We now descend the *Liro Valley* to ($32^1/_2$ M.) *Campodolcino* (3618′; Hôt. Posta, with a large hydropathic, 150 beds; Croce d'Oro). — $35^1/_2$ M. *Galivaggio*; $38^1/_2$ M. *San Giacomo-Filippo*. Luxuriant Italian vegetation. We cross the *Maira*.

41 M. **Chiavenna.** Hotels. *Hôt.-Pens. Conradi & Poste*, with garden, 60 beds, good; *National & Engadiner Hof*, 30 beds; *Helvetia & Specola*, at the station; *Alb. Crimea*, on the Promenade.

Electric Railway to *Colico* in 1 hr.; the station, with a good café-restaurant, lies to the S.E. of the town. Through-tickets are issued to the steamboat-stations on Lake Como (p. 503).

Chiavenna (1089′; pop. 3100), the Roman *Clavenna*, magnificently situated at the junction of the Splügen and Maloja roads (see p. 435), has been famous from time immemorial as the key of both these Alpine passes and was held by the Grey Confederates (p. 395) from 1512 till 1797. The castle-rock above the town, now known as the *Paradiso*, played a notable part in their wars with the Dukes of Milan and commands a picturesque view (adm. 50 c.). At the foot of the rock, opposite the Hôtel Conradi, is the unfinished château of the Count of Salis, the last governor appointed by the Grisons. *San Lorenzo*, the principal church, has a slender detached campanile, rising from the old burial-ground.

The Electric Railway to Colico (see above) follows the broad valley (Piano di Chiavenna) of the Maira, with its many ramifications. Before ($8^1/_2$ M.) *Novate* we reach the *Lago di Mezzola* (656′), now separated from the Lake of Como by the deposits of the *Adda*, which we cross beyond ($12^1/_2$ M.) *Dubino*. The Val Tellina railway (p. 446) joins ours on the left. On a hill to the right, among maize fields, is the ruined castle of *Fuentes*, once the key of the Val Tellina, erected by the Spaniards in 1603.

17 M. *Colico* (722′), see p. 504. The station is $^1/_3$ M. from the (omnibus).

Digitized by Google

103. From Splügen over the Bernardino to Bellinzona.

45 M. Motor Omnibus in summer to *Mesocco*, 25½ M. in 3 hrs. 40 min. (16 fr. 75 c.; in winter diligence in 5½ hrs., 14 fr. 70 c.). — Electric Railway from Mesocco to *Bellinzona*, 19½ M. in 1¼-1½ hr. (5 fr. 70 or 3 fr. 40 c.). Views to the left.

Splügen (4760′), see p. 461 and the Map, p. 469. We ascend the *Rheinwald-Tal*, passing the hamlet of (1½ M.) *Medels* (5030′). Then (4 M.) *Nufēnen* (5145′; Hôt. Rotes Haus, 8 beds), at the mouth of the *Areue-Tal*, at the head of which is seen the Curciusa Glacier. On the left are the huge rocky Guggernüll (p. 461) and the *Einshorn* (9659′; climbed from Nufenen in 4-5 hrs.; guide 24 fr.).

6½ M. **Hinterrhein** (5330′; Post, 15 beds, plain) is the highest village in the Val Rhein, which is shut in on the W. by the snow-peaks and glaciers of the *Rheinwald* or *Adula Mountains*. Comp. the Maps, pp. 461, 476.

Excursions (guide, Samuel Gredig). To the **Source of the Hinter-Rhein** (4 hrs.; guide 18 fr.). On the precipitous left bank of the foaming infant Rhine, the bed of which is covered at places with avalanche-snow, a narrow path leads up hill and down dale and finally over scanty pastures and screes to the (2½ hrs.) *Zapport Alp* (6420′), and thence proceeds past the *Hölle*, a wild gorge, with a view (l.) of the boulder-strewn meadow of *Paradies*. — 1¼ hr. **Zapport Hut** of the S.A.C. (7611′; accommodation for 10) lies on the edge of the *Paradies Glacier*, above the *Ursprung* (7270′), an aperture in the ice forming the source of the Hinter-Rhein. The *Rheinwaldhorn* (11,150′) may be ascended from the club-hut in 4 hrs. viâ the *Lenta-Lücke* (9692′), toilsome, but when the snow is in good condition not difficult for experts (guide 42, with descent to Olivone 72 fr.). The *Güferhorn* (11,132′; 3½-4 hrs., viâ the Lenta-Lücke; 43 fr.), the *Vogelberg* (10,892′) and *Rheinquellhorn* (10,499′), each 4 hrs., over the *Rheinwald-Firn* (42 fr.), and the *Zapporthorn* (10,331′; 4 hrs., over the *Zapport Glacier*; 36 fr.) are all more or less difficult and require experience. The Zapporthorn may be reached also from the Bernardino Pass viâ the Muccia Glacier.

From Hinterrhein over the *Valser Berg* to the *Lugnetz Valley*, see p. 469. — Trying passes (*Vogeljoch*, 9640′; *Passo del Cadabbi*, 9680′; *Zapport Pass*, 10,140′) lead from the Rheinwald and Zapport glaciers to *Malvaglia* (p. 476) in 10-11 hrs. (guide for each 66 fr.).

The Bernardino road, built in 1818-23, crosses the Rhine above the village by a bridge of three arches and ascends the steep slope below the *Mittaghorn* (8559′) in sixteen curves. (A short-cut diverges to the right from the third curve.) Looking back, we have a fine view of the Rhine Valley and the mountains to the N., the Kirchalphorn, Lorenzhorn, Schwarzhorn, and Hochberghorn. On the left, before we cross the *Masek-Bach* (5680′), is the solitary chalet of *Dürrenbühl*. Traversing a bleak valley and passing the *Thäli Alp*, we reach (12 M.) the —

San Bernardino Pass (6770′), which owes its name to St. Bernardino of Siena, who preached the gospel here early in the 15th century. There is a small hospice at the N. end of the little Lago *Moësola*. This pass was formerly known as Vogelberg, an alternative name for the *Pizzo Uccello* (8911′), which rises to the E.

Digitized by Google

On the W. is the *Marscholhorn* (*Pizzo Moësola*, 9521′). Superb view from a large white boulder, $^3/_4$ hr. above the hospice, to the N.W. (poles mark the way).

The road descends in windings on the left bank of the *Moësa*, which issues from the lake, past a cantoniera. To the W. rises the Zapporthorn with the Stabbio-Grat and the Muccia Glacier; to the E. are Piz Lumbreda, Piz Mutun, and Piz Curciusa. Lower down we cross the Moësa by a handsome bridge, and descend in a large bend to —

$16^1/_2$ M. **San Bernardino.** — Hotels (all good). *Vittoria*, 150 beds, P. from 15 fr.; *Brocco & Posta*, 90 beds, P. from 12 fr.; *Ravizza*, 90 beds, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. du Lac*, 20 beds, P. from 12 fr.; *Bellevue*, 30 beds, P. from 12 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Minghetti*, 35 beds, P. from 10 fr. — Pump Room, with a mineral spring.

San Bernardino (5270′), the highest village in the *Val Mesocco* or *Mesolcina* (Ger. *Misoxer Tal*), attracts many Italian visitors in summer. Marked paths lead to the *Belvedere*, $^1/_2$ hr. W., through the woods; to the small *Lago d'Osso* (5400′), $^1/_2$ hr. S.E., etc.

To the N. rises the sharp tooth of the *Pizzo Uccello* (p. 463), climbed in $3^1/_2$-4 hrs. (guide 21 fr), with a glorious view. — A path leads W. over the *Passo Tre Uomini* (8671′) to the (4-5 hrs.) splendid valley-basin of the *Stabbio Alp* (6591′), the highest section of the Val Calanca (p. 465).

The road ascends a little, and then descends in numerous zigzags (cut off by footpaths). A fine fall of the Moësa, in the gorge to the right, is seen by following the path diverging from the road not far from San Bernardino and skirting first the left, and then the right bank of the stream ($^3/_4$ hr.). — Beyond (22 M.) *Pian San Giacomo* (3845′; inn) the road crosses the Moësa (the footpath from the waterfall rejoins the road here) and descends rapidly past *Cebbia* (l.) to —

$25^1/_2$ M. **Mesocco** or *Cremeo* (2495′; Posta, 20 beds, Hôt. des Alpes, 20 beds, at both P. from 8 fr.). The church of Santa Maria al Castello boasts 15th cent. wall-paintings. On a rock to the left of the road, 20 min. below the village, rises the grand ruin of *Misox*, with its four towers, which was destroyed by the Grey Confederates in 1526.

Easy routes lead from San Giacomo over the *Passo di Balniscio* (7339′; 7 hrs., with guide) or the *Passo di Barma* (8355′; 8 hrs., with guide) to Pianazzo on the Splügen road (p. 462).

The Electric Railway to Bellinzona (see p. 481) descends the right bank of the Moësa. Walnut-trees, chestnuts, vines, and maize soon proclaim the Italian climate. From the slopes descend numerous cascades. Beyond ($1^3/_4$ M.) *Soazza* (2044′; Hôt.-Pens. Rezia, 15 beds, P. from 8 fr.; Hôt. Toschini, 10 beds, P. from $7^1/_2$ fr.), with its conspicuous church, is the mouth of the *Val della Forcola*, on the left. On the right, the *Buffalora* forms a fine fall. — 5 M. *Cabbiolo* (1475′); $6^1/_4$ M. *Lostallo* (1395′; Hôt. Bianchi, 17 beds), with an old church and the first fig-trees; $7^1/_2$ M. *Sorte* (1322′). — $9^1/_4$ M. *Cama* (1158′) lies opposite the mouth of the *Val Cama*, through which a path ascends over the Forcellina del Notaro (6880′) to (14-15 hrs.) Chiavenna (p. 462). — 10 M. Leggia (1125′).

Digitized by Google

11½ M. **Grono** (1100′; Hôt. Calancasca, 14 beds, P. from 8 fr.), a thriving village, with an old tower, lies at the mouth of the *Val Calanca,* up which a road leads to (12 M.; motor-car in 1½ hr.) *Rossa,* the chief village in the valley. On the left bank of the Moësa is the mouth of the *Valle di Grono,* at the head of which rises the *Sasso della Paglia* (8514′; views; 7 hrs. from Grono).

The tramway crosses the *Calancasca* and farther on the Moësa, recrossing to the right bank beyond (12½ M.) **Roveredo** (975′; Hôt. Angelo), the capital of the lower Val Mesocco, with a ruined castle. — 13½ M. *San Vittore* (915′), with another ruin. — 15½ M. *Lumino* (840′), in Canton Ticino, has two old towers. — 17½ M. *Castione* (800′) is also a station on the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 481). We cross the Moësa near its confluence with the *Ticino.* — 18¼ M. *Molinazzo.*

19½ M. *Bellinzona* (760′), see p. 481.

104. From Coire to Andermatt through the Vorder-Rhein Valley and over the Oberalp Pass.

50½ M. Rhætian Railway to *Disentis,* 36½ M., in 2 hrs. 20 min. (fares 23 fr. 70, 15 fr. 80, 7 fr. 90 c.). — The Furka Railway from Disentis to *Andermatt,* 13½ M., is not yet open (comp. p. 387, 130). Meanwhile a Motor Car plies once or twice daily in summer by the Oberalp route, 20 M. in 2½ hrs. (up in 3 hrs.; fare 13 fr. 15 c.). Walkers from Disentis to Andermatt take 8 hrs.

From Coire to (6 M.) *Reichenau-Tamins* (1995′), see pp. 415, 416.

From Reichenau to Flims, 8¼ M., motor-car in summer four times daily in 1 hr. 20 min. (5 fr. 55 c.); diligence in winter in 2 hrs. 50 min. (3 fr. 45 c.). The motor-car starts from the station, passes through Tamins, and runs W. past the ruin of *Hohentrins* to (3¼ M.) *Trins* (2920′; Hôt. Ringel, 15 beds, P. from 7 fr.). The road turns N. at the picturesque village of *Digg,* passes through the *Porclas* defile, and crosses the remains of the Flims landslide (see below). — Near (4¾ M.) *Trinsermühle,* Rom. *Mulins* (2730′; inn), are several small waterfalls on the right. To the left, beyond (5½ M.) *Felsbach,* is the dark-blue *Cresta Lake* (2790′; restaurant, 10 beds), surrounded by pines.

7¼ M. **Flims.** — Hotels (visitors' tax 30 c. daily). *Bellevue Sport-Hôtel,* 40 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Vorab,* 25 beds from 3, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 9 fr. At Fidaz (3901′; 1¼ M. to the E., by road): *Kurhaus Fidaz,* 15 beds, *Pens. Haldenhaus,* 10 beds, at both P. from 9 fr. — Guides. J. J. Item, Chr. Meiler-Sievert; Stephan Padrun, at Trinsermühle (see above).

Flims, Rom. *Flem* (3510′; pop. 866), a village with several old mansions, is much frequented in summer and winter. It is built on the upper edge of the landslide which descended in the glacial period from the upper Segnes-Tal. — The road curves to the S.E. and crosses the *Flembach* or *Segnesbach.*

Digitized by Google

8½ M. **Flims-Waldhaus.** — Hotels (some open in winter also). **Kuranstalt & Hôtel Waldhaus*, a series of villas with large assembly-rooms, an electro-hydropathic institute, and sun-baths, 320 beds from 6, B. 2½, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 18 fr.; **Grand-Hôtel & Surselva*, 115 beds, P. from 17 fr.; **Schweizerhof & Villa Helvetia*, 115 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 15½ fr.; **Hôt. Walther & des Alpes*, 100 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; *Flimserhof*, 45 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12½ fr.; *Post*, 45 beds, same prices; *Privat-Hôtel Candrian & Villa Genziana*, 40 beds from 4½, P. from 14 fr.; *National*, 45 beds, P. from 14½ fr., Jewish; *Pens. Caumasee*, 12 beds, *Pens. Waldeck*, 15 beds, at both P. from 10 fr. — On the Flims road, ½ M. to the N.: **Hôt.-Pens. Segnes & Villa Erika*, 90 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5½, P. from 12½ fr.; **Adula*, close by, 80 beds, P. from 12½ fr. — Furnished Apartments.

Enquiry Office (Verkehrs-Bureau). — Visitors' Tax 30 c. daily.

Bathing in the Cauma Lake, 1 fr. (summer temperature 63-70° Fahr.); rowing-boat 1½ fr. for ½ hr. — Guides, see p. 465. — Golf Course (7 holes; open July-Sept.); per day 5, week 10, month 40, season 50 fr.

Flims-Waldhaus (3618′) forms, together with Flims, a favourite health-resort. In the environs are extensive larch and beech woods, intersected by well-kept paths. To the S.W. is the (20 min.) charming *Cauma Lake* (3280′), the largest of the seven lakes in the Flims district.

Walks and Excursions. A picturesque walk may be taken to the (½ hr.) *Segnes Waterfall* and the (¾ hr.) *Runca Bridge;* a path diverging to the left from the latter route leads to (1 hr.) the *Runcahöhe* (4462′), a splendid point of view. — To the (20 min.) *Buchen* ('beeches') we proceed E. from the Hôtel Segnes, passing through Flims-Waldhaus. This walk may be extended to the (¾ hr.) Cresta Lake (p. 465). — To *Salums*, 1 hr. S., and to *Con* (restaurant), 1 hr. S.E., with a surprise view of the Rhine gorge; these two points are reached also viâ the Cauma Lake. — **Flimser Stein** (*Crap da Flem;* 8665′), 3-4½ hrs., interesting (guide desirable, 26 fr.). A road ascends viâ (½ hr.) *Fidaz* (hotels, see p. 465), then through wood, round the S.E. angle of the mountain, to (1¼ hr.) *Bargis* (5085′; tavern); here we avoid crossing the brook and ascend to the left to the undulating plateau of (1¾ hr.) *Alp Sura* (6896′; milk and bread), ¼ hr. S. of which is a rock affording a good survey of the Oberland Mts. and the Tödi. In 1½-2 hrs. more we ascend to the arête and the summit, where we obtain a splendid view, especially towards the N., of the Ringelspitz and Trinser Horn. We may descend W. by *Segnes Sura* to the *Segnes Hut* (see below) and return to Flims viâ *Foppa* or *Muletg* (a round of 8-9 hrs.; guide 29 fr.). — **Piz Segnes** (10,175′), from the (3½ hrs.) *Segnes Hut* of the S.A.C., on the *Alp Platta* (7152′; inn) in 4½ hrs. (guide 39 fr.), toilsome but interesting (see p. 86). — **Vorab** (9925′; 6 hrs.; guide 33 fr.), viâ the *Bündnerbergführ* (comp. p. 86). Superb view, particularly of the neighbouring Tödi group; also of the Sernf-Tal and the Bernese Alps from the (20 min.) N. peak, the *Elmer Vorab* (9910′). — **Piz Grisch** (9420′; 6 hrs.; guide 24 fr.), viâ *Alp Nagiens*, not difficult (see p. 86). — **Trinser Horn** (*Piz Dolf;* 9935′), from the (3½ hrs.) Segnes Hut in 4 hrs. (guide 28 fr.), laborious. — **Tristelhorn** (*Piz da Sterls*, 10,220′), viâ the *Culm da Sterls* in 5 hrs., difficult (guide 42 fr.). — **Ringelspitz** (10,665′; 9 hrs., guide 54 fr.), viâ *Fidaz* and *Lavadignas*, difficult, for experts only (p. 75). — Over the *Segnes Pass* to *Elm* (8 hrs.; guide 33 fr.), see p. 86. The *Martinsloch* (p. 86) may be reached in 5½ hrs. from Flims (guide 24 fr.). — Over the *Trinser Furka* to *Vättis* (9-10 hrs.; guide 42 fr.), see p. 76.

A diligence plies from Flims to *Ilanz* (p. 467), 7½ M. in 1½ hr. (*4 fr. 15 c.*). The chief village en route is **Laax** (3353′; Hôt.-Pens. Seehof, *40 beds*, P. from 10 fr.; Pens. Waldheim, 18 beds, P. from 8 fr.; Post, *15 beds*), a health-resort on the *Laaxer See*, above the Laaxer Tobel.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

licism. The older part of the town, on the right bank of the Rhine, above the mouth of the Glenner, has narrow streets and old-fashioned houses, decorated with armorial bearings. Ilanz is beautifully situated, overlooking the Rhine Valley with the Frisal Glacier and Piz Tumbif (p. 471) to the W., and the broad Lugnetz Valley to the S. The views are still finer from the old church of *St. Martin* (2570′), $^1/_4$ hr. S., and from the chapel of the neat village of *Luvis* (3280′), $^1/_2$ hr. higher.

The Road to Obersaxen (diligence, see p. 467) ascends S.W. above the right bank of the Rhine. — $2^1/_2$ M. *Flond* (2565′). — 4 M. *Vallata* (3937′), for the hamlet of *Neukirch* (4514′), $^1/_2$ hr. higher up, at the N.W. fort of the Piz Mundaun. — 5 M. *Affeier* (4229′). — $6^1/_2$ M. **Maierhof** (4271′; Hôt. Piz Mundaun; Casanova), the largest village of the parish of Obersaxen, is a summer-resort on the W. slopes of Piz Mundaun (see below). To Tavanasa, see p. 470.

A superb prospect of the Grisons Oberland, and especially of the Tödi chain, rising to the N., just opposite, and of the Rhine Valley down to Zizers, is commanded by the ***Piz Mundaun** (6780′), $3^1/_2$-4 hrs. from Ilanz (red-marked path; guide, unnecessary, 15 fr.). Beyond ($^3/_4$ hr.) Luvis (see above) the path ascends on the S.E. side of the wood, crosses a flat basin obliquely towards the left, and mounts the pastures to the ($1^3/_4$ hr.) *Hôt. Mundaun* (18 beds, P. from 9 fr.), near the chapel of *San Carlo* (5265′), and thence W. by an easy path over the arête to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) top. The ascent from Morissen (p. 470) takes 2 hrs.; from Maierhof (see above) $2^1/_2$ hrs., viâ Platenga and Neukirch (guide-post 'Nach Morissen') and the Hôtel Mundaun.

From Ilanz over the *Panixer Pass* to *Elm* (12 hrs.; guide 35 fr.), see p. 86.

The Lugnetz Valley, watered by the *Glenner*, to the S. of Ilanz, with its upper branches, the Valser Tal and Vrin-Tal, extending into the Rheinwald glaciers, is one of the finest valleys inthe Grisons.

The Vals road (diligence, see p. 467) ascends the valley high above the left bank of the Glenner and below the ruin of *Castelberg* (2801′) crosses a bridge (2395′) to the right bank, which it henceforth follows. Farther on we cross the *Rieiner Tobel*, and by the ($3^1/_2$ M.) *Pitasch Saw Mill* (2657′) the *Pitascher Tobel*. — 5 M. *Bad Peiden* (2690′; Kurhaus, 35 beds, P. from 9 fr.), with alkaline and chalybeate springs, lies amid woods at the exit of the *Duviner Tobel*. — $6^1/_2$ M. *Furth* (2979′), at the junction of the Vriner and the Valser Glenner, the latter, whose valley the road now ascends, known also as the *Valser Rhein*. Picturesquely situated on the hillside to the right is the hamlet of *Oberkastels* (3274′). The valley is now known as St. Peters-Tal. — 7 M. *Tersnaus* (3007′); $8^1/_2$ M. *St. Martin* (3290′). We then enter a *Gorge resembling the Via Mala, in which the stream far below forms foaming waterfalls. — $9^1/_2$ M. *Lunschania* (3937′). Beyond the chapel of *Buccarischuna* (3838′) the road crosses the river by the 'Hohe Brücke' and reaches the valley-bottom at the hamlet of *Campo* (4130′). About $^2/_3$ M. short of Vals is the *Kurhaus *Therme* (80 beds, P. from 11 fr.) with a spring (82° Fahr.) containing lime and iron numerous pretty forest-paths. We cross to the right bank again.

Digitized by Google

13 M. Vals. — HOTELS. **Hôt.-Pens. Adula*, 40 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 11 fr.; *Pens. Albin*, 20 beds, P. from 9 fr.; *Alpenrose*, 8 beds, P. from 8 fr. — GUIDES. Ben. Schnyder, Friedr. Schmid; Casp. Derungs, at Camuns.

Vals, Rom. *San Pieder* (4094′), a considerable village with an old parish church, is a favourite summer-resort and mountaineering centre. The district is of great interest for botanists, geologists, and entomologists. The wooded Valser Tal, beyond the hamlet of *Valle*, and the *Peiler Tal*, to the S.E., afford pleasant walks.

ASCENTS. *Ampervreiler Horn* (9235′; 4½ hrs.; guide 18 fr.), viâ Valle and the Selva Alp; *Fanellahorn* (10,275′; 4½-5 hrs.; 28 fr.), viâ the Peiler Tal and Alp Fanella; *Piz Seranastga* (9435′; 4½ hrs.; 23 fr.), viâ Brand; *Faltschonhorn* (9920′; 5 hrs.; 28 fr.), viâ Leis Alp, and *Frunthorn* (9957′; 5 hrs.; 29 fr.), all easy and attractive. — ***Weissensteinhorn** or *Piz Tomül* (9675′; 4½ hrs.; guide 24 fr.), viâ Alp Tomül, not difficult (fine view).— **Piz Aul** (10,250′; 6 hrs.; guide 35 or 33 fr.), viâ the Sattelte-Lücke (see below) or viâ Brand, not difficult for experts. — From Vals a red-marked path leads through the Peiler Tal S.E. to the (2 hrs.) *Vallatsch Alp* (6178′), whence an interesting pass (guide desirable, 26 fr.) crosses the *Valser Berg* (8225′; view of the Rheinwald group) to (3½ hrs.) *Nufenen* or *Hinterrhein* (p. 463). — From Vals to Vrin over the *Fuorcla da Patnaul* (9113′), between the Piz Aul and Faltschonhorn, or over the *Sattelte-Lücke* (9082′), between Piz Aul and Piz Seranastga, both laborious (6-7 hrs.; guide 33 fr.).

Continuing up the VALSER TAL we may follow either the right bank of the Valser Rhein viâ Valle and *Kalvariberg* (5905′), or the left bank viâ *Leis* (5016′), *Moos*, and *Front* (6545′), to (3 and 4 hrs. respectively) **Zervreila** (5840′; Schmid's Inn), a hamlet inhabited only in July and August, where the valley forks for the last time. On the S.W. rises the sharp tooth of the *Zervreilerhorn* (9511′), ascended from the S. side in 4 hrs. (not particularly difficult for experts; guide from Vals 33 fr.); on the S.E., the *Fanellahorn* (see above; 5 hrs.; worth the fatigue, guide 28 fr.). — In the KANAL-TAL, 1 hr. S. of Zervreila, is the *Kanal Alp* (6470′), where the valley ends in a grand amphitheatre of glaciers. A laborious route (guide necessary, 39 fr.) leads hence across the *Kanal Glacier* and the *Plattenschlucht* (*Zapportgrat*: 9314′) and then descends rapidly to the *Zapport Hut* and to (8 hrs.) *Hinterrhein* (p. 463). — In the grand LENTA-TAL, 1¼ hr. above Zervreila, is the *Lampertsch* or *Sorreda Alp* (6580′), and ¾ hr. farther up the **Lenta Hut** of the S.A.C. (7211′; accommodation for 25), ½ hr. from the end of the *Lenta Glacier*, descending from the Rheinwaldhorn. The *Rheinwaldhorn* (p. 463; 4½-5 hrs., guide 48 fr.), *Güferhorn* (11,141′; 5 hrs., guide 48 fr.), *Grauhorn* (10,695′; 4 hrs., guide 42 fr.), *Piz Casinell* (10,173; 3 hrs., guide 33 fr.), *Piz Cassimoi* (10,256′; 3½ hrs., guide 39 fr.), *Piz Jut* (10,262′; 3½ hrs., guide 33 fr.), etc., may be ascended from the Lenta Hut. Over the *Vernok* or *Vanescha Pass* (9350′) to *Vrin* (p. 470), 6-7 hrs. (guide 39 fr.); over the *Sorreda* or *Scaradra Pass* (9088′) or the *Bocca di Fornei* (9435′) to *Olivone* (p. 476), 8 hrs. (guide 42 fr.), two toilsome routes; over the *Lenta-Lücke* (9692′; superb view) to *Hinterrhein* (p. 463; 9-10 hrs.), difficult (guide 43 fr.).

The road through the VRIN-TAL (diligence, see p. 467), or S.W. branch of the Lugnetz Valley, ascends from Ilanz to the church of St. Martin (p. 468), then along the hillside below Luvis (p. 468) and above the Castelberg (p. 468). Beyond the *Frauentor* (3346′), once the key of the valley, we reach (4 M.) *Valgronda* (3405′), where the old road diverges for Bad Peiden (p. 468) viâ Peiden *village (3051′). — 4½ M. Cumbels* (3756′; Hôt. Bellevue, 15 beds, *P. from 8½ fr.) lies* at the S.E. base of Piz Mundaun, higher up

Digitized by Google

which is seen the village of *Morissen* (4429'; Hôt. Piz Mundaun, 15 beds, P. from 9 fr.), for which a side-road soon diverges (comp. p. 468). — 6 M. *Villa* (4081'; Post, 10 beds); 7 M. *Vattiz* (4055'); $7^1/_2$ M. *Vigens* (4071'); $9^1/_2$ M. *Lumbrein* (4626'; Hôt. Piz Regina, 10 beds), with an old church and a cable railway for lumber transport; $11^1/_2$ M. *Nussaus* (4662').

14 M. **Vrin** (4770'; Post, 10 beds, plain) is the highest village in the valley and a mountaineering headquarters.

Ascents. *Piz Regina* (8294'; 4 hrs.; guide 18 fr.), a fine point, ascended without difficulty viâ *Surrhin*. — *Piz Cavel* (9660'; $5^1/_2$-6 hrs.; 28 fr.), viâ the *Fuorcla de Ramosa* (8694'), not difficult; descent on the N. to the Cavel-Joch (p. 471). — *Piz Aul* (10,250'; 6-7 hrs.; 33 fr.), viâ Val Seranastga, not difficult for experts (superb view). — In the highest branch of the valley, $1^3/_4$ hr. from Vrin, is the summer-hamlet of *Vanescha* (5873'), whence we may ascend the pyramidal **Piz Terri** (9997'), viâ the Alp Blengias and the Güda Glacier (not especially difficult; guide 39 fr.), or we may cross the Vanescha Pass to Zervreila (see p. 469). — Farther up the Vrin-Tal (guide to Olivone 39 fr.) we ascend to *St. Giuseppe*, *Puzatsch*, *Alp Diesrut*, and the ($3^1/_2$-4 hrs.) **Pass Diesrut** (7953'), to the S. of *Piz Tgietschen* (9377'). Descent to the left (to the right, the path to Somvix viâ La Fronscha, p. 471) to the *Camona Alp* (7333'), and again a gradual ascent through the valley of *La Greina*, with *Piz Vial* (10,387') and *Piz Gaglianera* (10,243') on the right, and *Piz Coroi* (9130') on the left, to the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) **Greina Pass** (*Passo Crap*, 7743'; S.A.C. hut projected). We descend the steep Scaletta to the wild *Val Camadra* or upper *Val Blenio*, with the Piz Medel (p. 475) to the N.W., and then viâ Ghirone to ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) *Olivone* (p. 476). Or, halfway between the Camona Alp and the Greina Pass, we may proceed to the left to the *Monterascio Hut* of the S.A.C. (7218'; abandoned since 1920), and descend viâ *Refuggio* and *Cavallo* in the *Val Luzzone* to Campo near Olivone.

Beyond Ilanz the Disentis Railway crosses the Rhine to (20 M.) *Schnaus-Strada* (2360'). We then cross the *Sether Bach* and near ($21^3/_4$ M.) *Ruis* the *Panixer Bach*. On a wooded hill to the right is the ruin of *Jörgenberg* (3100'); the valley is here called *Pardella*. We return to the right bank beyond (23 M.) *Waltensburg* (Jörgenberg Inn), a village 2 M. higher up. We cross the *Tscharbach*.

From ($25^1/_2$ M.) *Tavanasa-Brigels* (2620') a road (diligence in 1 hr. 25 min., 2 fr.) runs viâ *Danis* and *Dardin* to ($3^1/_2$ M.) the health-resort of *Brigels* (4229'; Hôt.-Pens. Kistenpass, 30 beds, P. from 10 fr.; Pens. Fausta Capaul, 15 beds, P. from $10^1/_2$ fr.), situated amid sunny meadows affording pleasant walks: 5 min., *Crest la Crusch;* 20 min., *Naul;* 20 min., *Crest St. Sievi* (4493', with three chapels); $^1/_2$ hr., *Runs*.

To the N. of Brigels extends the Val Frisal (comp. the Map, p. 80), which ends on the W. in the *Frisal Glacier*, between the *Bifertenstock* (11,240'), the *Piz Frisal* (10,810'), and the *Kavestrau Grond* or *Brigelser Horn* (10,663'), three difficult climbs (comp. p. 471; guide, Jos. Sigrist at Brigels, 54, 33, and 54 fr. respectively). — Over the *Kisten Pass* to *Linthal* (11 hrs., 39 fr.), see p. 81.

The footpath from Tavanasa to *Maierhof* (p. 468; 2 hrs.) ascends steeply past the ruin of *Heidenburg* to *Canterdun* (4052'). At the crucifix above the chapel we descend to the left through the ravine of the Tscharbach and past the mill of Grosstobel (4432').

The train crosses the Rhine again and passes through two tunnels. To the left, at the mouth of the Zavragia Ravine, is the

Digitized by Google

ruin of *Rinkenberg*. The valley slopes are dotted with villages, chapels, and ruined castles. Comp. the Map, p. 80.

29 M. **Truns** (2835′; Hôt. Tödi, 20 beds, P. from 9 fr., good), a considerable village at the entrance of the Val Puntaiglas. To the right of the station is the chapel of St. Anna, erected in 1778 on the spot where the Upper or Grey League (p. 395) was founded in 1424. A room of the old town hall is adorned with the arms of the members of the Grey League and of the magistrates since 1424.

Up the VAL PUNTAIGLAS (pron. 'poontóllyes'), which is noted for its minerals, a somewhat steep ascent brings us to the *Alp Puntaiglas* (5052′), with a fine view of the Kavestrau Grond, Piz Mut, Piz Ner, etc. About 3 hrs. farther up, on a rocky knoll near the end of the Puntaiglas Glacier is the **Puntaiglas Hut** of the S.A.C. (7743′; accommodation for 30), whence the *Tödi* (11,887′; viâ the Porta da Gliems in 6-8 hrs., guide 54 fr.; see p. 80), *Bündner Tödi* (10,226′; 3 hrs.), *Piz Tumbif* (10,040′; 3 hrs., 33 fr.). *Kavestrau Grond* (10,663′; 5-6 hrs., 54 fr.; p. 470), *Piz Urlaun* (11,060′; 5-6 hrs., 39 fr.), *Bifertenstock* (11,240′; 5-6 hrs., 60 fr.), and *Piz Frisal* (10,810′; 4 hrs., 33 fr.) may be ascended by experts, some being very stiff climbs (guides, G. Tgetgel and J. A. Maissen, of Truns).

The line ascends more rapidly. — 31½ M. *Rabiūs* (3050′; Hôt.-Pens. Greina, 30 beds) is the station also for the village of *Surrhein* (2926′), 1¼ M. to the S.W., on the right bank of the Rhine, at the entrance of Val Somvix, at the head of which the Piz Gaglianera (10,243′) and Piz Vial (10,387′) are seen to the S.

A road ascends the VAL SOMVIX, on the left bank of the *Somvixer Rhein*, to the (2 hrs.) **Teniger Bad**, Rom. *Bagn Sumvitg* (4176′; *Hôt. Waldhäuser & Tenigerbad, 200 beds, P. from 13 and 10 fr.), with a spring containing Epsom salts and lime. Farther on, getting a view of the glaciers of Piz Vial, we cross the *Valtenigia Alp* (4396′), pass the mouth of the Val Lavaz, and reach (1½ hr.) the rock-girt head of the valley, where the *Greina* forms a fine fall on the left. The path ascends steeply on the E. side of the valley to the (1¼ hr.) rocky defile of *La Fronscha* (6235′) and divides higher up: to the left to the *Pass Dierrut* (p. 470), to the right to *La Greina* (p. 470).

PASSES. From the Teniger-Bad over the *Cavel-Joch* (8320′) to *Vrin* (p. 470), 7 hrs., not difficult. From the pass the *Piz Cavel* (p. 470; fine view) may be ascended in 1¼ hr. — Over the *Valgronda-Joch* (9120′) to *Tavanasa* or *Maierhof*, 8 hrs., with guide, rather difficult. — To the S.W. (marked path) viâ the *Alp Rentiert* (6670′) and the *Fuorcla de Stavelatsch* (8376′) to the *Val Lavaz* and the Medelser Hut on the *Lavaz-Joch* (p. 474), 5 hrs. Those wishing to descend at once to *Curaglia* (p. 474; 2 hrs.) should at least pay a visit to the ridge (8651′) 20 min. N.W. of the Lavaz-Joch, for the sake of the glorious view of the Medels Glacier, quite close, and to the W. of the Bernese Alps, Dammastock, etc.

33 M. *Somvix-Compadials* (3230′). Conspicuous on the right is the village of *Somvix*, Rom. *Sumvitg* (3440′; Krone); to the left, on the Rhine, is *Compadials* (3166′; Pens. Degonda, 20 beds, P. from 9 fr.).

The railway skirts the precipitous rocky slopes high above the river. A stone bridge, 180′ in height, carries it over the Ruseiner *Tobel (3395′); to the right* is the old bridge of the highroad. We *then cross the* Lumpegnia Bridge (145 yds.), with a waterfall (r.).

Digitized by Google

36½ M. Disentis. — Hotels. ***Kurhaus Disentiser Hof,** ½ M. from the station, with grounds and radio-active mineral spring, 110 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 6, D. 8, P. from 14 fr. Near the station, ***Post,*** 30 beds, ***Krone,*** 30 beds, at both P. from 10 fr., ***Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue & Rathaus,*** 30 beds from 2, L. 3, D. 4, P. 9-10 fr., all good; ***Lukmanier,*** 25 beds, P. from 10 fr.; ***Oberalp,*** 12 beds, P. from 9 fr. — Guides. Nik. Bundi; Fidel Huonder; H. Petschen; J. A. Schuoler.

Disentis (3760'; ***Desertinum,*** 'desert'), Rom. ***Mustèr,*** a small market-town of 1767 inhab. (mostly Romanic), is frequented as a health-resort. The ***Benedictine Abbey,*** situated on a hill, founded in 614 by St. Sigisbert, but frequently rebuilt, now includes both a classical and a commercial school. Near Disentis the ***Medelser Rhein*** or ***Mittel-Rhein,*** up which runs the Lukmanier road (see R. 105), joins the Vorder-Rhein.

An attractive walk may be taken along the Oberalp road to the chalets of ***Funs*** and thence uphill to the right to the (½ hr.) ***Crest Muntatsch*** (4284'), which commands a glorious view W. to the Rhætikon, N. to the Tödi chain, and S. of the glaciers and peaks of the Medel group. We may continue to the W. across the Acletta-bach to (10 min.) ***Acletta*** (4235'), the church of which (inside, an old painting of the Madonna) affords a remarkably beautiful view by evening-light. — Viâ the chapel of ***St. Gada*** (frescoes of the 15-16th cent.) to (1¼ hr.) ***Mompè-Medel*** (4271'), on the right bank of the Rhine, and to (¼ hr.) the hill of ***Vergiera*** (view). — Along the *Lukmanier Road to (1½ hr.) ***Curaglia,*** see p. 474.

A comprehensive view is enjoyed from the ***Bostg** (6560'), 2½-3 hrs. from Disentis, viâ Segnes or viâ Mompè-Tavetsch and the chalets of Bostg. The arête *(Culm da Vi)* running N. from the Bostg towards the Piz Palas affords a still finer view (guide desirable, 15 fr.). — ***Piz Ault*** (9957'), through Val Acletta in 6-7 hrs. (guide 24 fr.), not difficult for experts. — From Disentis over the ***Brunni Pass*** (8975') to the ***Maderaner-Tal*** (to the Hôt. Alpenklub 9 hrs.; guide 33 fr.), see p. 129; over the ***Sandalp Pass*** (9209') to ***Linthal,*** 14-15 hrs., see p. 81.

The Andermatt Road (motor-car, see p. 465; railway not yet open) crosses the Acletta valley and ascends to ***Segnes.*** Below lies the station (4000'); above, on the right, the village (4383'). The railway skirts the hill of ***Mompè-Tavetsch*** (4584'), follows the hillside at a great height above the Rhine, and finally crosses the ***Val Bugnei*** by a viaduct 120 yds. long.

5½ M. (by rail 3¾ M.) **Sedrun** (4737'; Hôt. Oberalp, 30 beds, Krone, 20 beds, at both P. from 10 fr.), the chief village of the ***Val Tavetsch,*** lies below the station (4596'). The church contains an old altar in carved wood.

Piz Pazzola** (8470'; 4 hrs.; guide 18 fr., unnecessary for experts), to the S.E., between the ***Val Medel and the ***Val Gierm,*** is repaying. We cross the Vorder-Rhein to ***Surrhein,*** and then the Nalpser Rhein to the (½ hr.) hamlet of ***Cavorgia*** (4426'); then cross the ***Gierm*** and ascend to ***the right,*** over pastures and through wood, to the (1½ hr.) ***Pazzola Alp (6150')*** and thence to (2 hrs.) the top. Magnificent view.

In the Val Nalps, enclosed by lofty mountains and glaciers, 3 hrs. *from Sedrun, lies the **Nalps Alp*** (5990'), and 2 hrs. higher is the Uftern

Digitized by Google

8331'). Near the *Medelser Hut* of the S.A.C. (8333'; accommodation for 24) provides a headquarters for ascents among the Medel group: ***Piz Medel** (10,519'), 2 hrs. (guide 35 fr.), not difficult for experts, viâ the *Lavaz Glacier* and the N.E. arête. Difficult descent over the *Camadra Glacier* to the *Uflern Pass* (see below). Other ascents from the Medelser Hut: *Cima Camadra* (10,417'), *Piz Uflern* (see below), and *Piz Cristallina* (see below), each in 3 hrs. (guide 33 fr.); *Piz Caschleglia* (9800'), 2 hrs. N. of the Lavaz-Joch (23 fr.). From the Lavaz-Joch to the *Teniger-Bad*, see p. 471.

Following the E. side of the pleasant Val Medel, the road passes the (5 M.) scattered village of **Platta** (4528'; Post), a picturesque fall of the Rhine, the hamlets of *Pardi, Fuorns,* and (6½ M.) *Acla* (beautiful fall of the Rhine, the 'Fumatsch'), and (7 M.) *Perdatsch* (5090'), at the mouth of the Val Cristallina.

The wild VAL CRISTALLINA contains fine waterfalls, particularly in the *Höllenschlund (Val Uflern).* From this valley two easy passes, the *Passo Cristallina* (7887'), passing the *Lago Retico* (*Redig-See;* 7802'), and the *Passo d'Uflern* (8727'), between the Cima Camadra and Cima Garina, lead to *Olivone* (p. 476). — The **Piz Cristallina** (10,266'; 5 hrs.; guide from Curaglia 33 fr.) is ascended from Perdatsch viâ the *Forcella Cristallina* (9862') without difficulty. Grand survey of the Medel and Rheinwald Mts. — *Piz Uflern* (10,345'; 5½ hrs.) is more difficult.

Above Perdatsch the Rhine forces its way through rocks to a lower part of the valley. The road sweeps round to *St. Gion* (5298'), a hospice with a chapel containing a 15th cent. altar-piece, and ascends a rock-strewn valley. The hospice of *St. Gall* (5514') is passed on the right. On the left are the slopes of *Piz Curvet* (8185') and *Piz Valatscha* (10,203'). We cross to the left bank.

12 M. **Hospice of Santa Maria** (6043'; inn, open June 15th to the end of Sept., 40 beds, P. from 8½ fr., plain but good; guide, Alois Soliva), in the middle ages 'Sancta Maria in luco magno' ('St. Mary in the large wood'). On the W. towers the *Piz Rondadura* (9905'; 3½ hrs., comp. p. 472), on the E. the dark slaty summit of Scopl.

Ascent of the **Scopi** (10,500'; 4-4½ hrs.; guide 27 fr.), not difficult: steep grassy slopes at first; the last third, loose slate at places; finally up the broad, weather-beaten rocky arête. Extensive view. Optional descent, to the E., to the (3 hrs.) *Boarina* or *Boverina Alp* (6140') in the *Val di Campo*, and viâ *Campo* to (3 hrs.) *Olivone* (p. 476). — From Santa Maria to the *Hôtel Piora* (3½ hrs.), see p. 478.

The road crosses for the last time the Mittel-Rhein, which rises in the *Val Cadlimo* (p. 479), to the right, and ascends to the (½ hr.) **Lukmanier Pass** (6290'), Ital. *Passo di Lucomagno,* the boundary between Grisons and Ticino. To the left rises the Scopl; on the right, Piz dell'Uomo (p. 479). We descend, crossing the tracks of avalanches and mud-streams, launched from the yellowish cliffs of the *Piz Corvo* (9840'), to (40 min.; 14½ M.) *Casaccia* (5967'), a former hospice. To the E. appears the Rheinwaldhorn (p. 463).

15¾ M. **Acquacalda** (5610'), with the lonely *Hôtel Lukmanier* (plain but good), where the motor-car starts (see p. 474).

The road crosses the level *Piano di Segno*, and then, high above the *Brenno,* skirts the steep N. side of the Val Santa Maria, viâ (17 M.) *Segno* (5415'; inn) and (19 M.) Campra (4870'). W

Digitized by Google

descend by long curves to the (20½ M.) *Camperio Hospice* (4028′), cross the Brenno, and follow the wooded S. side of the valley, soon obtaining fine views of the Val Blenio and Olivone. Finally we cross to the left bank again in a great curve and descend viâ *Scona*.

24¼ M. **Olivone**, Rom. *Luorscha*, locally *Rivöi* (2930′; Hôt. Olivone, 35 beds; guide, Isid. Solari), is a considerable village, picturesquely situated high up the *Val Blenio*. On the N. rises the granite pyramid of the *Sosto* (7277′), on the E. the abrupt *Cima Giù* (7772′), on the S.E. the *Cima di Pinaderio* (8169′).

A new road leads N. from Olivone viâ the picturesque village of *Campo* (4265′; good inn) to (6 M.) *Ghirone* (4271′) in the Val Camadra. Routes thence lead N.W. over the *Passo Cristallina* (7887′) to *Perdatsch* (p. 475), and E. over the *Greina Pass* (7743′) and the *Pass Diesrut* (7953′) to *Vrin* (p. 470; guide 29 fr.). From Olivone viâ the *Sorreda Pass* to *Zervreila* (9 hrs., with guide), see p. 469.

The road descends on the left bank of the *Brenno* to (26¼ M.) *Aquila* (2585′; Alb. Degiorgi), whence an alternative road on the right bank leads to (5 M.) Acquarossa viâ *Largario*, *Ponto Valentino*, *Castro*, and *Prugiasco*, above which is the small Romanesque church of San Carlo, with old frescoes. — 26¾ M. *Dangio* (2645′), charmingly situated at the entrance to the *Val Soja*. Vines and mulberries appear, and the slopes are clothed with walnuts and chestnuts. The next villages are (27¼ M.) *Torre* and (28½ M.) *Lottigna* (2280′), the capital of the Val Blenio, at the base of the pyramidal *Simano* (S.W. peak 8474′, E. peak 9252′).

30½ M. **Acquarossa** (1740′; Hôt. Terme, May-Sept., 70 beds), with a chalybeate spring containing arsenic and lithia. Opposite, on the right bank of the Brenno, is the village of *Comprovasco*, with villas and hotels and the station of the railway to Biasca.

From Acquarossa viâ Ronco and the Alp Dongia to the top of the *Simano* (see above), 6-7 hrs., with guide, not difficult. Splendid panorama; rich flora. — From Comprovasca viâ Corzoneso (see below) and Caserio to the top of *Monte Sobrio* (7139′), 5½ hrs., with guide, easy and interesting.

The Narrow-Gauge Railway to Biasca (see p. 474) stops at *Corzoneso* (2411′), a village above on the right, crosses the Brenno, and descends on the left bank. — 31¾ M. *Dongio*, a straggling village; 33 M. *Motto* (1445′), opposite the village of *Ludiano*. — 34¼ M. *Malvaglia-Rongie* (Alb. della Posta), at the mouth of the narrow *Val Malvaglia;* opposite, on the right bank of the Brenno, is the village of *Semione*, with the ruined castle of *Serravalle*. — 35½ M. *Malvaglia-Chiesa* (1230′). The lower Val Blenio is unattractive; the broad bottom of the valley is covered with débris. — 36½ M. *Leggiuna;* opposite is *Loderio*, a village destroyed by a flood in 1868. We skirt a mound of débris, the *Buzze di Biasca*, a relic of the terrible landslide of 1512; the gap left on the *Pizzo Magno* above is still recognizable. The line descends to —

39 M. **Biasca** (p. 481), in the Ticino Valley. About ½ M. farther on is the station of the St. Gotthard Railway.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Airōlo (3750′; pop. 1840), burned down in 1877 and partly destroyed in 1898 by a landslide from Monte Sasso, is frequented, especially by Italians, as a summer-resort. It is situated in the *Valle Leventina*, or upper valley of the *Ticino* (Ger. *Tessin*), which belonged to Canton Uri till 1798 (comp. p. 482), but won its independence in 1803, together with the districts of Lugano and Locarno, and was recognized in 1814 as the Canton of Ticino. The scenery retains its Alpine character. To the W. is the imposing Pizzo Rotondo group. A walk to the top of the St. Gotthard Pass (Hôtel du Mont-Prosa) takes 3½ hrs. (comp. pp. 127, 126). Rich Alpine flora.

The **Pizzo Rotondo** (10,490′), the highest peak of the St. Gotthard, is a difficult ascent (guide 33 fr.). The night is spent at (3 hrs.) *All'Acqua* in Val Bedretto (p. 385); steep ascent thence over grassy slopes, débris, and snow-fields to the (3½ hrs.) *Rotondo Pass* (9514′), whence the rocky summit is reached in 1½-2 hrs. by a difficult climb up a steep snow-couloir (climbing-irons desirable) and over loose stones. View very grand and picturesque (comp. pp. 126, 127, and the Map, p. 385). The descent may be made to *Realp* (p. 131; guide 6 fr. extra).

Passes. Through the *Val Bedretto* and over the *Nufenen Pass* to the *Valais*, see p. 385; over the *San Giacomo Pass* to the *Falls of the Tosa*, see p. 385. — Through the *Val Canaria* and over the *Unteralp Pass* to *Andermatt*, see p. 126. — Over the *Bocca di Cadlimo* (8340′) to *Santa Maria* on the *Lukmanier* (p. 475), 8 hrs., attractive (guide 27 fr.); over the *Passo Bornengo* to *Val Maigels*, see p. 473. — Over the *Sassello Pass* to *Val Maggia*, see p. 488. — Over the *Sassello Pass* to *Fusio* (p. 488), 5½ hrs. (27 fr.); a more difficult route, for steady heads, is viâ *Nante* (4678′), *Alp Piscium* (5810′), and the *Passo dei Sassi* (8202′), 8 hrs. (28 fr.).

From Airolo to the Val Piora. Descending the St. Gotthard road for ¼ hr., we cross the *Canaria* (l.) and ascend to (10 min.) *Madrano* (3890′) and (50 min.) *Brugnasco* (4630′). The path then runs nearly level, overlooking the valley of the Ticino, and passes under the conduit of the Lake Ritom electricity works (p. 479). From (¾ hr.) *Altanca* (4537′; inn) we ascend to the left in zigzags past a shrine to the (40 min.) *Alp in Valle* (spring). A rock below bears an ancient inscription. In a gorge to the right the *Fossbach* forms several falls. Retrospect of the Ticino mountains. At the end of the gorge are the (½ hr.) dam for the electricity works (p. 479) and the —

Hôtel-Pension Piora (6003′; 75 beds from 3½, B. 2, L. or D. 5, P. from 12 fr.), 3½ hrs. from Airolo, a sheltered health-resort on the picturesque *Lake Ritom* (6000′). Cable railway to Piotta, see p. 479. Delightful view of the lake, the Ticino valley, etc., from the *Bella Vista* (¼ hr.); more extensive from *Fongio* (7257′), 1 hr. farther on viâ the Bucca di Fongio, and from the *Cima di Camoghè* (7740′; 1½ hr.).

**Taneda* (8760′), an easy ascent of 3 hrs. (guide advisable for novices, 15 fr.), past *Lake Tom* (6637′) to the saddle separating Val Piora from Val Cadlimo, between Taneda and Punta Nera, where we keep to the right, leaving the *Lago Scuro* to the left, over débris and rocks, to the summit. Splendid view of the Val Piora, with its lakes, the Val Bedretto, and the

Digitized by Google

Alps of Ticino, Valais, Berne, and Uri, and a part of the Grisons Alps. Similar views are obtained from the *Punta Nera* (8925′), ascended (to the left from the Taneda saddle) in 2¾ hrs. (guide 15 fr.); the *Corandoni* (8785′; 3½ hrs., 15 fr.), *Piz dell' Uomo* (9020′; 4½ hrs., 15 fr.), *Pizzo Lucomagno* (9115′; 4 hrs.), **Piz Blas* (9920′; 5½ hrs.), and **Piz Rondadura* (9905′; 5½-6 hrs.).—Above the *Bocca di Cadlimo* (8340′), high up the Val Cadlimo (p. 473), 2½ hrs. N. of the Hôt. Piora, is the *Cadlimo Hut* of the S.A.C. (8441′; accommodation for 40), whence the Taneda and the Punta Nera are ascended (the latter in 20 min.) more easily than from the S. — From Piora over the *Passo Vecchio* to the *Val Cornera*, see p. 473.

From Piora to the Lukmanier, 3¾ hrs. (porter 15 fr.; comp. the Map, p. 116). The path leads along the lake to the (20 min.) *Ritom Chalets*, whence we ascend a good path, to the left, to the (20 min.) chapel of *San Carlo*. Crossing the brook and passing two wooden crosses on the right (leaving the small lake of *Cadagno*, with its chalets, to the left), we reach (¼ hr.) the *Alp Piora* and (¼ hr.) *Murinascio*, a group of chalets. The path leads straight on for ¼ hr., and then ascends to the left (not over the bridge). Farther on it always bears to the left. The last huts of *Piano de' Porci* lie to the right, below. [Walkers bound for Olivone may from this point cross direct by the *Passo Columbe* (7792′), between the *Scai* and *Piz Columbe*, to Cassccia, p. 475.] We ascend the secluded *Val Termine*, with the Piz dell' Uomo (see above) on the left, to the (¾ hr.) **Uomo Pass** (7257′; 10 min. before which is a good spring by a cairn). Descent (with the Scopi on the right and the Tödi chain in the distance on the left) past a fall of the Medelser Rhein, which issues from the Val Cadlimo; finally we keep closer to the stream to reach the (1½ hr.) *Hospice of Santa Maria* (p. 475).

Below Airolo the St. Gotthard Railway crosses the Ticino and enters the *Stretto di Stalvedro*. On the left bank the highroad runs through four apertures in the rock. The valley expands.

14¼ M. **Ambri-Piotta** (3250′; Hôt.-Pens. Ambri, at the station, 60 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; Posta, at Piotta, 48 beds from 3, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr., good; Sole, at Ambri-Sotto; guide, Erm. Gianolli), a pleasant summer-resort, beautifully situated.

At *Piotta*, ⅔ M. above the station, are the new electricity works for the St. Gotthard Railway, which derive their power (72,000 h.p.) from Lake Ritom (p. 478). Beside the conduit runs a cable railway (1510 yds. long; average gradient 72 : 100; up 4 fr., down 3 fr.), ascending in 24 min. to the water tower, ¼ hr. from the lake, with stops at the St. Gotthard Sanatorium (3937′) and at Altanca (p. 478). — Walkers take 2 hrs. from Piotta to the Hôtel Piora (p. 478), viâ Altanca.

To the left lies *Quinto*. — 17½ M. **Rodi-Fiesso** (3100′; Hôt.-Pens. Rodi, plain but good, Helvetia, both at the station; Edelweiss, at Fiesso), a charming summer-resort. A path ascends S.W. to (2 hrs.) the *Lago Tremorgio* (5997′; p. 488), in a deep depression.

Carriage-road (diligence in 1½ hr., 2 fr.) viâ *Prato* and (3½ M.) *Cornone* (3740′; Hôt.-Pens. des Alpes, 35 beds from 3½, P. from 11 fr.), a prettily situated village with view of the Pizzo Forno and Campo Tencia, and thence up the *Val Piumogna* to (3½ M.) **Dalpe** (3943′; Hôtel des Alpes, plain), a village on a rocky terrace high above the Ticino, into which the Piumogna dashes down. — Above Dalpe, on the left bank of the stream, is the (50 min.) *Hôt.-Pens. Piumogna* (3976′; 20 beds). A well-marked path hence ascends viâ *Alp Crozlina* (6480′) to the (2 hrs.) Campo Tencia Hut of the S.A.C. (6972′; accommodation for 38), whence the ***Campo Tencia**

Digitized by Google

(10,090′), with splendid view, may be scaled by experts in $3^1/_2$ hrs. (guide from Faido 28 fr.; comp. p. 487).

Beyond Rodi we come to one of the most curious parts of the line (interesting walk to Giornico, $4^1/_2$ hrs.), the romantic *Platifer or Piottino Ravine, a passage forced by the Ticino between the upper and middle sections of the Val Leventina.

The distance between Rodi-Fiesso and Faido is barely $2^1/_2$ M. as the crow flies, and the difference in altitude is 613′; the railway

is 5 M. in length, with a maximum gradient of 26:1000. At *Dazio Grande* (3110′) the railway crosses the ravine, and after being carried through two short tunnels and the *Freggio Spiral Tunnel* (1712 yds.), it emerges 118′ lower down. It then recrosses the Ticino (fine scenery) and passes through several more tunnels, including the *Prato Spiral Tunnel* (1711 yds.). Finally, beyond the last short tunnel, opens the fertile valley of Faido. We cross to the left bank of the Ticino and pass through another tunnel.

$22^1/_4$ M. **Faido.** — Hotels. By the station: **Hôt.-Pens. Suisse*, 90 beds from 4, L. or D. 5, P. from 13 fr.; *Faido*, 50 beds; *Milano*, 50 beds. In the village ($^1/_2$ M.): *Hôt.-Pens. Angelo*, 50 beds, *Hôt.-Pens. Fransioli*, 26 beds from 3, P. from 11 fr., both good. — Guide, Giac. Cattaneo.

Faido (2465′; pop. 1023), the capital of the Leventina (p. 478), very picturesquely situated, is frequented as a health-resort in summer. It contains some interesting wooden houses of the 16th cent., with curious carvings, and also a statue of the Swiss educationist *Stefano Franscini*, born here in 1796. On the right the Piumogna (p. 479) descends in three fine falls.

Digitized by Google

Ascents (easy). The *Pizzo Pettano* (9075′) and *Pizzo Lucomagno* (9114′), to the N.W. viâ *Osco* and *Alp Chierra*, in 5½ hrs. each (guide 23 fr.); the *Pizzo Molare* (8474′; 4½ hrs.), to the E., viâ *Campello* and *Molare* (18 fr.).

We now traverse beautiful scenery, richly wooded with walnut and chestnut trees. To the right, *Chiggiogna*, with an old church. From the cliffs on both sides fall cascades, the veil-like fall of the *Cribiasca*, on the right, near (26¾ M.) *Lavorgo* (2025′), being the finest. Huge masses of rock lie scattered about, interspersed with chestnut-trees. Below Lavorgo the Ticino forces its way through the picturesque Biaschina Ravine into the lower section of the Val Leventina and forms a fine fall. The railway descends by means of two spiral tunnels, the *Pianotondo Tunnel* (1643 yds.) and the *Travi Tunnel* (1706 yds.).

31 M. **Giornico** (1480′). The village (1296′), on the left bank, 1¼ M. to the S., at the foot of huge cliffs, has an old tower and remains of fortifications near the church of *Santa Maria di Castello*. The church of *San Niccolò da Mira*, on the right bank, is Romanesque. — Below Giornico we cross the Ticino again. On the right is the fall of the *Cramosina*. — 31 M. **Bodio** (1090′; Hôt. de la Gare), with a large electric power-station. Beyond *Polleggio* the *Brenno* is crossed by two bridges.

38½ M. **Biasca** (970′; rail. restaurant). The village (1000′; Hôt.-Pens. Suisse; Albergo San Gottardo), 12 min. N., with 1800 inhab., has an old Romanesque church, the modern church of San Carlo, and important granite quarries. It lies at the mouth of the *Val Blenio* (narrow-gauge railway to Acquarossa, see p. 476) and at the foot of the *Pizzo Magno* (7535′). A path with Stations of the Cross ascends from the station to the *Petronilla Chapel*, near which is a pretty waterfall of the *Carigiolo*.

The train skirts the richly clothed E. slopes of the wide valley of the Ticino, which here assumes the name of Riviera. Luxuriant vines, chestnuts, walnuts, mulberries, and fig-trees indicate that we are nearing Italy. Two tunnels. — 42¼ M. *Osogna* (870′) lies at the foot of an abrupt rock. — 45½ M. *Claro* (830′) lies at the base of the *Pizzo di Claro* (8930′), a beautiful mountain with luxuriant pastures, on the slope of which stands the convent of *Santa Maria*. — Beyond (48 M.) *Castione* (800′) we pass the mouth of the *Val Mesocco* (p. 464) and cross the *Moësa*. To the left lies *Arbedo*, where, on June 30th, 1422, a battle took place between 3000 Swiss and 24,000 Milanese, in which 2000 of the former fell.

50¼ M. **Bellinzona.** — Railway Station (restaurant), on the N.E. side of the town. Electric railway to Mesocco, see pp. 465, 464. — Hotels. *International*, 60 beds, *Poste, Suisse, & Métropole*, 20 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12 fr., good, *Bahnhof-Terminus*, 24 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. or D. 4½, P. from 12 fr., all three near the station; Hôt.-Pens. *Flora*, ¼ M. from the station; *Cervo*, 48 beds; Hôt.-Pens. St. Gotthard, 28 beds. — Guide, Carlo Taddei.

Digitized by Google

Bellinzona **(760′), a picturesque town (10,232 inhab.), with a fine *Abbey Church* of 1546, is the capital of Canton Ticino. Picturesquely dominated by ancient walls and castles, Bellinzona was regarded from early times as the key to the St. Gotthard and San Bernardino Passes and has belonged to the Swiss since 1503. In the Piazza San Rocco is the Ticino Monument (1903). The fortifications, built by the Dukes of Milan in the 13-15th cent. and restored in 1853, have now lost their importance. On an isolated hill to the** W. of the town, facing the Ticino, rises the ***Castello San Michele*** (called also ***Castello Grande*** or ***Castello Uri***), now an arsenal. On the mountain-slope to the E. are the ***Castello Montebello*** or ***Schwyz*** (1050′) and, higher up, the ***Castello Corbario*** or ***Unterwalden*** (1520′). The last commands a fine view; it may be reached from the station by the road through the town in $^3/_4$ hr., or by a footpath viâ *Daro* and the church of *Artore* in $^1/_2$ hr. At ***Ravecchia,*** at the S.W. base of the hill, is the church of St. Blasius, with wall-paintings of the 14-15th centuries.

A tunnel carries us under the Castello Montebello. At (52 M.) *Giubiasco* (765′; Stella d'Oro) the line to Lago Maggiore (pp. 483, 488) diverges to the right. — Beyond *Camorino* the Lugano line ascends the Monte Ceneri, through walnut and chestnut groves. To the right, below, are Sant' Antonino and Cadenazzo (p. 483). Three tunnels. Fine view of Locarno, the Val Maggia Mts., and the influx of the Ticino into Lago Maggiore. We pass under *Monte Ceneri* (1805′) by a tunnel 1830 yds. long (windows should be shut).

59 M. *Rivera-Bironico* (1560′; Alb.-Ristorante Club Alpino, at the station), in the lonely dale of the *Leguana*. Rivera (1732′) lies on the hill to the right, Bironico (1492′) $^3/_4$ M. to the S.

Above the station, 1 M. to the N., beautifully situated at the summit-level of the highroad (1827′), is the *Hôtel Monte Ceneri* (with a natural healing institute), whence a steep footpath descends in zigzags to ***Quartino*** (2 M. to the E. of Magadino, p. 488). - **Monte Tamaro** (6433′; splendid view) may be climbed in 5 hrs. from Rivera-Bironico viâ the Alp Foppa (4632′; not difficult; guide from Bellinzona 18 fr.)

Near *Campiglio*, which the railway leaves to the left, the Leguana joins the *Vedeggio,* descending from Monte Camoghè. The railway now descends the pleasant green valley of the latter, passing several hamlets. Short tunnel. — 64$^1/_2$ M. *Taverne* (1105′). The village of *Arosio* (2844′), in the upper Malcantone (p. 500), is 2$^1/_2$ M. to the S.W. The train leaves the Vedeggio valley at ***Lamone*** (1033′), and ascends past *Cadempino* and *Vezia* and through the *Massagno Tunnel* (1135′; 1016 yds. long) to —

68$^1/_2$ M. **Lugano,** see p. 495.

The train crosses a lofty viaduct above the S.W. suburbs of *Lugano, passes* under the Monte San Salvatore railway (p. 498), and, *beyond a short* tunnel, skirts the W. bank of the Lake of Lugano.— *73 M. Melide* (p. 502). Then across the lake to Bissone (p. 502) by

Digitized by Google

the Ponte Diga (p. 502). Two tunnels.— 75 M. *Maroggia* (930′), at the mouth of the *Valle Mara,* is the station (diligences) for the summer-resort of *Arogno* (1994′; Hôt. Belvedere; Arogno), a manufacturing village on the W. slope of the Valle Mara, at the foot of Monte Sighignola (p. 502), and for *Rovio* (1640′; *Hôt.-Pens. Monte Generoso, 20 beds from 3, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 8 fr.), at the W. foot of Monte Generoso.

77½ M. **Capolago** (910′; Hôt. Suisse; Italia), with a large silk-spinning mill at the upper end of the S.E. arm of the lake, station for the Generoso Railway (see p. 501). From the village of *Riva San Vitale,* ¾ M. to the W., a tramway runs to Capolago, Mendrisio, and Chiasso.

80 M. **Mendrisio** (1180′; pop. 3607; Hôt. Mendrisio & Pens. Suisse; Leone; Stella), at the foot of Monte Generoso (p. 501).— 83 M. *Balerna.*

84½ M. **Chiasso** (765′; pop. 5439; Rail. Restaurant; Albergo Ticino-Felix, Croce Rossa, de la Gare, all near the station), the last Swiss village (custom-house; long halt), with factories and a trade in wine. — The line threads the *Sasso Cavallasca* by a tunnel 3170 yds. long.

3 M. *Como,* see p. 508.

107. From Bellinzona to Locarno.

13 M. St. Gotthard Railway in 35 min. (fares 3 fr. 65, 2 fr. 55, 1 fr. 65 c.).

The railway follows the main St. Gotthard line (p. 482) as far as (17 M.) *Giubiasco,* and then crosses the *Piano di Magadino,* formerly marshes but converted in 1903 into arable land and forest by correcting the course of the *Ticino.*— 5½ M. *Cadenazzo.* The Locarno line diverges to the right from that to Magadino and Luino (see p. 488) and crosses the Ticino. On the right is the village of *Cugnasco,* at the mouth of Val Cugnasco. — 8 M. *Reazzino.*

10½ M. *Gordōla* (675′) is situated amid vineyards at the entrance of the picturesque gorge of Val Verzasca, through which flows the green Verzasca.

A road (diligence to Sonogno in 4¾ hrs., 5 fr. 20 c.) ascends the Val Verzasca, high above the left bank of the brawling torrent, crossing the lateral ravines by bridges (view of Mergoscia, p. 485, high up) and passing *Gordemo* (1214′) and (5½ M.) *Vogorno* (1584′), at the S.W. foot of the *Pizzo di Vogorno* (8025′). About ⅔ M. farther on a bridge crosses the stream to *Corippo* (p. 485), but the main road continues along the left bank.— 8 M. **Lavertezzo** (1748′; Alb. Posta), the capital of the valley, with marble quarries, is picturesquely situated.— Short of (11½ M.) *Brione* (2496′) the road crosses to the right bank (fine view of the torrent). From Brione, by ascending the *Val d'Osola* and crossing the *Forcarella di Cocco* (1010′) we may reach *Bignasco* (p. 487) in 8 hrs., with guide. — The valley widens. *Beyond the villages of Gerra* and *Frasco* the road ends at (16 M.) Sonogno (2980′; inn), the last village, where the valley again divides. Thence W. over the *Passo di Redorta* (7140′), between the Corona di Redorta and Monte

Digitized by Google

Zucchero, to *Val Pertusio* and (8 hrs.; guide 18 fr.) *Prato* (p. 487), interesting. Another fine route leads N. viâ *Cabione* (3523') and *Alp Bedeglia* to the *Bocchetta di Cima Bianca* (6920'), to the W. of the Cima Bianca, whence it descends to the *Alp del Lago* (6045'), with its little lake (5797'), and through the *Val Chironico* to (8 hrs.) *Giornico* (p. 481).

We cross the wild *Verzasca* and skirt *Lago Maggiore.*

13 M. Locarno. - Hotels (nearly all with large gardens). At Locarno and Muralto: **Grand-Hôtel Palace* (Pl. a). 200 beds from 6, B. 2¼, L. 6½, D. 7½, P. from 17 fr.; **Hôt. du Parc* (Pl. b), 130 beds from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 15 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Reber*, on the Lake Promenade, ⅓ M. to the E. of the station and steamer quay, 100 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; **Métropole* (Pl. d), 70 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. 12-15 fr.; *Belvedere* (Pl. c), 65 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; *Beaurivage*, in the Viale Verbano, 45 beds from 3½, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 12 fr., good; *Hôt. du Lac* (Pl. e), 45 beds from 3½, B. 2, L. 5, D. 5½, P. from 12 fr., good; *Hôt. de la Gare*, Via della Stazione, 35 beds from 4, L. or D. 4, P. from 11 fr.: *Terminus*, at the station, 15 beds from 3, B. 1¾, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Sonne*, 20 beds, *Zürcherhof*, 12 beds, both in the Viale Verbano, P. from 10 fr. - At Minusio, 1¼ M. to the E. of the station: **Kur-Hôtel Esplanade*, 100 beds from 7, B. 2¼, L. 6½, D. 7½, P. from 17 fr. — At Locarno-Monti (p. 485): **Hôt.-Pens. Siebenmann*, ⅓ M. to the E. of the cable railway, with view-terrace and restaurant, 60 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; *Kurhaus Orselina*, ¼ M. to the E. of the cable railway, 25 beds, *Hôt.-Pens. Al Sasso*, adjoining the cable railway, 20 beds, at both P. from 10 fr.

Pensions (mostly closed at midsummer; P. 9-11 fr.). At Locarno: *Villa Erica*, 20 beds. - At Muralto: *Villa Deheim*, 15 beds; *Villa Muralto*, 30 beds; *Villa Quisisana*, 30 beds; *Villa Berta*, 12 beds; *Helvetia*, 12 beds; *Villa Frida* (special diet), 12 beds; *Villa Camelia*, 25 beds, etc. — At Minusio: *Splendide*, 20 beds; *Graf*, 10 beds. — At Locarno-Monti (p. 485): *Dr. Betz' Kurhaus*, 25 beds, *Villa Lotos*, both for vegetarians, to the W. of Santa Trinità; *Kurhaus Victoria*, ½ M. to the N.E. of the cable railway, 65 beds from 6, P. from 15 fr. — At Orselina: *Pens. Villa Planta*, 15 beds, P. from 9 fr. - At Brione: *Della Valle: Hortensia*, P. 8-9½ fr.

Kursaal (p. 485), open September-May.

Bookseller: *B. Carlson*, Piazza Grande, near the post office. — Art Exhibition: *Wagner-Grosch*, Piazza Grande. — Enquiry Office (9-12 & 2-6), at the Kursaal. - Visitors' Tax 20 c. per day.

Cable Railway (funicolare) to the Madonna del Sasso, starting from the Via alla Ramogna, with halts at the Grand-Hôtel and the church, every 20 min., to the upper terminus in 10 min. (fares 1 fr. 30 or 90 c., there and back 1½ or 1 fr.). — Tramway every 16-30 min. from Sant' Antonio station on the Val Maggia railway (p. 486) viâ the Piazza Grande, the Federal Station (20 c.), and the Via Orselina (Muralto) to (2½ M.) Minusio (30 c.). — Motor Omnibus from the Federal Station 4 times daily to Ascona (p. 489; 20 min.) and Brissago (p. 489; 50 min.; 1 fr. 65 c.).

Steamboat on *Lago Maggiore*, see p. 488. — Motor Launches from Locarno to *Gerra* (p. 489) viâ *Magadino* in the season 2-3 times daily (there and back 60-80 c.). Special tariff for excursions.

Golf Course (9 holes). - *English Chapel* (services from April to Nov. at the Palace Hotel.

Locarno (680'), an ancient town of 5045 inhab. (9000 incl. the suburbs), situated on Lago Maggiore, at the mouth of the *Maggia*, belonged to the Duchy of Milan in the later middle ages but has been Swiss since 1513. The architecture, climate, and population are Italian. It is a popular winter-resort, frequented also in spring and winter as a transition station to and from the High Alps.

Digitized by Google

LAGO MAGGIORE
LOCARNO
Ascona
Losone
Brione
Minusio
Orselina
Tegna
Cavigliano
Verscio
Ronco
Fontana Martina
Brissago
Piano d'Arbigo
S. Giorgio
S. Lorenzo
S. Rocco
Arcegno
Ponte Brolla
Vallone
Valle dei Crodi
Monti della Trinità
Loc. Monti
Miralto
Riva
Saleggi
Prati Rusca
Cascina Orelli
Balladrume
Lavorcio
Calzo
Gordola
Tenero
Contra
Navegno
Muralto
S. Vittore
S. Eugenio
Quartiere Nuovo
Lago Maggiore
LOCARNO
1:25.000
Metri
1 : 75.000
Chilometri
Engl. Miles

From Locarno to the Valle Maggia.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY to (17½ M.) *Bignasco* in 1½ hr. (fares 5 fr. 45, 3 fr. 45; return-tickets 8 fr. 40, 5 fr. 50 c.). — DILIGENCE twice daily from Bignasco to (11 M.) *Fusio* in 3¾ hrs. (3 fr. 55 c.).

The trains start from the station of *Sant' Antonio,* at the W. end of the town, 1¼ M. from the Federal Station (tramway, see p. 484). — At (¾ M.) *Solduno* we reach the valley of the *Maggia* and ascend its left bank. View to the left of the mouth of the Melezza and the villages of the Pedemonte district. The railway crosses the old road-bridge (widened to receive it) above the Maggia, which dashes over white granite boulders in its deep gorge, 108′ below. — 2½ M. *Ponte Brolla* (853′), on the Comari, a patch of level ground, with chestnut-trees and rock-cellars (excellent walk hither from Locarno, 1 hr.). Here is the electric power-station.

FROM PONTE BROLLA TO DOMODOSSOLA, 21 M., electric railway (under construction), providing the shortest route between Locarno and the Simplon Railway. The line runs beside the highroad across the fertile district of *Pedemonte,* extending at the base of steep hills as far as the *Melezza.* We pass the villages of *Tegna, Verscio,* and *Cavigliano* and cross the tributary-stream Onsernone (see below) by an iron bridge. — 3½ M. *Intragna,* a village with an 18th cent. church high above the railway (comp. the Map, p. 492). The Melezza valley contracts and assumes the name of **Val Centovalli,** with rugged gorges on either side. The line crosses numerous bridges and threads short tunnels. The last Swiss stations are (5½ M.) *Corcápolo* (1627′) and (9½ M.) *Cámedo* (1991′). — The upper, Italian part of the Melezza valley is known as the *Val di Vigezzo.* The railway now ascends to *Malesco* (2496′) and (17½ M.) *Santa Maria Maggiore* (2677′), favourite Italian summer-resorts, with large hotels, and thence viâ *Ponte di Marone* to *Domodossola* (p. 381).

Motor-cars run from Ponte Brolla (in 2½ hrs.; 4 fr. 80 c. and 6 fr.) viâ Cavigliano (see above) up the VAL ONSERNONE. 6 M. *Loco;* 9½ M. *Russo* (2647′; Alb. Centrale): 10 M. *Ponte Oscuro* (2450′), where the Vergeletto road diverges (see below); 12 M. *Crana;* 14½ M. *Comologno* (3543′); 15 M. *Spruga* (3664′) is the terminus, whence the *Camana Falls* may be visited in ¾ hr. Beyond the Italian frontier are the *Bagni di Craveggia* (3148′). — A diligence plies from Russo to (2¾ M.) *Vergeletto* (2982′; Hôt. des Neiges) and (4½ M. in 1½ hr.; 1 fr. 60 c.) *Gresso* (3277′). An interesting route (with guide) leads from Vergeletto over the *Porcareccio Pass* (6424′) to Cimalmotto (p. 487).

The VALLE MAGGIA, which the railway ascends, returning to the left bank by an iron lattice-bridge, has bold rock-scenery, rich vegetation, pretty villages, and many waterfalls, and deserves a visit. Beyond (4½ M.) *Avegno* we obtain a passing view of the snow-clad Basodino, to the right. — 5½ M. *Gordevio;* 7 M. *Ronchini;* 7½ M. *Aurigeno.* — 8 M. *Maggia* (1082′; Albergo della Posta), with a church on the hill and a picturesque waterfall. Then viâ *Lodano, Coglio-Giumaglio, Someo,* and *Riveo,* opposite the huge cliff of the *Sasso Trolcia* (3359′), from which the *Soladino* dashes down in a *waterfall, 328′* high. We cross the Maggia and pass the mouth of *the Valle di* Campo (p. 487).

15½ M. **Cevio** (1370′; Ristorante del Basodino, with beds; *Ristor.* della Posta), the capital of the Valle Maggia, with an old

Digitized by Google

Pretorio, the residence of the Swiss bailiffs in the 17-18th cent., lies at the base of the *Madone di Camedo* (8035′).

Through the **Valle di Campo** a winding road (diligence) ascends on the left bank of the *Rovana* viâ ($2^3/_4$ M.) *Linescio* (2191′) to ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Collinasca* (2640′) and ($5^3/_4$ M.) *Cerentino* (3248′; rustic inn), above the mouth of the Val di Bosco (see below). Thence our road leads to ($7^1/_4$ M.) *Niva* (3143′), ($9^3/_4$ M.) *Campo* (4430′; inn), the chief village of the valley, and ($10^3/_4$ M.) *Cimalmotto* (4620′; inn). Noteworthy frescoes (18th cent.; recently transferred to canvas) in the porch of the church. Thence over the *Porcareccio Pass* to *Vergeletto*, see p. 486; over the *Passo di Bosa* (7425′) to (6 hrs.) *Crevola* (p. 384), easy; over the *Passo di Groppo* (8310′) to *Passo*, or over the *Passo della Fria* (3038′) and *Passo della Forcoletta* (7664′) to *Crodo* (p. 386), both easy (guide). — In the Val di Bosco, 2 hrs. from Cerentino, lies *Bosco* (4940′; Kurhaus), also called *Crin*, or *Gurin*, the only German village in Canton Ticino. Thence over the *Criner Furka* to *Val Formazza*, see p. 386.

$17^1/_2$ M. **Bignasco.** — Hotels. *Hôt. du Glacier*, 25 beds from 3, B. 2, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. de la Poste.* — Guide, Felice Gubbi.

Bignasco (1448′), charmingly situated opposite the mouth of the *Val Bavona*, is visited as a health-resort from spring till late autumn. — Pleasant walks: to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Madonna dei Monti* (2360′; cross the Maggia below the hotel and ascend to the left); by the Fusio road (guide-post) to the ($^1/_4$ M.) *Pontelotto*, where we cross the Maggia, and return on the left bank; to *Brontallo* and (1 hr.) *Menzonio* (2380′).

A bridle-path ascends the *Val Bavona, viâ *Cavergno*, *Fontana*, *Foroglio*, and *Sonlerto* to (3 hrs.) **San Carlo** (3149′; Rest. Pogni Michele), whence the *Basodino* (p. 385) is climbed in $6^1/_2$-7 hrs. (laborious; guide from Bignasco 39 fr., with descent to Tosa Falls 48 fr.). The fatiguing passes of *Halbihoren* (8720′), *Tamier* or *Tainier* (9252′), or *Antabbia* (9495′) lead to the *Val Formazza* (p. 386: 33 fr.). — From San Carlo a steep ascent, with guide (39 fr.), viâ *Campo*, leads past the *Lielpe Fall*, to ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Alp Robiei* (6566′), and W. through *Val Fiorina* to the (2-$2^1/_2$ hrs.) **Bocchetta di Val Maggia** (8707′), and down to ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Auf der Frut* (p. 385). — Travellers to Airolo, instead of crossing the bridge to Robiei, follow the left bank and ascend (with guide, 33 fr.) viâ *Alp Lielpe* and *Pioda*, past the *Lago Sciundrau* (7720′), to the (5 hrs.) **Forcola di Cristallina** (8474′), to the W. of the *Pizzo Cristallina* (9547′); then descend over snow into the *Val Torta*, and through the *Val Cristallina* to (3 hrs.) *Ossasco* (p. 385) and ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Airolo* (p. 477).

The road in the Valle Maggia (diligence, see p. 486), called Val Broglio above Bignasco, leads viâ *Cavergno*, *Brontallo*, and *Menzonio* to ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Broglio* (2329′), a village with an old château, whence the *Monte Zucchero* (5682′) may be climbed viâ the *Val Tome*. Vineyards disappear. — $5^1/_2$ M. *Prato* (2401′; rustic inn), above the mouth of *Val Prato*, which descends from the *Campo Tencia* (fatiguing ascent of 8-9 hrs., with guide, viâ the upper chalets of Corte di Campo Tencia, 5 hrs.; comp. p. 479). — Then viâ *Sornico* to (6 M.) *Peccia* (2785′; rustic inn), opposite the mouth of the *Val Peccia*, with the *Poncione di Braga* (9405′) at its head.

The upper Valle Maggia is named Val Lavizzara from the 'lavezzo' (soapstone, used for fireproof crockery) found there. The road ascends in windings; beeches and chestnuts give place to

Digitized by Google

conifers. It then crosses a wild gorge of the Maggia, passes (9½ M.) *Mogno* (3871′), and ascends in further windings (short-cut).

11 M. **Fusio** (4200′; Hôt. Suisse; Alb. della Posta; Hôt. Fusio), where the road ends, is picturesquely situated on a steep slope, surrounded by larch-woods. Pretty walk to the Alpine hamlet of *Sambucco* (4488′), ½ hr. up the valley.

Passes from Fusio (guide necessary). To the N. viâ *Corte* and the **Passo di Sassello** (7697′) to (5½ hrs.) *Airolo* (p. 477; guide 27 fr.). To the W., over the **Passo di Naret** (8015′) and past the little lake of that name, to (7 hrs.) *Ossasco* (p. 385). To the N.E., viâ *Colla* and *Alp Pianascio*, to the (2¼-3 hrs.) **Campolungo Pass** (7595′; ascent of the *Poncione Tremorgio*, 8780′, a splendid point, 1½ hr.); descent either to the right viâ *Alp Cadonigo* and *Cornone* in 3 hrs., or (very steep) to the left to the little *Lago Tremorgio* (5997′) and (2 hrs.) *Rodi-Fiesso* (p. 479; guide 23 fr.).

108. Lago Maggiore.

Railways. From Bellinzona to Locarno, see R. 107.

From Bellinzona to Luino, 25 M., St. Gotthard Railway in 70 min. Stations: *Cadenazzo* (p. 483), then along the E. bank of the lake; 10 M. *Magadino;* 12½ M. *San Nazzaro;* 14¼ M. *Ranzo-Gerra;* 17 M. *Pino;* 21 M. *Maccagno;* 25 M. *Luino* (p. 489), junction for the Italian railways to Laveno (for Milan) and Sesto-Calende (for Genoa).

From Domodossola (p. 381) to Arona, 35 M., Simplon Railway in 1¼-1¾ hr. Stations: 8 M. *Vogogna* (p. 376); 18½ M. *Pallanza-Fondo Toce* (p. 491), then along the S.W. bank of the lake; 22 M. *Baveno;* 24 M. *Stresa;* 28 M. *Belgirate;* 29 M. *Lesa;* 31½ M. *Meina;* 35 M. *Arona* (p. 494), junction for Gallarate and Milan.

Steamers (limited service at present). From Locarno to Luino in 1 hr. 40 min. (7 fr. 75, 4 fr. 70 c.); from Locarno to Laveno in 3¾ hrs. (11 fr. 5, 6 fr. 30 c.); from Laveno to Pallanza in 20-45 min. (1 fr. 10, 80 c.); from Pallanza to Baveno in 17-27 min. (40, 20 c.); from Pallanza to Stresa in ½-1 hr. (1 fr. 50, 60 c.); from Stresa to Arona in 1¼ hr. (2 fr. 60, 1 fr. 40 c.). Tickets taken on board cost 10 c. extra. The names of the steamboat-stations are printed below in heavy type.— Custom House Examination on the steamers (Italian between Brissago and Cannobio; Swiss between Brissago and Magadino).

Rowing Boats for hire at all the tourist-resorts. A previous arrangement should be made.

***Lago Maggiore** (636′; Map, p. 492), Ger. *Langen-See*, Fr. *Lac Majeur*, the Roman *Lacus Verbanus*, is 37 M. long and 1½-3 M. wide (area 81 sq. M.; greatest depth 1220′). The N. end belongs to Switzerland. The W. bank beyond the brook *Valmara*, and the E. bank from the *Dirinella*, belong to Italy. The chief tributaries of the lake are the *Ticino* and the *Maggia* on the N., and the *Tosa* (*Toce*, p. 491), on the W. The efflux at the S. end retains the name of *Ticino*. At the upper end the lake is enclosed by lofty mountains, mostly wooded, while the E. bank towards the foot slopes gradually down to the plains of Lombardy. In clear weather the water is green in its N. arm, and dark-blue at the S. end.

Locarno, see p. 484. Some of the steamers first cross the lake to **Magadino** (rail. stat.; Hôt. Suisse, 30 beds; Ruffoni, at the station, with café-restaurant on the lake), to the S. of the influx

Digitized by Google

of the Ticino, at the foot of Monte Tamaro (p. 482). To the N.W. we look up the valley of the *Maggia* (p. 486), at the mouth of which, adjoining the delta, is **Ascona** (passengers embark and disembark by rowing-boat), with a 17th cent. church and a fish-breeding establishment (Pescicoltura). The W. bank farther on is dotted with villages and country-houses. Then *Ronco* (1164′), higher up on the hillside. Passing the two small *Isole di Brissago*, we touch at *Gerra* and **Ranzo** (rail. stat.) on the E. bank.

Brissago, on the W. bank. — HOTELS. **Grand-Hôtel & Kurhaus*, 100 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 15 fr.; *Suisse*, good; *Hôt. du Myrte*, 25 beds, with an ancient myrtle in the courtyard; *Pens. Cosmopolite; Villa San Mauro*, ⅔ M. to the N., P. 8-10 fr. — MOTOR OMNIBUS to *Locarno*, see p. 484. — ANGLICAN SERVICES (in April and May) at the Grand-Hôtel.

Brissago, the last Swiss village (1637 inhab.), with two tobacco factories, lies at the foot of *Monte Limidario* (7182′), the slopes of which are clad with vines, fig-trees, olives, and pomegranates. Near the parish church, by the quay, is a group of old cypresses. At the S. end of the village is the small Renaissance church of *Madonna del Monte*. In the wooded ravine behind the village is a path with Stations of the Cross ascending to the pilgrimage church (18th cent.) on the *Sacro Monte*.

Opposite, on the E. bank, lies the Italian *Pino* (rail. stat.).

On the W. bank, also in Italian territory, lie *Sant'Agata* and **Cannobio** (Hôt. Cannobio & Pens. Forbes, on the lake, 35 beds, P. 22-25 *L.*, good; Alb. Isolino, with restaurant, plain but good), one of the oldest places on the lake, with 2500 inhab. and a 16th cent. domed church *(Santuario della Santissima Pietà)* in the style of Bramante. Cannobio is situated on a promontory at the mouth of the *Valle Cannobina*, up which a pleasant walk (¾ hr.) leads to the gorge of *Orrido di Sant' Anna* (reached by boat from Traffiume).

The steamer steers to the E. bank (to the W., the Castelli di Cannero, p. 490) and touches at **Maccagno** (rail. stat.), which has two piers: *Maccagno Superiore*, to the N. of the Giona, and *Maccagno Inferiore* (Alb. della Torre), with a picturesque church and old watch-tower. Farther on we see the viaducts and tunnels of the Bellinzona-Genoa line skirting the lake. Then *Colmegna*, in a wooded ravine.

Luino (rail. stat.). — The PIER adjoins the waiting-room (restaurant) of the *Steam Tramway to Ponte Tresa* (p. 494; 40 min.). Passing this (r.) and a statue of Garibaldi (l.), and following the broad Via Principe di Napoli, finally turning to the left, we reach the (12 min.) STAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE of the Bellinzona-Genoa line (restaurant; omnibus from the pier), where the Italian and Swiss custom-house examinations take place.

HOTELS. *Grand-Hôtel du Simplon & Terminus*, to the S.W. of the town, on the lake, with garden, 80 beds; *Hôt. de la Poste & Pens. Suisse*, 50 beds at 4-7, P. 22-25 *L.*, with the Restaurant Verbania, Hôt. Ancora & Bellevue, 40 beds from 5, B. 3, L. 10, D. 12, P. from 28 L., both near the pier; *Alb. Falcone*, 24 beds. — Near the Stazione Internazionale: Hôt. Milano:

Digitized by Google

Luino (690′), a busy town with 3800 inhab., with a few country-houses and a fish-breeding etablishment, lies at the entrance of the *Margorabbia* and *Tresa* valleys. Near the pier is a statue of Garibaldi. The church of *San Pietro in Campagna,* to the S.W. of the town, contains damaged frescoes by Bernardino Luini, perhaps a native of the place (1470-1532). — About $^3/_4$ M. to the S.W. lies *Germignaga,* with cotton and silk mills.

Near the W. bank, on rocks in the lake, rise the two *Castelli di Cannero,* noble ruins, now the property of Count Borromeo. — **Cannĕro** (Hôt. d'Italie, 50 beds from 5, B. $2^1/_2$, L. or D. 10, P. from 20 *L.*, good, on the lake; Pens. Milano) lies on the W. bank, amidst vineyards and orchards. We next pass *Barbè,* with its graceful spire, and **Oggebbio** (Hôt. de la Poste, near the quay, 20 beds from 5, L. or D. $7^1/_2$ *L.*), built in terraces on the slope.

Porto Valtravaglia (rail. stat.), on the E. bank. In a wooded bay beyond lies *Caldè,* with its old castle on a hill. — Near **Ghiffa** (passengers landed by rowing-boat; Hôtel Ghiffa-Rebecchino, 30 beds, P. from 25 *L.*, good), on the W. bank, the green Sasso di Ferro rises conspicuously to the S.; farther on, to the W., the Monte Rosa and Simplon groups are visible.

Laveno, on the E. bank. — Railway Stations. *Stazione Ferrovie Nord Milano,* by the pier, for Varese, Como, and Milan; *Stazione Ferrovie dello Stato,* $^1/_2$ M. to the S.E., beyond the Boësio, for Gallarate and Milan, and for Bellinzona, Luino, and Genoa. Omnibus between the two.

Hotels. *Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue & Poste,* 30 beds from 8, B. 4, L. 12, D. 17, P. from 27 *L.*; *Albergo Laveno,* near the harbour.

Laveno, a quiet little town of 1800 inhab., is beautifully situated in a bay at the mouth of the *Boesio,* and at the foot of the *Pizzoni di Laveno* (3323′) and the *Sasso di Ferro* (3484′). Pleasant walk to the ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Punta San Michele,* or viâ *Cerro* and by a footpath to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) the former Carmelite convent of *Santa Caterina del Sasso,* on a bold rock above the lake.

As the steamer returns to the W. bank, we obtain a glimpse of the N. neighbours of Monte Rosa: first the Strahlhorn, then the Mischabel and the Simplon group.

Intra (Hôt. Leon d'Oro & Ville, 40 beds; Intra, 25 beds from 6 *L.*) a thriving town of 6900 inhab., lies between the mouths of the *San Giovanni* and *San Bernardino* torrents, which supply the numerous factories with water-power. On the quay are statues of Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel II. The environs are studded with beautiful villas and gardens: *Villa Barbò* (10 min. N.E.; open on week-days, gratuity) and *Villa Ada* ($^1/_4$ hr. farther), both noted for their gardens. Villa San Remigio, 10 min. S.W., see p. 491.

To the S. of Intra the *Punta* Castagnola, clothed with luxuriant vegetation, juts into the lake. When we have rounded the headland and entered the wide W. bay of the lake, the Borromean

Digitized by Google

Islands are disclosed to view: near the S. bank, Isola Bella; W. of it, the Isola dei Pescatori; in the foreground, Isola Madre; lastly the little *Isola San Giovanni,* near Pallanza. Beyond the Isola dei Pescatori rises the blunt pyramid of the Mottarone; farther W. are the white stone-quarries near Baveno; in the background, the snow-mountains between the Simplon and Monte Rosa.

Pallanza. — HOTELS (the larger houses with central heating and lifts). *Grand-Hôtel Pallanza,* on the road to Intra, 10 min. from the pier, with grounds, 200 beds from 20, B. 5, L. 20, D. 22, P. from 55 *L.*; *Eden,* 3 min. farther on, on the Punta Castagnola, 100 beds from 15, B. 5, L. 18, D. 20, P. from 45 *L.*, with garden (fine view). — *Hôt.-Pens. du Simplon,* 60 beds from 10, B. 5, L. 16, D. 18, P. from 35 *L.*; *Métropole,* 60 beds from 14, B. 4½, L. 15, D. 18, P. from 45 *L.* — *Bellevue,* 55 beds from 6, B. 4, L. 8, D. 10, P. from 22 *L.*, *San Gottardo-Svizzera,* 65 beds from 8, B. 5, L. or D. 15, P. from 32 *L.*, with beer-restaurant, both at the pier; *Hôt.-Pens. Castagnola,* with garden, 45 beds.

TRAMWAY viâ Suna to *Pallanza-Fondo Toce* station (see below) in 25 min., and thence viâ Gravellona to *Omegna* (p. 494) in 40 min. — Motor-omnibus to *Domodossola,* see p. 381.

BOATS for hire according to arrangement; about 8 *L.* per hour.

TRAMWAY viâ *Suna* to *Pallanza-Fondo Toce* station (see below) in 25 min., and thence to *Gravellona* and *Omegna* (p. 494; 40 min.).

Pallanza (660′; pop. 4600), beautifully situated opposite the Borromean Islands, commands a fine view of the lake and the snow-clad Alps (Portjengrat, Weissmies). Opposite the pier is the market-place (Piazza Garibaldi), with the town hall *(Municipio)* and the church of *San Leonardo* (16th cent.). The street to the right leads past the villas *Melzi d'Eril* and *Biffi* and the nursery-garden of *Rovelli* (l.) to the *Punta Castagnola* (p. 490). About 10 min. farther on is the *Villa San Remigio,* the property of the Marchese della Valle di Casanova (fine garden, containing the little Romanesque church of *San Remigio*). — By Via Cavour, leading N. from the market-place, and then straight on, by the broad Viale Principe Umberto, we reach (¼ hr.) the domed church of the *Madonna di Campagna,* with frescoes by Gaud. Ferrari (dome) and the Procaccinis (choir and side-chapels), at the base of *Monte Rosso* (2273′). The latter may be ascended in 1½ hr. by a road diverging to the left beyond the Madonna di Campagna, or by a new road from Suna (viâ Cavandone; 2½ hrs.). Small restaurant at the top; beautiful view.

To the W. of Pallanza the road skirts the lake (tramway, see above) to (1 M.) **Suna** (Albergo Pesce d'Oro, 35 beds from 4, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 17 *L.*, plain but good) and (3 M.) *Fondo Toce,* at the mouth of the rapid *Tosa (Toce),* whence it runs to (4½ M.) *Pallanza-Fondo Toce* (p. 488), a station on the Simplon Railway, a little to the S. of the small *Lago di Mergozzo.*

In the *S.W. corner of* the bay lies Feriolo, a workmen's village. *The large granite* quarries on the hillside between Feriolo and *Baveno have furnished* for ages an excellent building material.

Digitized by Google

Baveno (rail. stat.). — HOTELS. *Gr.-Hôt. Bellevue*, on the N side of the village, 150 beds from 15, B. 4, L. 18, D. 25, P. from 45 *L* *Palace & Grand*, on the Stresa road, 110 beds, both of the very first class with parks, closed Nov.-Feb. — *Beau-Rivage*, in the village, 75 beds from 6 B. 3, L. 9, D. 12, P. from 25 *L.*, good; *Simplon*, 90 beds from 10, B. 4 L. 12, D. 15, P. from 30 *L.*, with garden; *Hôt. Suisse & des Iles-Borromées*, 45 beds; *Hôt.-Pens. Continental*, at the pier; *Hôt.-Restaurant Helvetia*. *Pens. Eden*, 20 beds, P. from 20 *L.*

BOATS for hire according to arrangement.

ENGLISH CHURCH in the garden of Villa Clara (services April-Sept.

Baveno (pop. 757), which affords a fine view of the lake, is popular resort with English and Italian visitors from spring til autumn and is well adapted for a stay.

The most charming feature of this W. bay of the lake is th ***Borromean Islands,** the scenery around which rivals that of th Lake of Como in grandeur. Only a few of the steamers touch at th **Isola Superiore** or **Isola dei Pescatori** (Pens. Beausite Restaurant Belvedere, del Verbano, both plain), the westernmos island, which is almost entirely occupied by a fishing-village, bu all of them stop at the famous —

***Isola Bella.** — HOTELS. *Hôt. du Dauphin or Delfino*, 22 bed from 15, B. 4½, L. 14, D. 18, P. from 35 *L.*, closed in winter; *Ristoran del Vapore & Sempione*, *Ristorante Elvezia*, both plain but good. — Th CHÂTEAU and its park are open daily from March 15th till Nov. 15th 9-4 (adm. 3 *L.*); visitors are shown round in groups by a servant and gardener.

ROWING BOAT to Isola Madre according to arrangement; to Stresa see p. 493.

The *Isola Bella,* 16 acres in area, with a church and a handfu of cottages, owes its present appearance to Count Vitaliano Bor romeo, who in 1650-71 covered the barren rock with fertile eartl and built a huge but unfinished summer residence. The *Châtea* contains handsome saloons, a large number of pictures (including a few good examples of the Lombard school, 16-17th cent.), and a galler with Flemish tapestry of the 17th century. The beautiful *Garden* laid out in the old Italian style, rise in ten artificial terraces 100′ above the lake, and are stocked with lemon and orange trees cedars, magnolias, cypresses, cork-trees, camellias, oleanders, sago palms, bread-fruit trees, and other products of the South. Gloriou view of the bank of the lake, dotted with white-washed houses of the beautiful circle of hills girdling the blue lake, and of th distant snow-peaks of the Swiss Alps.

The ***Isola Madre** (not a steamboat-station), 17¼ acres i area, which also belongs to the Borromeo family, is laid out in th English style and excels even the Isola Bella in the beauty an *variety* of its vegetation. On the S. side are terraces, with lemon an *orange trellises*; on the summit (superb view) is an uninhabite *palazzo*. The island is open to the public all the year rou (*adm. 2 L.*).

Digitized by Google

great plains of Lombardy and Piedmont, with Milan and its cathedral in the centre; and farther W. is Turin with the Superga.

On the W. side a path, steep at places, descends to ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Omegna*, at the upper end of *Lago d' Orta*, terminus of the tramway from Pallanza (p. 491), with a station on the railway from Domodossola to Novara. — Or we may take a bridle-path on the S. side of the hill, descending past the ($1^3/_4$ hr.) *Madonna di Luciago*, to (40 min.) *Cheggino* (2120') and ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Armeno* (1715'), on the highroad, which we follow to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) **Orta** (Hôt. Belvedere, on the Monte d'Orta, 80 beds from 5, L. 10, D. $12^1/_2$, P. from 25 *L.*; Hôt. Orta, on the lake, 50 beds from 5, L. 10, D. 12, P. from 20 *L.*), at the S.W. base of the beautifully wooded Monte d'Orta, which projects into the Lago d'Orta. Anglican services from April to June. Orta has a station on the Domodossola-Novara line (25 min. higher up, half-way to Miasino).

The banks of the S. arm of Lago Maggiore become flatter. On the W. bank are **Belgirate** (rail. stat.), **Lesa** (rail. stat.), and **Meina** (rail. stat.; Hôt. Meina, 40 beds from 5, B. 1 *L.* 80 *c.*, L. 8, D. 10, P. from 22 *L.*, good), all with handsome country-houses of the Italian nobility. We cross the lake to **Angera** (rail. stat.), on the E. bank, with an old castle of the Visconti, which has belonged to the Counts Borromeo since 1439. — The steamer-terminus is at —

Arona. — The Railway Station (restaurant), near the pier, is the junction for the Simplon Railway and the Italian State Railways to Turin and Genoa and to Milan viâ Sesto-Calende and Gallarate. — Hotels. *St. Gotthard*, 50 beds from 8, B. $3^1/_2$, L. 10, D. 12, P. from 30 *L.*; *Alb. Milano*, with restaurant, 40 beds from 7, L. or D. 10, P. from 20 *L.*; *Albergo Italia & Posta*, with café-restaurant.

Arona (695'; pop. 4600), an old town on the W. bank of the lake, lies 3 M. from its S. end. In the principal church, *Santa Maria*, is the Borromeo Chapel, to the right of the high-altar, with a good altar-piece (Holy Family) by Gaudenzio Ferrari (1511). On a hill, $^1/_2$ hr. N., rises a colossal *Statue of San Carlo Borromeo*, 70' high, resting on a pedestal 43' high, erected in 1697 in honour of the famous Cardinal-Archbishop of Milan (a native of Arona; 1538-84), canonized in 1610.

The Steam Tramway from Luino to Ponte Tresa (see p. 489), connecting Lago Maggiore with the Lake of Lugano, reaches the *Tresa* at ($1^1/_4$ M.) *Creva* (744') and ascends its valley in curves, with views of picturesque villages and churches; it follows first the steep right bank of the river, but before reaching the Swiss frontier it crosses to the left bank, thus remaining on Italian territory. — $4^1/_2$ M. *Cremenaga* (833'). — 8 M. *Ponte Tresa* (912'), see p. 502. Passengers for Lugano may proceed by steamer ($1^3/_4$ hr.; *quay near* the station, with never failing connection), see pp. 502, *501; or by* electric railway ($^1/_2$ hr.; station $^1/_2$ M. from the Italian *station, no* connection when the tram is late), see p. 500.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Diana (Pl. br; G, 3), by the Monte Brè railway, P. 8½-10 fr.; *Pens. du Midi* (Pl. G, 5). — At Castagnola (p. 498): *Hôt.-Pens. Müller* (Pl. mü; H, 5), 70 beds; *Hôt.-Pens. Eldorado* (Pl. el; H, 5), 40 beds from 8½, P. from 11 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Helvetia* (Pl. he; H, 5); *Schloss-Hôtel Riviera* (Pl. sc; H, 6), 20 beds, P. from 11 fr., good; *Pens. Villa Moritz* (Pl. mo; H, 6), 40 beds, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Elysée & Villa Singer*, 25 beds, P. from 10 fr.; *Pens. Alpenblick*, P. 8½-9 fr. — At Ruvigliana (p. 498): *Kurhaus Monte Brè*, 70 beds from 4, B. 1¾, L. 4½, D. 5, P. from 11½ fr.; *Pens. Villa Eugenia*, 20 beds, P. from 9 fr. — At Suvigliana (p. 498): *Pens. Casa Rossa* (Pl. cr; H, 3), 20 beds, P. from 10 fr., with garden-restaurant.

Restaurants. *Gambrinus*, Piazza della Riforma (Pl. C, 3); *Walter* (Pl. p; C, 3), see p. 495; *Rest. Sportman & Café Riviera*, Riva Vincenzo Vela (Pl. C, 3), with confectionery; *Biaggi* (Pl. 1; C, 3), see p. 495; *Café-Rest. Kursaal*, see p. 497; *Tivoli* (Pl. an; B, 6), at Paradiso; *Orologio*, Corso Pestalozzi (Pl. D, 2). — Cafés. *Jachini*, Piazza Giardino; *Central*, at the Hôt Central, adjoining the post office; *Café della Città*. — Confectioners. *Huguenin*, *Vanini*, *Sportman* (see above), *Conza*, *Forster*, *Roeschli*.

Lake Baths (*Bagno Pubblico*, Pl. B, 5), bath 20 c., towels 20 c., private cabinet 60 c.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 3), Via Pietro Peri, near the Piazza Dante; branch offices at the station, Massagno, Paradiso, Molino Nuovo, Cassarate, and Castagnola.

Tramways (15-20 c.) from the Piazza Giardino every 10-20 min.: **1.** To the *Federal Station;* **2.** To *Paradiso* and the *San Salvatore Station* (Pl. A, 6); **3.** To *Cassarate* and the *Monte Brè Station* (Pl. G, 3); **4.** To *Molino Nuovo* (Pl. E, 1) and the *Cimitero*.

Cable Tramways. 1. From the Piazza Funicolare (Pl. C, 3; behind the Piazza della Riforma) to the *Federal Station* (Pl. C, 2; fare 15 c.; luggage carried). — **2.** *Funicolare degli Angioli*, from the church of Santa Maria degli Angioli (Pl. C, 4) to the *Via Clemente Maraini* (Pl. B, 4; Via Circonvallazione Superiore; fare 15 c.). — **3.** From the Paradiso railway station (Pl. A, 6; 5 min. from the steamer station of Paradiso, p. 495) to the top of *Monte San Salvatore*, in April-Oct. 10-11 times daily in ½ hr.; fare 3 fr., descent 2 fr., there and back 4 fr. (Sun. and holidays 2 fr.; incl. R., S., and B. at the Hôt. Vetta 16 fr.). — **4.** From Cassarate (Pl. G, 3; p. 498) to the top of *Monte Brè* (p. 498): to Suvigliana every 10 min., fare 35, descent 25, there and back 50 c. (Sun. and holidays 25 c.); from Suvigliana to the top in 20 min., fare 2 fr. 65, descent 1 fr. 75 c.; from Cassarate to the top 3 fr., descent 2 fr., return-ticket 4 fr. (Sun. 2 fr.).

Carriages. No fixed tariff. For 1-2 persons with one horse 1½-2 fr. per drive, with two horses 3 fr.; per hour, one-horse carr. 3, two-horse 6 fr. Trunks 50 c. each.

Rowing Boats. No fixed tariff. With one boatman per hour 2-2½, with 2 boatmen 3½-4 fr. — *Sailing Boats* 3 fr. for the first hour, each ½ hr. more 1 fr. — *Motor Boats* for 1-2 pers. 5 fr. per hour.

Motor Launches (battellini a motore) '*Vedetta*': from *Cortivo-Castagnola* (Pl. H, 6) every ¼ hr. viâ Cassarate and Lugano (piers at the Municipio, Lloyd Hotel, Grand-Hôtel, lake-baths, and Viale San Salvatore) to *Paradiso* (Pl. A, B, 6; in 17 min.); also 4 times daily viâ Paradiso (5 times from the Lloyd Hotel) direct to *Cavallino* and *Caprino* (occasionally as far as *Gandria*).

Booksellers (photographs, etc.): *Arnold*, Via Luini Perseghini, near the Piazza della Riforma (Pl. C, 3); *Libreria Garbani*, Piazza della Riforma. — Enquiry Office ('Pro Lugano'), Riva Vincenzo Vela, adjoining the Grand-Hôtel. — Tourist Agents, *Thos. Cook & Son*, Riva Vincenzo Vela 8; excursions in the environs by motor-car, railway, and steamer.

English Church (Pl. B, 4; *St. Edward's*), Via Clemente Maraini.

Lugano (905′; pop. 13,440), the largest town in Canton Ticino, charmingly situated on the Lake of Lugano, is an admirable place

Digitized by Google

for a stay of some length in the summer season, while in spring and autumn N. winds prevail. The scenery is Italian in character; numerous villages and country-seats are scattered along the banks of the lake; the lower hills are clad with vineyards and gardens, which contrast beautifully with the dark-green chestnuts and walnuts above them. To the S. rises the peculiarly shaped Monte San Salvatore (p. 498); to the E., beyond the lake, is the Monte Caprino (p. 499), with Monte Generoso (p. 501) to its right. To the N.E., Monte Brè (p. 498) and the beautiful Monte Boglia (p. 499). On the N. opens the broad valley of the Cassarate, backed by an Alpine amphitheatre, in which the serrated Sasso Grande (4895′) and Monte Camoghè (p. 500) are conspicuous.

The interior of the town, with its arcades, workshops in the open air, and granite-paved streets, is quite Italian in character. **San Lorenzo** (Pl. C, 2), the principal church, on the hill below the station, erected at the end of the 15th cent., has a fine marble façade in the early-Renaissance style (1517). — The terrace of the railway station commands a beautiful *View of town and lake.

The busiest part of the town is in the neighbourhood of the **Municipio** (Pl. C, 3), built as the governor's palace in 1844 and now used as the town hall, with a fine colonnaded courtyard. On the N. is the Piazza della Riforma, and on the lake-side are the Piazza Rizziero Rezzonico and the Piazza Giardino (Pl. C, D, 3), adorned with gardens and a fountain.

The Riva, or lake-side quay, extending hence in both directions under various names, commands beautiful views and is much frequented, especially towards evening. At the end of the Riva Vincenzo Vela, named after the Lugano sculptor of that name (d. 1891), are a fountain with a statue of William Tell and the old abbey-church of **Santa Maria degli Angioli** (Pl. C, 4). The latter contains admirable frescoes by *Bernardino Luini* (see p. 490): the Passion (1529), on the wall of the rood-loft, with several hundred figures; the Last Supper, on the left wall of the church; and a Madonna, in the first chapel on the right (25-50 c.). In front of the Park Hotel is a monument to George Washington.

The adjoining Riva Antonio Caccia (Pl. B, 5) leads to the S. suburb of **Paradiso**, at the foot of Monte San Salvatore (see below). — The walk may be continued to (1/2 hr.) the spur of *San Martino*, short of which (10 min. from the tram terminus) a path with steps ascends to the right to the *Belvedere di Guidini* (1082′).

The quay to the E. of the Piazza Giardino is called Riva Giocondo Albertolli (Pl. D, 3). Here are the *Kursaal* (concerts in the afternoon, varieties in the evening; operas and plays in winter) and the **Parco Civico**, containing Vela's 'La Desolazione', a figure of a widow; the former *Villa Ciani*, in the park, is now a Swiss historical museum (open 9.30-12 & 2-5).

Digitized by Google

The Viale Carlo Cattaneo (Pl. D, E, 3; tram) crosses the Cassarate brook and leads to the suburb of **Cassarate** (Pl. G, 3, 4; hotels, see p. 495), at the foot of Monte Brè, whence a sunny road ascends to the villa-quarter of **Castagnola** (Pl. H, 5; hotels, see p. 496). On the hill between the two is the village of *Ruvigliana* (1414′; hotels, see p. 496), in a grove of olives. — A pleasant walk leads from Castagnola to Gandria (p. 502) in ³/₄ hr., first along the road (Pl. H, 6), then by a footpath up hill and down dale by the side of the lake.

The ***Monte San Salvatore** is ascended by a cable tramway (p. 496) from Paradiso, 1809 yds. in length, the lower station (Pl. A, 6) being 925′ above sea-level. It ascends, with an initial gradient of 38:100, over the St. Gotthard Railway and across a viaduct. Carriages are changed at *Pazzallo* (162′), the halfway station. Then over hard dolomite rock, with a final gradient of 60:100, to the upper station (2893′; Hôt. Vetta, 14 beds from 4, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6 fr.), which is 7 min. from the pilgrimage-chapel on the summit (*Vetta*; 3002′). The superb view embraces the Lake of Lugano, the mountains and their wooded slopes, studded with villas; to the E., above Porlezza, is the Monte Legnone (p. 504); to the N., above Lugano, rises the double peak of Monte Camoghè (p. 500); to the left of this are the distant Rheinwald Mts.; to the W. is Monte Rosa, with other peaks of the Valais Alps. Morning-light is the best.

Walkers from the post office at Paradiso (Pl. A, 6) follow the road passing under the St. Gotthard Railway and leading viâ *Calprino* to (¹/₂ hr.) the village of *Pazzallo* (1307′), whence they take one of the lanes marked 'al Monte'. Then crossing the cable tramway, a stony path leads to the summit in 1¹/₂ hr. — The descent should be made by the footpath to (³/₄ hr.) *Cione* (2063′). Hence we follow the road either N. back to Lugano viâ *Carabbia* (1725′) and (³/₄ hr.) Pazzallo (see above); or S. to *Carona* (1975′), with a quaint old church, and down a steep zigzag path to (35 min.) Melide (p. 502).

An attractive excursion may be made to the **Collina d'Oro**, the fertile ridge to the W. of Monte San Salvatore. From the Via Giuseppe Mazzini (Pl. B, A, 5) we ascend the winding highroad (short-cuts) to (¹/₂ hr.) *San Grato* (1230′; Ristorante Giardino), whence a pleasant road leads to the left viâ (8 min.) *Gentilino* (1282′) to the conspicuous church of **Sant'Abbondio** (1345′), with some pretty marble tombstones in its graveyard. Then viâ *Certenago* (1417′), finally with a view of the Monte Rosa group, to (¹/₂ hr.) *Montagnola* (1548′; Pens. Bellevue, plain but good). Key at the Casa Somazzi (gratuity 50 c.) for the (10 min.) *Roccolo Somazzi*, which commands the W. arm of the lake. — The walk may well be continued viâ *Bigogno* to (³/₄ hr.) **Agra** (1834′), with a sanatorium for consumptives. To the W. of the village is a shady forest-path ('Circolo del Monte') encircling the *Monte Croce* (2152′). A motor-omnibus plies four times daily from Agra to Lugano (5 M., in 35 min.; 1 fr. 60 c.). Pedestrians may return viâ *Noranco* and *Pambio* (1040′), or from Gentilino viâ *Montalbano* (Pl. A, 5).

The **Monte Brè** is ascended by cable tramway (p. 496) from *Cassarate*, 306 yds. in length, the lower station (Pl. G, 3) being *5249′ above* sea-level. We first ascend (gradient 60¹/₂:100) to *Ruvigliana* (1289′; hotels, see p. 496), 10 min. N.W. of Ruvigliana

Digitized by Google

(p. 498). Carriages are changed here. Then, with a maximum gradient of $47^1/_2$:100, through a short tunnel and across a viaduct, to *Aldesago* (1952′; Pl. H, 3). Finally through a curved tunnel to the terminus at the top (3061′; Kulm-Hôtel). Charming view of the lake, particularly towards Porlezza, and of the Alps.

From the (5 min.) S.W. spur, directly above Lugano, a narrow path leads E. to the church and (25 min.) village of **Brè** (2592′; inn). A delightful road, very popular for drives, leads hence along the S. slope to ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Aldesago* (see above), whence the return to Cassarate may be made viâ *Albonago* (1525′; Pl. H, 2) or *Ruvigliana* (Pl. H, 5; p. 498). — The ***Monte Boglia** (4950′) may be climbed in $2^1/_2$ hrs. from Brè (guide desirable). The view is less extensive but more picturesque than from the Generoso. Descent E. through the rocky *Val Solda* to Castello and San Mamette (p. 503).

Motor-boats (p. 496) cross the lake to the rock-cellars ('Cantine di Caprino') opposite Lugano, at the foot of **Monte Caprino.** Here foaming Asti is served, and on Sun. and holidays this is a popular afternoon excursion (in winter on Mon. and Fri. only). Above *Caprino* is ($^1/_4$ hr.) the garden-restaurant of *Cavallino* or *Molino.* — *Campione* (p. 502), a motor-boat and steamer station, is reached from Caprino or Cavallino in 1 hr., viâ *Pugerna* (1519′).

The Electric Railway to Tesserete (7-10 trains daily in $^1/_2$ hr.; fares 1 fr. 80, 1 fr. 15, return-tickets 3 fr. 60, 1 fr. 85 c.; best views to the right), starting from the Federal Station (p. 495), turns to the N.E. (comp. Pl. C, 1) through the suburbs of *Massagno* and *Sassa* and enters the Cassarate valley, running high up along its W. slope. View of the lake and (beyond a tunnel and *Vira* station) of the amphitheatre of mountains to the N., from Monte Bar to Monte Camoghè. The station at *Trevano* is by the entrance to the park of a modern château, the property of Mr. Louis Lombard of New York. — $2^1/_2$ M. *Canobbio,* 6 min. above the village (1292′). On the right we have a fine view of the villages (see below) on the E. side of the valley, and we obtain a last glimpse of the lake behind us. — Beyond ($3^1/_2$ M.) *Sureggio* the Valle di Colla (see below) opens on the right. — $4^1/_2$ M. *Lugaggia.*

5 M. **Tesserete** (1745′; Hôt.-Pens. Beauséjour; Hôt.-Rest. de la Gare) is the chief village of the *Pieve Capriasca* valley, with the parish church.

Excursions from Tesserete. To the N.W. viâ (35 min.) *Bigorio* (2360′) and the (10 min.) *Convento Santa Maria* (2485′), a Capuchin monastery, to the top of (2 hrs.) *Monte Bigorio* (2810′). - To the W. viâ *Sala* (1810′) to (20 min.) the village of **Ponte Capriasca** (1425′), with a church containing a good early copy of Leonardo da Vinci's Last Supper. — To the N.E. by road (diligence) viâ *Campestro* (1905′), *Lopagno* (1952′), and *Roveredo* (2388′) to (3 M.) *Bidogno* (2590′), the starting-point for the ascent of *Monte Bar* (5970′; 3 hrs.). — To the church of **San Bernardo** (2300′), commanding a picturesque view, whence we descend viâ Comano (1653′) to ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Canobbio* (see above).

A road (*diligence* twice daily in $2^1/_2$ hrs.; 2 fr. 15 c.) leads E. from *Tesserete up the* Valle di Colla, the upper part of the Cassarate valley, viâ *Cagiallo, Oggio, Curtina,* etc., to ($5^1/_2$ M.) **Maglio di Colla** (2728′;

Digitized by Google

Albergo Ceresa]. Hence we may climb (with guide) viâ the village of *Colla* (3468′) and the alps of *Pietrarossa* (5098′) and *Sertena* (5922′) to the top of the **Monte Camoghè** (7303; 4½ hrs.) whence we obtain a glorious panorama, from Monte Rosa to the Ortler. Descent to Giubiasco and Bellinzona (p. 483) in 5 hrs.

The Electric Railway to Dino (6-8 trains daily, in ½ hr.; fare 1 fr. 20 c., return-ticket 1 fr. 90 c.; views to the right) starts from the Piazza Giardino (p. 497), follows the Corso Elvezia (Pl. D, E, 2), and turns to the W. at the Instituto dei Vecchioni (almshouse). It crosses the Cassarate brook and runs N.E. to *Viganello*, then N., on the W. slopes of Monte Brè and Monte Broglia, to *Ventuno* (1302′), *Soragno* (1404′), and (3¾ M.) *Davesco* (1378′; Hôt.-Pens. Château). Skirting the Sasso Grande, it passes *Cadro* (1561′) and ends at (5 M.) *Dino* (1689′; California Hotel). A road leads hence to (½ hr.) the superbly situated summer-resort of *Sonvico* (1988′; Hôt.-Pens. Posta). From Sonvico we may walk N.E. past the *Settalone* (3536′) and *Pian d'Eva* to (1¾ hr.) *Maglio di Colla* (p. 499).

The Electric Railway to Ponte Tresa (9-11 trains daily in ½ hr.; fares 3 fr. 5 c., 2 fr., return-tickets 5 fr. 85 c., 3 fr.) starts from the S. side of the Federal Station (p. 495) and ascends in a wide curve (view of the lake) and through two tunnels to (1¼ M.) *Sorengo* (1325′; Pens.-Rest. Giardino), with a view from the church, a favourite object for a walk from Lugano (½-¾ hr.; comp. Pl. B, A, 2, 3). To the W. is the pretty *Lago di Muzzano* (1095′; fishing). — The railway now skirts the S. side of the lake, passing (2 M.) *Cappella di Viglio*, and descends along the W. slope of the hill into the valley of the *Vedeggio*, which it crosses. — 3¾ M. *Bioggio* (1053′). — 5 M. *Agno* (967′), at the upper end of the W. bay of the Lake of Lugano. — 6 M. *Magliaso* (951′; Hôt.-Pens. Helvetia), with an old castle, is the best starting-point for the picturesque and mountainous district of *Malcantone*, little frequented by tourists and extending W. to the Italian frontier and N. to Arosio (p. 482). — We then cross the marshes of the *Magliasina*. — 7 M. *Caslano* (902′). — 8 M. *Ponte Tresa* (Hôt. Crivelli) is divided from the Italian village of the same name by the Tresa. Comp. pp. 502, 494.

From Bioggio (see above) a diligence plies in 1¾ hr. (1 fr. 90 c.) to (4 M.) **Cademario** (2526′; Kurhaus, 70 beds, P. from 11 fr.) and on to (6 M.; ½ hr.) *Aranno* (2336′), which is connected by diligence with Agno (see above).

From Magliaso (see above) a motor-car (¾ hr.; 1 fr. 30 c.) runs viâ *Pura* and *Curio* to (4½ M.) **Novaggio** (2113′; Hôt.-Pens. Beausèjour, 40 beds, P. from 10 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Lema, 30 beds, P. from 6½ fr.; Pens. Novaggio, P. 7 fr.), a Malcantone village with views of Monte Rosa and Lago Maggiore, visited for its mild climate in spring and autumn. The motor-car goes on viâ *Banco* to (2½ M. farther, in 32 min.) *Astano* (2076′; Hôt. Posta, P. from 7 fr.), whence *Monte Lema* (5315′) may be climbed in 3½ hrs. — A road (diligence) runs N. from Novaggio viâ *Miglieglia* and (3½ M.) *Breno* (2631′) to (6 M.) *Arosio* (p. 482). Breno is the starting-point for an ascent of the *Poncione di Breno* (5439′; 3 hrs.; magnificent view of the Alps).

Digitized by Google

From Capolago up the Monte Generoso, rack-and-pinion railway in 1 hr. 12 min. (to Bella Vista in 52 min.); fare 9 fr. 75 c., return-ticket 13 fr., Sun. and holidays 7 fr. — The train starts from the landing-stage of the Lugano steamer at *Capolago* (p. 483) and stops at the station of the St. Gotthard Railway. The line ascends, skirting the abrupt cliffs, at a gradient of 20-22 : 100, and traverses five tunnels. — $1^3/_4$ M. *San Nicolao* (2300′), in the wooded *Val di Solarino*. Farther up we obtain a view of the plain as far as Milan; to the right is Monte Bisbino (p. 506). — 4 M. *Bella Vista* (4010′; Hôt. des Alpes). About 8 min. S. is the **Belvedere* (4035′), a mountain-spur commanding an admirable view (finest in the morning) of Lake Lugano and of the snow-peaks from the Gran Paradiso to the St. Gotthard. To the E. ofthe station (7 min.) is the **Hôtel Monte Generoso Bella Vista* (3960′; 100 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 7, D. 8, P. from 16 fr.), commanding the plain of Lombardy as far as Monte Viso (bridle-path thence to the top, $1^1/_4$ hr.). — The railway ends at ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Generoso-Kulm*, or *Vetta* (5262′; *Hôt. Kulm, 50 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 7, D. 8, P. from 16 fr., with restaurant). A path leads hence in $^1/_4$ hr. to the top of ***Monte Generoso** (5590′), with a glorious view (see the annexed Panorama) embracing the entire Alpine chain from Monte Viso to the Corno dei Tre Signori, and, to the S., the plain of Lombardy, backed by the Apennines, with the towns of Milan, Lodi, Crema, and Cremona. The Monte Rosa group affords a magnificent sight, especially by morning-light.

Pedestrians may ascend Monte Generoso from *Mendrisio* (p. 483; 4-$4^1/_2$ hrs.; bridle-path viâ San Nicolao), *Rovio* (p. 483; $3^1/_2$-4 hrs.), *Muggio* (2191′; 3 hrs.; reached by motor-car from Chiasso in 65 min.), or *Lanzo d'Intelvi* (p. 502; $3^1/_2$ hrs.).

The Lake of Lugano.

Steamers (tickets are issued on board; the restaurants are moderate). From Lugano viâ Porto Ceresio to Ponte Tresa in $2^1/_4$ hrs.; fares 3 fr. 80, 2 fr. 15 c. (to *Porto Ceresio* 5 times daily, 2 fr. 75, 1 fr. 60 c.) — From Lugano to Porlezza in 1 hr. 20 min.; fares 3 fr. 80, 2 fr. 15 c. — Custom-house examination on board, the Italian examination usually taking place as the steamer approaches Ponte Tresa and Porlezza.

The *Lake of Lugano*, Ital. *Lago Ceresio* (greatest depth 915′), is 899′ above sea-level, i.e. about 262′ higher than Lago Maggiore and the Lake of Como. Including its ramifications, it covers and area of $17^3/_4$ sq. M. and for the most part belongs to Switzerland. The most beautiful scenery is in the bay of Lugano, which rivals the neighbour-lakes in luxuriance of vegetation. The N.E. arm, half of which belongs to Italy, is girt with steep and rocky mountains. Of the S.W. arm only the left bank is Italian.

From Lugano to Ponte Tresa (piers at Lugano, see p. 4
The steamer rounds the promontory of San Martino (p. 497),

Digitized by Google

which rises Monte San Salvatore, and crosses to the E. bank, calling at the village of *Campione,* an Italian enclave in Swiss territory. In its church of Madonna dell'Annunziata are 14th cent. frescoes of the Lombard school. Fine retrospect of the Alps, to the N., and of the abrupt slopes of Monte Generoso, to the left.

To the S. of Campione the lake is crossed by a railway embankment, the *Ponte Diga,* $^1/_2$ M. long; it was constructed on a moraine of the glacial period and has bridges at either end to let ships through. The steamer next calls at *Bissone,* with a handsome church, 20 min. S. of Campione, and then steers across the lake to *Melide* (40 min. S. of San Martino, comp. p. 497), on the W. bank. Then S., with a fine view of the Capolago arm of the lake (p. 483; to the left of the *Punta di Pojana* and *Monte San Giorgio,* 3609′), to *Brusino Arsizio* and **Morcote** (Hôt. Morcote, 18 beds from 3, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.), at the S. base of *Monte Arbostora* (2710′), an ancient little town with ground-floor arcades. It presents a pretty picture from the lake, with its terraced vineyards and orange and lemon gardens. A flight of 360 steps ascends to the old church of *Madonna del Sasso,* and still higher is a castle-ruin (1558′).

The steamer crosses the lake to the Italian bay of **Porto Ceresio.** Near the pier is the station of the electric railway to Varese and Milan. — We now enter the W. arm of the lake. To the left, on the Italian bank, is *Brusimpiano,* a steamer-station. To the N.E. opens a view of Monte San Salvatore.

The steamer leaves the bay of Agno (p. 500) to the right, with the Monte Bigorio and Monte Tamara in the background, and steers through the *Stretto di Lavena,* the narrow entrance to the W. bay. On the right is the bare *Monte Sassalto* (1742′), once an island, on the left the village of *Lavena.*

Ponte Tresa, the steamer-terminus, is separated from the Swiss village of the same name (p. 500) by the *Tresa,* the sole effluent of the Lake of Lugano. Adjoining the pier is the station of the steam-tramway to Luino (p. 494).

From Lugano to Porlezza (piers at Lugano, see p. 495). Fine view of Monte Brè as we leave Lugano. The steamer touches at *Castagnola* (3543′) and at **Gandria** (Hôt.-Rest. Seehof), with arcades, an old church, and terraced vineyards ascending from the water's edge. Then E. to-

Santa Margherita, on the Italian bank, with a cable railway to the *Belvedere di Lanzo* (2913′). About $^3/_4$ hr. from the upper station is the village of *Lanzo d'Intelvi,* a favourite Italian summer-resort with large hotels, whence a new road ascends the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Monte Sighignola* (4327′). Tramway to Argegno, see p. 507.

The scenery becomes wilder and the mountains on the N. bank more rugged. Leaving to the left the last Swiss village of Bellarma,

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

The **Lake of Como* (700′), Ital. *Lago di Como*, or *Il Lario*, the Roman *Lacus Larius*, extolled by Virgil (Georgics, ii. 159), is considered the finest lake in N. Italy. Numerous villas of the *Milanese* aristocracy, with luxuriant gardens and vineyards, are scattered along its banks. Above are groves of chestnuts and walnuts, with dark foliage contrasting vividly with the grey-green olives. The mountains rise to a height of 8530′. From the mouth of the *Adda*, at its N. end, to Como the narrow fjord-like lake is 30 M. long, and barely 2½ M. across at its widest, between Menaggio and Varenna. The S.E. arm, where the Adda issues from the lake at Lecco, is 12½ M. long. The total area of the lake is 30½ sq. M., its greatest depth 1345′.

EASTERN BANK.

Colico (P & S; Hôt. Risi, with café-restaurant, opp. the pier, 37 beds from 8, B. 2, L. 13, D. 15, P. from 25 *L.*), in a well-cultivated plain not far from the mouth of the Adda.

Piona (S), on the bay called *Laghetto di Piona.*

Olgiasca.

Dorio (S).

Corenno-Plinio, with a ruined castle.

Dervio (B & S), at the mouth of the *Varrone*, and at the foot of *Monte Legnone* and its spur, *Monte Legnoncino* (5678′).

Bellano (P & S; Hôt. Porta & Tommaso Grossi, 40 beds from 6 *L.*, good), with 2300 inhab. and important factories. By the pier is a monument to the poet Tommaso Grossi (1790-1853). Behind Bellano lies the *Orrido*, a picturesque gorge, in which the *Pioverna* forms two falls.

Gittana. From *Regoledo* (S), ¼ hr. N., a cable railway ascends to the *Gr.-Hôt. Regoledo (1640′; 150* beds, with a hydropathic).

WESTERN BANK.

Gera (B).

Domaso (P), with handsome villas.

Gravedona (P; Hôt. d'Italie, 20 beds from 5, B. 3, L. 9½, D. 11, P. from 25 *L.*), with 1200 inhab., lies at the entrance of the *Liro Ravine*. Adjoining the old church of San Vincenzo is the square baptistery of Santa Maria del Tiglio (12th cent.).

Dongo (P), in a sheltered site. On an abrupt rock above *Musso* (B) is a ruined castle.

Pianello (P), then *Cremia* (P), with a pretty church.

Rezzonico (B), with a restored castle of the 13th century.

Acquaseria (P; Alb. Milano, plain), the chief place in the parish of *Sant' Abbondio*. A fine new road (shaded in the afternoon), 65-100′ above the lake, leads past the orange-coloured cliff of *Sasso Rancio* and the bay of *Nobiallo* to (1 hr.) Menaggio.

Digitized by Google

Eastern Bank.

Varenna (P & S; Royal Victoria Hotel, with many English visitors, 80 beds from 10, B. 5, L. 15, D. 20, P. from 40 *L.*; Alb. Olivedo, 23 beds from 7, L. or D. 12, P. from 22 *L.*), with beautiful villas and marble quarries, is sunnily situated on a promontory at the mouth of the *Val d'Esino* and enjoys a superb view of the Punta di Bellagio and the three arms of the lake. View from the ruin of *Torre di Vezio*, near the hamlet of *Vezio*, high above the town (1/2 hr.). Near Varenna several tunnels are hewn in the rock for road and railway.

To the S. (1/4 hr.) the *Fiume Latte* ('milk-stream'; dry in summer) falls in several leaps from a height of 1000'.

Western Bank.

Menaggio. — Two Piers: one, to the N., near the Hôtels Victoria and Corona; the other, to the S., near the Hôt. Menaggio, for the *Steam Tramway* to Porlezza (p. 508; good restaurant, with bedrooms). Hotel-omnibuses at both piers.

Hotels (many English and American visitors). *Victoria*, 125 beds from 15, B. 5. L. 15, D. 20, P. from 40 *L.*, *Gr.-Hôt. Menaggio*, 70 beds from 10, B. 4 1/2, L. 16, D. 18, P. from 35 *L.*, both with gardens on the lake. — *Corona*, 30 beds from 6, B. 3, L. or D. 12, P. from 25 *L.* — Anglican Services (March-Oct.) at the Victoria. — British Vice-Consul, *Charles Mylius*, Banca di Menaggio. — Golf Course (Menaggio and Cadenabbia Golf Club; 9 holes; open March-Oct.) at *Croce*, above Menaggio; per day (for three days) 5, per week 35, per month 100 *L.*

Menaggio (pop. 1800), with a silk-factory, affords a fine view of Bellagio. A little way to the S., on the lake, is the *Villa Olivetta*, belonging to Mr. Mylius.

Diverging from the Porlezza road outside Menaggio, a carriage-road ascends in windings to (1/2 hr.) *Loveno* (1040') and the *Villa Vigoni* (apply to the gardener), which affords a superb view of Bellagio and the three arms of the lake.

The lake is divided here by the *Punta di Bellagio* into two arms: to the S.E. the *Lake of Lecco*, with imposing mountain-scenery, and to the S.W. the Lake of Como, of greater loveliness if less majestic, the route of the principal steamboats.

Bellagio. — Hotels. *Grande Bretagne*, 180 beds from 18, B. 6, L. 25, D. 30, P. from 70 *L.*, with large gardens; *Grand-Hôtel & Villa Serbelloni* (see p. 506), with garden on the lake, 280 beds and 60 bathrooms, R. from 15, B. 6, L. 25, D. 30, P. from 55 *L.* — *Genazzini & Métropole*, well situated on the lake, 75 beds from 7, B. 5, L. 14, D. 16, P. from 35 *L.*; *Hôt.-Pens. Florence*, 100 beds from 8, B. 4 1/2, L. 14, D. 16, P. from 35 *L.*, *Splendide Hôtel des Etrangers*, 85 beds from 10, B. 5, L. 16, D. 20, P. from 40 *L.*, both with beer-restaurants and small gardens on the lake.

Cadenabbia. — Hotels (many English and Americans; hotel omnibuses meet the trams at Menaggio). *Bellevue*, next the Villa Carlotta, with shady grounds on the lake, 175 beds; *Britannia*, with garden on the lake, 120 beds from 8, B. 4 1/2, L. 12, D. 15, P. from 30 *L.*; *Belle-Ile*, 75 beds from 10, B. 3 1/2, L. 12, D. 15, P. from 35 *L.*; *Pens.-Ristorante Morganti*, 21 beds. — English Church of the Ascension (services all the year round). — Golf Club, see above.

Cadenabbia, 2 M. to the S. of Menaggio, is the most sheltered

Digitized by Google

EASTERN BANK.

-- Plainer: *Hôt. du Lac*, 60 beds; *Hôt.-Rest. Suisse*, 24 beds from 3½, B. 3, L. 11, D. 12, P. from 25 *L.*

POST OFFICE, at the S. end of the village. - TELEGRAPH OFFICE, in the garden of the Grand-Hôtel.

LAKE BATHS ('Bagni Volta'), near the Villa Melzi, ½ M. to the S. (for swimmers). - - ENGLISH CHURCH *(St. James's)* in the grounds of the Grande Bretagne (services in May & June).

Bellagio (708′; pop. 1100), at the W. base of the promontory between the two arms of the lake, is perhaps the most delightful spot in the lake-district of N. Italy.

On the hill above Bellagio (footpath behind the Hôt. Genazzini) stands the ***Villa Serbelloni,** now a hotel (see p. 505). The park (charming views of Varenna, the Villa Arconati, Villa Carlotta, etc.) extends to the end of the headland, the summit of which is reached in 25 min. from the lake.

Going S. from the lower entrance to Villa Serbelloni, and passing the cemetery, we reach (1 M.) a blue gate on the left of the road to Civenna, the entrance to the **Villa Giulia,** with beautiful gardens overlooking the Lake of Lecco and noted for their camellias in spring.

On the Lake of Como, ½ M. to the S. of Bellagio, is the **Villa Melzi** (built in 1810-15), with a delightful garden (shown on Thurs. and Sun.; entrance by the S. gate).

On the slope is the *Villa Besana* (formerly *Poldi*), with a tower-shaped mausoleum.

San Giovanni (B). On the lake (½ M. from Villa Melzi) place on the lake, with the exception perhaps of Tremezzo.—A little S.W., on the road skirting the lake, is the entrance-gate of the ***Villa Carlotta,** built in 1747, formerly the property of Count Sommariva and now of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen. Visitors are shown round every ½ hr. from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. (2½ *L.*).

WESTERN BANK.

The MARBLE SALOON has a frieze with reliefs by *Thorwaldsen*, the Triumph of Alexander (bought by Count Sommariva in 1828), and sculptures by *Canova* and other artists.

The *PARK displays a wealth of southern vegetation, seen at its best in May, when the azaleas and rhododendrons are in bloom. Tulip-trees, cedars, magnolias, trellis-walk of orange and lemon trees, lianas, cacti, and Australian ferns. Striking vistas of the sunlit lake from the deep shade of the trees.

Behind Cadenabbia rises the *Sasso San Martino* (2791′).

The road goes on from the Villa Carlotta to (½ M.) —

Tremezzo (P). -- HOTELS. *Tremezzo*, 160 beds and 40 bathrooms, R. from 12, B. 5, L. 18, D. 22, P. from 50 *L.*; *Bazzoni & du Lac*, with dépendances *Villa Erminia* and *Belvedere*, 120 beds from 8, B. 3½, L. 12, D. 17½, P. from 30 *L.*; *Hôt.-Pens. Villa Cornelia*, 80 beds from 6, B. 4, L. 12, D. 14, P. from 30 *L.*

Tremezzo, the chief village in the luxuriantly fertile *Tremezzina* district, with luxuriant gardens on the slope of an old moraine, lies at the S. base of the *Monte di Tremezzo* (5577′).

In the bay lie *Azzano* (B) and *Lenno* (P; *Hôt. Regina & San Giorgio, 75 beds from 8, B. 4, L. 14, D. 18, P. from 30 L.; Alb. Brentoni, 20 beds, P. 30 L.,

Digitized by Google

EASTERN BANK.

lies *Villa Trotti*, the beauty of whose grounds, laid out in the English style, is enhanced by their southern vegetation (fee).

Near *Lezzeno* (P; Osteria del Grottino), on the lake, and accessible by boat only, is the *Grotta del Búlgaro* (open March-Nov.).

Nesso (P; good inn), at the mouth of the *Val di Nesso*.

Pognana (B); *Riva di Palanzo* (P).

The *Villa Pliniana*, in the bay of *Molina*, built in 1570, is the property of Marchesa Trotti (adm. 2 *L.*). It derives its name from a spring behind the colonnade, which daily changes its level, a peculiarity observed by the younger Pliny.

Torno (P; Alb.-Rist. del Vapore, 30 beds from 6, L. or D. 10½, P. from 30 *L.*), on a headland. A road runs hence along the lake to Como.

Both banks are studded with villas and gardens.

Blevio (B).

WESTERN BANK.

good). On the long headland of the *Punta di Balbianello* is the *Villa Arconati*, with a colonnade. On the S. side of the peninsula lies —

Campo (P), and beyond it *Sala* (P); between the two lies the islet of *Comacina*, with a little church. Then *Colonno* (B).

Argegno (P), at the mouth of the fertile *Val Intelvi*, up which a tramway ascends to Lanzo d'Intelvi (p. 502). Farther on we obtain a retrospective view of the Punta d'Avedo and Bellagio.

Brienno (P), a picturesque spot among the rocks, embosomed in laurels.

Torriggia (P); on a headland, *Villa Cetti*. To the S., on the lake, rises a lofty pyramid, over a tomb.

Germanello, Laglio, Carate (P), *Urio* (P).

Moltrasio (P) climbs picturesquely up the mountain-side. At the top is *Monte Bisbino* (4347′), with a pilgrimage-church.

Cernobbio (P). — HOTELS. *Gr.-Hôt. Villa d'Este*, patronized by English and Americans, with a fine park, 250 beds from 20, B. 5, L. 25, D. 30, P. from 70 *L.* — *Regina Olga*, 80 beds, B. 5, L. 15, D. 20, P. from 35 *L.*; *Alb. Milano*, 20 beds.

Cernobbio, a considerable village with many villas, is much frequented in spring and autumn. Trams to Como and to Chiasso (p. 483; 2½ M.).

Digitized by Google

Beyond the headland *Punta di Geno*, on the E. bank, the view of the bay of Como unfolds itself, with the town itself, surrounded by country-houses. In the W. suburb of *Borgo San Giorgio* is the *Villa l'Olmo*, the property of the Marchese Visconti-Modrone, with a splendid park. Above the E. suburb of *Borgo Sant' Agostino* lies Brunate (see below).

Como. — Railway Stations. 1. *Stazione Como San Giovanni* or *Ferrovie dello Stato*, for the line to Chiasso, Lugano, and the St. Gotthard (see p. 483), 1/2 M. to the S.W. of the pier (tramway). — 2. *Stazione Como Lago* or *Ferrovie Nord*, for the lines Saronno-Milan and Varese-Laveno, 4 min. E. of the pier.

Hotels. Near the harbour: *Métropole & Suisse* (Pl. m), with café-restaurant, 120 beds from 10, B. 6, L. 14, D. 18, P. from 35 *L.*; *Gr.-Hôt. Volta* (Pl. v), 60 beds from 12, B. 4, L. 9, D. 12, P. from 35 *L.* — Near the main station: *Alb. Stazione.*

Restaurants. *Barchetta*, Piazza Cavour; *San Gottardo* (15 beds), between Piazza Cavour and Piazza Volta, good.

Local Steamboats ply between Como (another pier at *Como Funicolare*, see below) and *Villa l'Olmo* (see above), *Tavernola*, *Cernobbio*, *Pizzo*, *Blevio*, and *Torno*.

Motor Cars ply from Como along both banks of the lake.

Como (663′; pop. 35,000), the Roman *Comum*, the capital of a province and an episcopal see, with large silk-factories, is situated at the S.W. end of the Lake of Como, at the foot of verdant rocky heights, dotted with villas and villages. The most animated parts of the town, especially towards evening, are the *Piazza Cavour*, near the pier, and the streets running W. along the lake to the *Giardino Pubblico*. — The Via Plinio leads S.E. from the Piazza Cavour to the Piazza del Duomo, on the left side of which is the *Broletto* (completed in 1215), constructed of alternate courses of light and dark stone. The *Cathedral*, built entirely of marble, is one of the best in N. Italy. It dates originally from the beginning of the 11th cent., but was rebuilt in 1396 in the Gothic style, and was altered in the Renaissance style in 1457-87. The richly sculptured main portal and N. side-portal are specially noteworthy. Beside the former are statues (erected in 1498) of the elder and younger Pliny, both of whom were natives of Comum. — The little Piazza Volta, to the S.W. of the Piazza Cavour, contains a statue of Count Alessandro Volta (1745-1827), the physicist, another native of Como.

From the Borgo Sant' Agostino (see above), reached from the pier by tram or local steamer, a cable railway *(Funicolare)* ascends to **Brunate** (2405′; Grand-Hôtel & Milano, 200 beds from 12½, B. 5, L. 15, D. 20, P. from 40 *L.*; several restaurants), a summer-resort with numerous country-houses and an extensive view of Como and the hills around, of the High Alps as far as Monte Rosa, and of the plain of Lombardy.

Digitized by Google

LAGO DI COMO
COMO
S. Giorgio
Brunate
S. Agostino
Porto
Giard. Pubblico
Campo Garibaldi
Capriccio
Grumello
P. di Geno
Bignanico
Carnasino
S. Pietro
C. Valeria
L'Olmo
Adelaide
C. Torchiasca
Cametta
Nosetta
C. Carescione
Funicolare
S. Donato
S. Giuliano
S. Croce
Garzola
C. Vista
S. Martino
Rienza
Manicomio
S. Abbondio
S. Chiara
S. Bartolomeo
Staz. di Como Borghi
Staz. di Como S. Giovanni
Ferr. d. Stato
Campiorino
Mancucco
M. della Croce
C. Ronco
Rondineto
Croce S. Euticchio
535
532
527
454
462
651
209
Milano
Camerlata Cantù
Saronno Milano
Varese Laveno
Erba-Incino
0 100 200 300 400 500 1000 Mètres
1 : 28,000

St. Anna, Schloss 32.
Annemasse 301.
Anniviers, Val d' 355.
Antabbia, Passo d' 487.
—, Val 386.
Anterne, Col d' 306.
Anthémoz 292.
Antigine, Pizzo d' 375.
Antigorio, Val 386.
Antillone, Lago d' 386.
St. Anton (near Heiden) 64.
St. Antönien 403.
Antönierjoch 403.
Antrona Pass 375.
Anzeindaz 296.
Aosta 335.
—, Rifugio 338.
Appenzell 66.
—, Canton 63.
Apples 271.
Aquila 476.
Arâches 302.
Araschgen 398.
Arbedo 481.
Arbenhorn 358.
Arblatsch, Piz d' 414.
Arbola, Bocchetta d' 388.
—, Punta d' 388.
Arbole, Chalets d' 337.
Arbon 32.
Arbostora, Monte 502.
Ardenno 446.
Ardetz 449.
Ardon 342.
Arenenberg (Chât.) 31.
Areu, Pointe d' 303.
Areue-Tal 463.
Areuse, Gorges de l' 239. 243.
Argegno 507.
Argentière 311.
Argentière, Aiguille d' 312. 331.
—, Col d' 312.
—, Glacier, d' 311.
Argentine, Lion and Pointe d' 288.
Ariana 265.
Arina, Piz 454.
Arlas, Mont 427.
Arlesheim 224.
Ärmighorn 209.
Arnen, Lake of 291.
Ärnen 387.
Arnex 241.
Arni Alp 135. 142.
Arniberg 121.
Arnifirst 141.
Arnitobel 135.
Arogno 483.
Arolla 352.
—, Glacier, d' 353.
—, Pigne d' 352. 350.
Arona 494.
Arosa 400.
Arosio 482.
Arp, Col and Tête de l' 326.
Arpelistock 295.
Arpenaz, Casc. d' 302.
Arpette, Aig. d' 331.
—, Clocher d' 298.
—, Fenêtre and Vallée d' 298.
Arpiglia, Piz d' 448.
Arpille, Pointe d' 290.
Arpitetta, Alpe d' 357.
—, Pointe d' 357.
Arth 118.
— Goldau 117.
Arveyes 296.
Arveyron, Source of the 315.
Arvier 329.
Arzinol, Pic d' 351. 350.
Ascona 489.
Assa, Val d' 454.
Astano 500.
Astras, Piz d' 453.
Attinghausen 120.
Attisholz, Bad 229.
Au (Lake of Zürich) 46.
— (Rhine Valley) 69.
Auberg, the Grosse 47.
Aubert, Mont 243.
Aubonne 269.
Audon, Becca d' 294.
Aufallaz, Pointe d' 288.
Auf der Höfen 164.
Augst (near Bâle) 16.
Augst (near Affoltern) 89.
Augstbord Pass 360.
Augskummen-Matt 365.
Augstmatthorn 176.
Aul, Piz 469. 470.
Ault, Piz 472.
Aurona, Bocchetta d' 382.
—, Forca d' 382.
—, Punta d' 382.
Ausserberg 211.
Auvernier 239.
Avants, Les 285.
Avenches 246.
Avers-Cresta 460.
Averser-Tal 459.
Avigna, Val 453.
Avise 329.
Avner-Tal 459.
Avolions, Les 339.
Avril, Mont 340.
Avrona 451.
Axalp 201.
Axalphorn 201.
Axenfluh 107.
Axenstein 106.
Axenstrasse 107.
Ayaz, Val d' 379.
Ayent 222.
Ayer 356.
Aymaville 329.

Baar 89.
Baceno 386.
Bächistock 84.
Bachsee 196.
Bachtel 55.
Bacone, or Bacun, Piz 433. 432.
Baden 18.
Badile, Piz 446.
Badus, the 126. 473.
Bagnes, Val de 338.
Baldegg (mount) 19.
— (village) 149.
Bâle 3.
Balen 372.
Balfrin 374. 372. 361.
Ballaigues 242.
Ballwil 149.
Balme-Arâches 302.
—, Aig. de 310.
—, Chalet de la 324.
—, Col de 310.
—, Grotte de 302.
Balmen, Schwarze 383.
Balmeregghorn 139.
Balmhorn 213. 211.
— Hut 211.
Balniscio, Passo di 464.
Balsthal 229.
Baltschieder-Joch 347.
Bänisegg 195.
Bar, Monte 499.
Barberine, Casc. de 309.
— Hut 308.
Bäregg 195.
Bärenhorn Pass 467.
Bargias, Piz 75.
Bargis 466.
Barma, La 350.
—, Passo di 464.
Barmaz, Chalets de 292.
Barneuza, Alpe de 356.
— Crête de 360.
Barrasson, Pointe de 334.
Barrjoch 361.
Baasaltinerhorn 385.
Baseglia, Munt della 448.

Digitized by Google

Basel 3.
Baselgia, Sils- 428.
Basodino, the 385.
Bâtiaz, La 290. 307.
Battaglione Aosta, Col del 327.
Bauberg 103.
Bauen 107.
Baugy 282.
Baulmes, Aig. de 244.
—, Mont de 244.
Bauma 55.
Baumgarten Alp (near Tierfehd) 80.
Baveno 492.
Bavona, Val 487.
Bayards, Les 241.
Bazenhaid 60.
Beatenberg 170.
Beatenbucht 169.
Beatushöhlen 169.
Beckenried 103.
Bedretto 385.
Begnins 269.
Beich Pass 391.
Beichlen, the 147.
Beinwil 149.
Bel Achat, Pav. de 318.
Bel Alp 390.
Belfort 413.
Belgirate 494.
Bellagio 505.
Bellano 504.
Bellarma 502.
Bella Tola 359.
Bella Vista (Monte Generoso) 501.
—, Fuorcla 442.
Bellecombe, Col de 334.
Bellegarde Valley 252.
Bellenhöchst 177.
Bellerive (Lake of Geneva) 272.
Bellevue, Pav. de 323.
Bellinzona 481.
Belmeten 120.
Belmont 219.
Bel-Oiseau 308.
Belotte, La 267. 272.
Belp 162.
Belvédère (Chamonix) 319.
— (Little St. Bernard) 329.
Benken 49.
Benzlauistock 204.
Béranger, Aig. de 323.
—, Pierre à 316.
Bérard, *Pierre à 311.*
—, *Vallée de 311.*
Bercher 279.
Berclafurka 460.
Berg (Thurgau) 31.
Bergell, the 432.
Bergli (Engelberg) 135.
— Hut 195.
— Joch 205.
Berglistock 194. 207.
Bergue, La 304.
Bergün 420.
Beringen 22.
Berisal 382.
Berlingen 31. 25.
Berne 152.
St. Bernard, Great 330.
— — (Hospice) 332.
—, Little 328.
Bernarde, Tête 327.
San Bernardino 464.
— Pass 463.
San Bernardo (near Lugano) 499.
— (near Locarno) 485.
Berne 152.
Berneck 69.
Bernese Oberland 151.
Bernetsmatt, Alp 130.
Bernex (Geneva) 266.
Bernina Hospice 443.
— Houses 443.
—, Piz 441.
— Railway 442.
Bernrain 31.
Beromünster 149.
Berra, the 250.
Berschis 52.
Berthoud 14.
Bertol, Col de 358.
—, Cabane de 353.
—, Glacier de 353.
Besso 357.
Bétemps Hut 366.
Bethlehem (Lake of Lucerne) 101.
BettaForca, Colle di 379.
Bettelmatt 385.
Bettelmattenhorn 385.
Bettelried 220.
Bettlihorn 388.
Bettliner Pass 379.
Bettmer Alp 391.
Bettmerhorn 391.
Bettwiesen 31.
Beuggen 22.
Bever, Val 421.
Beverin, Piz 467. 459.
Bevers 421.
Bévieux, or Bex-Vieux 287.
Bex 287.
Bianco, Lago (Bernina) 443.
Bianco, Lago (Macugnaga) 377.
Biasca 481.
Biaschina Ravine 181.
Biberbrücke 92.
Biberlikopf 50.
Biberstein 21.
Bidogno 499.
Biel (or Bienne) 226.
— (Valais) 389.
Bielenstock 181.
Bienenberg 12.
Bienne 226.
—, Lake of 227.
Bière 271.
Bieshorn 363.
Biesjoch 361.
Biet, the 93.
Bietschhorn 347.
Bietschjoch 347.
Bietschtal 213.
Biferten Glacier 80.
Bifertenstock 80. 471.
Bigen-Tal 14.
Biglen 14.
— Alp 187.
Bignasco 487.
Bilten 47.
Binn 388.
Binnen-Tal 387.
Binningen 11.
Bionaz 337.
Bionnassay 303.
—, Aig. de 323.
Bironico 482.
Birre, or Birrenhorn 212.
Birseck, Castle of 224.
Birsig Valley 11.
Bisbino, Monte 507.
Bischofszell 55.
Bise, Cornettes de 289. 273.
Biselx, Tête 331.
Bisi-Tal 83.
Bissone 502.
Bistenen Pass 362.
Bitsch 387.
Bitzistock 136.
Bivio 415.
Biwald Hut 108.
Blackenstock 137.
St. Blaise 233.
Blaitière, Aig. de 317.
—, Cascade de 315.
—, Glacier de 320.
Blanc, Col du 358.
Blanchard, the 274.
Blankenburg 220.
Blas, Piz 413. 479.
Blattihorn 294.
Blauberg 132.

Digitized by Google

Blaunca, Muotta da 431.
Blauseeli (Kandertal) 210.
Blenio, Val 476. 481.
Blindenhorn 389.
Blinden-Tal 389.
Blonay (near Vevey) 281.
-, Castle (near Evian) 274.
Bludenz 402.
Blumenstein, Bad 164.
Blümlisalp 211.
Blümlisalp-Firn (Uri-Rotstock) 108. 137.
Blümlisalphorn 211.
Blümlisalp Hut 184.
— Rothorn 211.
Blümlisalpstock 211.
Boccareccio, Passo di 388.
Bochard, Aig. à 318.
Bocki 120.
Bocktschingel 79.
Boden (Engstligen-Tal) 215.
— (Simmen-Tal) 220.
Bodensee 27.
Bodio 481.
Boëge 305.
Bœuf, Pas du 359.
Boglia, Monte 499.
Bois, Tête de 332.
Bolladore 446.
Bollingen 49.
Boltigen 217.
Bonaduz 416.
Bonaveau, Chalets de 292.
Bondasca, Val 434.
Bonder Krinden 215.
Bonderspitze 212. 215.
Bondo 434.
— Passo di 434.
Bonhomme, Col du 324.
—, Col de la Croix du 324.
Bönigen 174. 202.
Boniswil 150.
Bonn, Baths of 247.
Bonne 305.
Bonneville 302.
Bonport 282.
Bons-St-Didier 272.
Bonstetten 89.
Bonvin, Mont 344.
Bord 135.
Bordon, Garde de 357.
Borgonuovo 434.
Bormio 446.
—, *Baths of* 446.
Bornengo, Passo Pian 473.
Borromean Islands 492.
Bortelhorn 382.
Bosa, Passo di 487.
Boscha 449.
Bosco 487.
—, Val di 487.
Bosset, Tête à 295.
Bossey, 266.
Bosson, Becs de 354. 351 356.
Bossons, Glacier des 319.
—, Les 304.
Bostg 472.
Botsch, Val del 453.
Bottarello, Pizzo 375.
Bottmingen 11.
Boudry 243.
Bougy, Signal de 271.
Boujean 226.
Bouquetins, Col des 354.
—, Dent des 352. 338.
Bourg-St-Maurice 329.
— St-Pierre 332.
Boussine, Tour de 340.
Bouveret 274. 272.
Boval Hut 437.
Boveresse 240.
Bovine, Pte. de 309.
Bovonnaz 295.
Bözingen 226.
Braga, Poncione di 487.
Brail 447.
Brambrüsch Hut 398.
Bramois 343.
Brandegg 188.
Brassus, Le 242.
Braulio, Val di 446.
Braunwald 79.
Brè, Village 499.
—, Monte (Locarno) 485.
— — (Lugano) 498.
Bregaglia, Val 432.
Bregalga, Val 460.
Bregenz 30.
Breithorn, the Lauterbrunnen 184. 347.
—, the Lötschentaler 391.
— (near Zermatt) 369.
— Pass 382.
Breitlauenen 176.
Bremgarten 21.
Brenet, Lac 242.
Brenetés, Les 238.
Brenets, Les 238.
Breney, Col de 340.
Brenlaire, Dent de 254.
Breno 500.
Brent 282.
Brenva, Glac. de la 322.
Bréonna, Col de 358.
—, Couronne de 351.
Brestenberg, Schloss 150.
Bretaye 297.
Breuil 379.
—, Col du 325.
— Joch 371.
Brévent, the 318.
—, Col du 306.
Brévine, La 240.
Breyaz, the (Champex) 298.
—, Col de la 330.
Bricolla, Alp 353.
—, Col de 354.
—, Pointe de 353.
Brieg 348.
Brienno 507.
Brienz (Berne) 199.
— (Grisons) 413.
—, Lake of 199.
Brienzer Rothorn 200.
Brienzwiler 199.
Brig 349.
Brigels 470.
Brigelser Horn 470.
Brigue 348.
Brione 485. 483.
Brisen, the 133.
Brissago 489.
Bristen 128.
Bristenstock 121.
Britannia Hut 374.
Britterhöhe 51.
Brizon 302.
Broc 252.
Brocard, Le 309.
Broglio 487.
Brolla, Ponte 486.
Brouillard, Glacier du 322.
—, Mont du 325.
Bruchberg 217.
Brugg 17.
Bruggen 57. 59.
Brügger Horn 401.
Brûlé, Mont (St. Bernard) 332.
— — (Valpelline) 338.
—, Col du Mont 353.
Brülisau 67.
Brunate 508.
Brünig 141.
Brünigshaupt 139.
Brunnadern-Neckertal 60.
Brunneghorn 363.
Brunnegg-Joch 361.
Brunnen 105.

Digitized by Google

Brunni 116.
— Alp 129.
— Pass 129.
Brunnistock 108.
Brunni-Tal 83.
Brusio 445.
Brusson 379.
Bubenberg 254.
Bubendorf 12.
Bubikon 56.
Büche, Col de la 316.
Buchs 70. 62.
Budden, Rifugio 337.
Budri, Roc de 360.
Buet 311. 306.
—, Le (rail. stat.) 310.
Buffalora, Alp 456.
Bugnei, Val 472.
Bühler 65.
Buin, Piz 404. 449.
—, Klein 405.
Bülach 33.
Bulle 252.
Bümplitz 247.
Bund Alp 184.
Bunderbach 210.
Bundstock 212.
Buochs 103.
Buochser Horn 103.
Bürdenhütte 12.
Büren (near Lyss) 245.
Burg (Grindelwald) 197.
— (on the Rhine) 30. 24.
Burgdorf 14.
Bürgenstock 113.
Burgfeldstand 171.
Burgfluh (Lenk) 220.
— (Kerns) 139.
— (Wimmis) 166. 216.
Burghorn 19.
Burgistein 162.
Burglauenen 188.
Bürglen (Uri) 120.
Büron 15.
Büsingen 21.
Busswil 245.
Bütschegg 215.
Buttes 240.
Büttlassen 209.
Büzistock 78.
By, Chalets de 341.

Cacciabella Passo di 432. 433.
—, Pizzo di 433. 434.
Cadabbi, Passo del 463.
Cademario 500.
Cadenabbia 505.
Cadenazzo 483.
Cadlimo, Bocca di 478. 479.
Cadlimo Hut 479.
—, Val 475. 473.
Cairasca, Val 382.
Calanca, Val 465.
Calanda 398.
Caldè 490.
Calderas, Piz dellas 414.
Calfeisen-Tal 76. 53.
Calmot 474.
Cama, Val 464.
Camadra, Cima 475.
—, Val 470. 476.
Cambrena Pass 412.
—, Piz 441.
Cambriales, Piz 130.
Camedo 486.
Camoghè, Cima di (Val Piora) 478.
—, Monte (near Lugano) 500.
Camoscio, Corno del 378.
Campascio, Piz 443.
Campatsch 455.
Camperio, Hospice 476.
Campfèr 427.
Campione 502.
Campo (near Clivone) 476.
— (Vals-Tal) 468.
—, Valle (Grisons) 433.
—, Valle del (Bernina) 444.
—, Valle di (Tessin) 487.
Campocologno 415.
Campodolcino 462.
Campolungo Pass 488.
Campo Tencia 479.
Campovasto 446.
Campsut 460.
Canardhorn 404.
Canaria, Val 473.
Canciano, Pizzo 445.
Cannero 490.
Cannobina, Val 489.
Cannobio 489.
Canobbio 499.
Canols 412.
Cantone, Cima di 433.
Cape au Moine (Fribourg) 286.
— (Ormonts) 293.
Capolago (Lake of Lugano) 483.
Caprino, Monte 499.
Carale, Piz 442.
San Carlo (Val Bavona) 487.
— (Val Poschiavina) 444.
Carlotta, Villa 506.
Carmenna Pass 401.
Carouge 266.
Carré, Mont 343.
Carrel, Pic 337.
Casaccia (Val Bregaglia) 433.
—, Hospice (Lukm.) 475.
Casana, Val 447.
Casanna, the 404.
Caschleglia, Piz 475.
Casinell, Piz 469.
Casnil, Passo di 432.
Cassarate 498.
Cassimoi, Piz 469.
Castagnola 498.
Castasegna 435.
Castelfranco Glacier 372.
— Weisstor 372.
Castello, Cima di 432. 433.
Castiel 399.
Castione 465. 481.
Castor 371.
Cathrein, Pav. Hôt. 392.
Catogne, Mont 298.
Catscharauls 79.
Catzis 417.
Cauma Lake 466.
Caux 285.
Cavaglia 444.
Cavales, Col des 309.
Cavallino 499.
Cavardiras, Piz 129.
Cavel-Joch (Somvix) 471.
—, Piz 470. 471.
Cavell-Joch (Prätigau) 402.
Cavloccio Lake 431.
Cecilia Hut 446.
Celerina 422.
—, Muottas da 427. 437.
Céligny 276. 268.
Ceneri, Monte 482.
Cengalo, Pizzo 434.
Centovalli, Val 486.
Centrale, Pizzo 127. 126.
Cerentino 487.
Ceresio, Lago 501.
Cerfs, Mont des 244.
St. Cergue 270.
Cerlier 228.
Cernobbio 507.
Cervelet, Crêt du 240.
Cervin, Mont 370.
Cevio 486.
Châble 338.
Chaillexon, Lac de 339.
Chailly 282.
Cham 91.
Chambave 327.

Digitized by Google

Chambésy 268.
Chambrelien 237.
Chamby 285.
Chamois, Col des (near Les Plans) 288.
—, or de Valsorey 332.
Chamonix 318.
Chamossaire 297. 298.
Champatsch, Piz 452.
Champ-du-Moulin 239.
Champel sur Arve 256.
Champéry 292.
Champex, Lac de 297.
Champillon, Mt. 287.
Champoluc 379.
Chancy 266.
Chandolin (Val d'Anniviers) 359.
— (near Sion) 295.
Chanrion Hut 340.
Chants 420.
Chapeau 318.
Chapieux, Les 324.
Chapütschin, Fuorcla 441.
—, Piz 441. 430.
Charamillon 310.
Charbonnières, Les 242.
Chardonne 281.
Chardonnet, Aig. du 331. 312.
—, Col du 312. 331.
Chardonney, Mont 329.
Charlet, Refuge 317.
Charmey (Galmis; in the Jauntal) 252.
Charmoz, Aiguilles des 317.
Charpoua, Ref. de la 317.
Charvensod 337.
Chasseral, the 228.
Chasseron, the 244.
Château Blanc 329.
— d'Oex 253.
Châtel (Drance Valley) 273.
— (Jauntal) 252.
— St. Denis 281.
Châtelard (Eau Noire) 309.
— (Montreux) 285.
Châtelet, Le 294.
Châtillon (Val d'Aosta) 338.
—, *Col de* 333.
—, *Haut-* 389.
umont 237.
issy, Pointe de
l.
Chaux-de-Fonds, La 238.
Chavannes, Col des 325.
Chavonnes, Lac des 297.
Chavornay 244.
Chécouri, Col de 326.
Chedde 328.
Chemin 290.
Chenalette 334.
Cherbadung 388.
Chermontane, Col de 358.
—, Alp 340. 341.
Chernex 285.
Chésery, Pas and Pointe de 273.
Chesières 296.
Chétif, Mont 326.
Chevalleyres, Les 281.
Cheville, Pas de 296.
Chèvres, Pas de 352. 353.
Chexbres 281. 247.
—, Signal de 281.
Cheyres 251.
Chiareggio Alp 432.
Chiasso 483.
Chiavenna 462.
—, Villa di 435.
Chiesa 446.
Chiésaz, La 281.
Chiètres 232.
Chillon, Castle of 284.
Chippis 343.
Chöglias, Val 454.
Choindez 225.
Chüern, Crap da 429. 430.
Chünetta 437.
Chur 395.
Churer Joch 412.
Churwalden 411.
Ciardonnet, Bec de 340.
Ciavalatsch, Piz 457.
Cierfs 456.
Cima Bianca, Bocchetta di 484.
Cimalegna Lake 378.
Cimalmotto 487.
Cimes Blanches, Col des 379.
Cinuskel 447.
Ciprian-Spitz 402.
Cistella, Monte 386.
Clarens 282.
Clariden Hut 79.
— Pass 130.
Claridenhorn 130.
Claridenstock 82. 79. 130.
Claro 481.
Clavadel 409.
Clées, Les 241.
Cleuson, Col de 339.
Clünas, Piz 452.
Cluoza, Val 448.
Cluse, La 335.
Cluses 302.
Cocco, Forcarella di 483.
Cochet, Mont 244.
Coire 395.
Colico 504.
Colla, Maglio di 499.
—, Valle di 499.
Collombey 291. 289.
Collon, Col de 353.
—, Mont 352.
—, Petit Mont 353.
Colloney, Pointe de 303.
Collonges (Geneva) 266.
Cologny 267. 272.
Colombettes, Baths of 253.
Colombier 243.
Coltura 484.
Columbe, Passo 479.
Comacina, Isola 507.
Combal, Lac de 325.
Comballaz, La 298.
Combin, Grand 332. 339. 340.
— Hut, Grand 341.
— de Corbassière 339.
— de Graffeneire 332. 339.
— de Valsorey 332.
Comboé 337.
Como 508.
—, Lake of 503.
Compadials 471.
Compatsch 555.
Comprovasco 476.
Concise 243.
Concordia Huts, 392.
—, Platz 392. 191.
Condomine 335.
Confin, Fuorcla del 405.
Confinale, Passo di 442.
Constance 27. 31.
—, Lake of 27.
Constantia Hut 357.
Contamines, Les 323.
Conters (Prätigau) 403.
— (Oberhalbstein) 413.
Convers, Les 238.
Coppet 270. 268.
Corandoni, the 479.
Corbassière, Combin de 339.
—, Glacier de 339.
Corbeyrier 281.
Corcelles (near Payerne) 248.

Digitized by Google

Corenno 504.
Corippo 488.
Corjon, Dent de 286.
Cormet, Mont 326.
Cornera, Passo di 388
—, Val 473.
Cornet, Piz 452. 453.
Cornier, Grand 354. 357.
Cornone 479.
Coroi, Piz 470.
Corseaux 281.
Cortlis, Alp 379.
Corvatsch, Piz 427. 430.
Corvo, Piz 475.
Cossonay 245.
Côte, La (Lake of Geneva) 270.
—, Montagne de la 320.
Côte aux Fées 240.
Cotschen, Piz 449. 453.
Courgenay 3.
Courmayeur 326.
Couronne, Col de 358.
Court 225.
Courtes, les 317.
Couvet 240.
Couvercle, Ref. du 317.
Coux, Col de 273.
Crammont, Tête de 328. 326.
Crap, Passo 470.
Crasta (Fex Valley) 429.
Crastagüzza 441.
Crasta Mora 421.
Cray, Mont 254.
Cremenaga 494.
Cremeo 461.
Cremia 504.
Crémines 225.
Cressier (Fribourg) 251.
— (Neuchâtel) 228.
Cresta (Avers) 460.
— (Engadine) 422.
— Lake 465.
Crestalta 427.
Crêt, Col du 339.
Crête Sèche, Col de 340.
Crêt-Junod, Le 244.
Créton, Bec de 380.
Crettex, Tête 331.
Creuse, Mayens de la 307.
Creux du Van 239.
Creva 494.
Crevola 384. 386.
Crin 487.
Criner Furka 386.
Crispalt 474. 122.
Cristallina, Forcola di 487.
—, *Passo 475.*
Cristallina, Piz (Grisons) 475.
—, Pizzo (Tessin) 487.
—, Val (Grisons) 475.
Cristannes, Piz 452. 453.
Crodo 386.
Croissant, Aig. du 332. 339.
Croix de Fer 310.
—, Col de la 294.
Ste. Croix 214.
Crozlina, Alp 479.
Cruina, Alp 385.
Crusch 454.
Cruschetta Pass 453.
Cubli, Mont 286.
Culet, Croix de 292.
Cully 271. 269.
Cumbels 469.
Curaglia 474.
Cure, La 270.
Curfirsten 50.
— Hut 62.
Curvèr, Piz 413.
Curvet, Piz 475.

Dachsen 34.
Dachsfelden 225.
Dailley, Gorges du 307.
Daint, Piz 456.
Dala, the 345.
Dallenwil 133.
Dalpe 479.
Damma Pass 145. 124.
Dammastock 145. 123.
Dangio 476.
Dard, Casc. du (Chamonix 321.
— — (Ormonts) 294.
Därligen 167.
Darreï, Gr. and Pet. 331.
Daube, the (Gemmi) 213.
— (Schynige Platte) 176.
Daubensee 213.
Davesco 500.
Davos Dorf 407.
— Platz 406.
Davoser See 408.
Day, Le 241.
Dazio Grande 480.
Defey, Cabane 328.
Degersheim 59.
Delémont 225.
Delle 2.
Delsberg 225.
Dent Blanche 352. 354.
— —, Col de la 354.
Dentro, Valle di 456.
Derborence, Lac de 296.
Derochoir, Col du 304.
Dervio 504.
Dheira Pass 456.
Devero Alp 388.
Devil's Bridge (St. Gotthard Road) 125.
Diableret 294.
Diablerets, Les 293.
—, Cabanes des 294.
Diablons 357. 360.
—, Col des 360.
Diavel, Piz del 455.
Diavolezza Pass 440.
Diechterhorn 145. 206.
Diemtig-Tal 216.
Diemtigen 216.
Diesbach 78.
Diesrut, Pass 470.
Diessenhofen 30. 24.
Dietfurt 61.
Diethelm 47.
Dietikon 19.
Dietschiberg 99.
Digg 465.
Dino 500.
Diosaz, Gorges de la 304.
Dischma Valley 408.
Disentis 472.
Disgrazia, Monte della 446.
Distel Alp 375. 376.
— Glacier 391.
Distelhorn 348.
Divedro, Val 380. 384.
Divonne 269.
Dix, Val des 350.
— —, Cab. du 350.
Doldenhorn 212.
Dolder 43.
Dôle, the 270.
Dolent, Aig. Rouges du 312.
—, Mont 327.
— —, Col du 312.
Dolf, Piz 466. 76.
Dolin, Mont 352.
Dollfus Hut 207.
Dolonne 326.
Dom 363. 374.
Domaso 504.
Domdidier 246.
Dôme, Cabane du (Mont Blanc) 322.
—, Col du 322.
Domène, Lac 250.
Domjoch 374.
Domleschg 416.
Domodossola 381.
Donath 459.
Dornach 224.
Dossen (Rigi) 112.
Dossenhorn 205.
Dossen Hut 205.

Digitized by Google

Donanne 327.
Doubs, Côtes du 238.
, Saut du 239.
Douglass Hut 402.
Drance Valley 272.
Dreibündenstein 398.
Dreispitz 166. 208.
Dreisprachenspitze 458.
Drei Türme 402.
Droites, les 317
Drosa, La 456.
Dru, Gr. and Petit 317.
Drusberg 93.
Drusenfluh 402.
Drusentor 402.
Duana, Passo della 460.
--, Pizzo della 434. 460.
Dübendorf 55.
Ducan, Hoch- 408.
-- Pass 409.
Düdingen 247.
Dufour-Spitze 370.
Dünden Fall 209.
Dündenhorn 211. 209.
Dupuis, Cabane 330.
Durand Col 358.
-, Glacier de (Va des Dix) 350.
-- (Zinal) 357.
, Mont 358.
Duranna Pass 399.
Durier, Refuge 323.
Durnant, Gorges du 297.
Dürrboden 408.
Dürrenhorn 363.
Düssistock 129.

Ebenalp 67.
Ebihorn 358.
Ebnat 61.
Ebnefluh 348. 392.
Ebnet-Entlebuch 147.
Ebneten Alp 132.
Ecandies, Col des 298.
--, Pointe des 298.
Echallens 279.
Echelle, Pierre à l' 321.
Echévenoz, Les 335.
Eclépens 245.
Ecutieu 305.
Edelweisskopf 367.
Effingen 17.
Effretikon 53.
Egerkingen 229.
Egg 45.
—, *the* 177.
Eggen Alp 367.
Eggerhorn 388.
Egginer 374.
'ishorn 392.
Eggstock (near Linthal) 79.
— (Trift) 145.
Eginen-Tal 384.
Eglisau 33.
Eglise, Vers l' (Ormonts) 293.
Egnach 32. 59.
Ehrendingen 19.
Eichberg 150.
Eigental 99.
Eiger 188. 195.
— Gletscher (stat.) 189.
Eigerwand 191.
Einshorn 463.
Einsiedeln 92.
Eismeer 195.
— Station 191.
Eivisch-Tal 355.
Elgg 56.
Elm 85.
Elsighorn 212. 215.
Emaney, Col d' 307.
Embrach 17.
Emet, Alp 460.
, Passo d' 460.
Emilius, Mont 337.
Emmen 149.
Emmenbrücke 15.
Emmenmatt 148.
Emmen-Tal 148.
Emmetten 103.
Emmishofen 31.
Ems 416.
Encel, Pas d' 292.
Enclave, Col d' 325.
Engadine, the 423.
—, the Upper 423.
Engelberg 134.
--, the 136.
Engelberger Joch 137.
— Rotstock 137. 108.
Engelhorn 202.
Enggistein 148.
Engi (Sernf) 85.
Engstlen Alp 143.
Engstligen Alp 215.
— Grat 215.
-- Tal 214.
Ennenda 77.
Ennetbürgen 103.
Ennetlinth 78.
Entlebuch 147.
Entremont Val d' 330.
Enzisweiler 29.
Epesses 269.
Epicoun, Bec d' 340.
Eplatures 238.
Eptingen 13.
Eringer-Tal 350.
Erismatt Hut 79.
Erlach 228.
Erlenbach (Simmen-Tal) 217.
- (Lake of Zürich) 47.
Erlinsbach 13.
Ermatingen 31. 25.
Ernen 387.
Err, Piz d' 414. 421.
--, Val d' 414.
Errjoch 414.
Erstfeld 120.
Erzegg 139. 143.
Erzingen 22.
Eschenbach 149.
Eschenz 31. 24.
Es-chia, Fuorcla d' 420.
—, Val d' 446.
Escholzmatt 147.
Esel 115.
Esen, Piz d' 447.
Essets, Col des 288.
Esslingen 45.
Estavayer-le-Lac 251.
Etablons, Col des 338.
Etivaz, L' 254.
Etoile, Mont de l' 351.
Etrembières 301.
Etroubles 335.
Ettingen 11.
Etzel, the 92.
Etzli Hut 128.
Etzli-Tal 128.
Etzwilen 30.
Eugensberg, Schloss 31
Euseigne 350.
Evêque 352.
--, Col de l' 358.
Evian-les-Bains 273
Evilard 227.
Evolena 350.
Ewig-Schneefeld 192.
Ewigschneehorn 204. 207.

Faffer Alp 348. 185.
Fählen-See 67.
Fahrwangen 150.
Faido 480.
Fain, Val del 443.
Faldum Pass 347.
Rothorn 346.
Falkenfluh 161.
Falkenstein 229.
Falknis 71.
Faller, Corns di 478.
Fallèr Val da 414.
Fallère, Mont 337.
Faltschonhorn 469.
Fanellahorn 469.
Fardün, Ruin 459.
Farrera 410.

Digitized by Google

Fätschbach Fall 78. 81.
Fauille, Col de la 270.
Faulegg 177.
Faulen, the 79. 84.
—, the Böse 79.
Faulensee 165. 167.
Faulensee Bad 165.
Faulhorn 197.
Favres, Dent aux 288.
Fayet, Le 303.
Fedoz Valley 429. 430.
Fee 373.
— Joch 374.
Feldis 416.
Félicité, Col 371.
Felik Joch 371.
Fellaria Chalets 442.
— Glacier 442.
Felli Lücke 122.
— Tal 122.
Felsberg 415. 416.
Fenêtre, Col de (Gr. St. Bernard) 334.
— de Balme, Col de 341.
—, Col de Plan 337.
—, Aig. de la 331.
Fer-à-Cheval, (Sixt) 306.
Ferden 346. 347.
— Pass 347.
— Rothorn 346.
Fergenhörner 404.
Fergen Hut 404.
Feriolo 491.
Fermel-Tal 217.
Fermunt Pass 449.
Ferney 266.
Fernigen 146.
Ferpècle 353.
—, Glacier de 353.
Ferrera, Ausser- 459.
—, Inner- 460.
Ferret 328.
—, Col du Grand 327. 334.
— Col du Petit 328.
—, Val 327.
Ferrichhorn 362.
Ferro, Pizzo del 434.
Festi 363.
— Joch 363.
Fetan 450.
Feuerberg 84.
Feuerstein 147.
Feuerthalen 30.
Feuillerette-Alp 345.
Feusisberg 92.
Feutersoey 295.
Fex Roseg, Fuorcla da 441.
— *Scerscen, Fuorcla 430.*
— *Valley 429.*
Fianell Pass 414.
—, Piz 459.
Fibbia 127.
Fidaz 466.
St. Fiden 59. 32.
Fideris 402.
—, Baths of 402.
Fieno, Colle del 443.
Fiéry 379.
Fiesch 387.
Fiescher Alp 391.
— Glacier 392.
Fiescherhorn, the Gross- 392. 195.
—, the Hinter- 192.
Fiesso 479.
Filisur 419.
Fillar-Joch 372.
Fillinges 305.
Filzbach 51.
Fimber Pass 454.
Findelen 366.
— Glacier 366.
Finges 344.
Finhaut 308.
Finive, La 309.
Finsteraarhorn 195. 207.
Finsteraar-Joch 195.
Finstermünz Pass 354.
Fionnay 339.
Firnenloch (Klausen) 82.
First, the 212.
Fischingen 56.
Fisistöcke 212.
Fisiten Pass 79.
Flamatt 247.
Flambeau, Grand- 327.
Fläscher Berg 71.
— Bargün 71.
Flawil 56.
Fleckistock 124.
Flégère 319.
Flendruz 253.
Fless Pass 405.
—, Val 405.
Fletschhorn 383. 373.
Fletschjoch 383.
Fleurier 240.
Fliana, Piz 449.
Flims 465.
— Waldhäuser 466.
Flimser Stein 466.
Flix, Cima da 414. 421.
—, Fuorcla da 414.
— Plateau 414.
Floriaz, Aig. de la 319.
Florins 451.
Flua, Alp d' 377.
Fluchthorn 449.
Flüela Jöri Pass 405.
— Pass 410.
Flüela Weisshorn 404.
Flüelen 108.
Fluh Alp (Leuk) 346.
— — (Zermatt) 367.
Fluhberg 47.
Flüh 11.
Fluhhorn 220.
Flühli (Entlebuch) 147.
Flühli-Ranft 140.
Flühmatt (Engelberg) 135.
Flühseeli 220.
Flums 52.
— Alps 52.
Folliéran, Dent de 254.
Folly, Mont 286.
Fondo Toce 491.
Fonds, Vallée des 306.
Fongio 478.
Fontana (Bedretto) 385
— (Tarasp) 451.
Fontanabran 308.
Fontanivent 285.
Fontauna, Alp 408.
Foo Pass 86.
Foppiano 386.
Fora, Piz 430.
Forbisch, Piz 414.
Forcellina, the 432.
—, Pizzo della 461.
Forch 45.
Forchetta, Passo di 382.
Forclaz, Col de la (near St. Gervais) 303.
—, — (near Martigny) 309.
—, La (Ormonts) 297.
Forcletta, Pas de 360.
Forcoletta, Passo della 487.
Formazza, Val 386.
Fornei, Bocca di 469.
Forno Glacier 432.
— Hut 432.
—, Monte del 432.
Fort, Mont 339.
Foscagno Pass 456.
Fouly, La 328.
Fourche, Grande 331.
— Petite 331.
Fours, Col des 324.
Fraele, Valle di 456.
Frau, the 211.
—, the Weisse 211.
—, the Wilde 211.
Frauenbalm Hut 184.
Frauenfeld 55.
Frauenkirch 409.
Freiburg 248.
Fremd-Vereina 404.
Frenières 287.

Digitized by Google

Frenkendorf 12.
Fresnay, Glac. du 322.
Frête de Sailles 288.
Fréty, Mont 327.
Fria, Passo della 487.
Fribourg 248.
Frick 17.
Fridau 229.
Fridolin's Hut 80.
Friedrichshafen 29.
Frinvilier 227.
Frisal, Piz 470. 471.
—, Val 470.
Frohburg 12.
Frohnalpstock (near Brunnen) 106.
Frölichsegg 58.
Fronalpstock (near Glarus) 77.
Fronscha, La 471.
Frua, Cascata della 385.
Fründenhorn 212.
Fründen-Joch 212.
Frunthorn 469.
Frutt 139.
Frutigen 209.
Fruttberg 81.
Fuchsegg 175.
Fuorn, Il 456.
Furcletta 401.
Furgg Glacier 369.
Joch 371.
Furggelen Pass 107.
Furggenbaumhorn 382.
Furggenbaum Pass 382.
Fürigen, Kurhaus 114.
Furka, the 132.
—, Criner 386.
—, Mayenfelder 401.
— Railway 387.
—, Rieder 391.
—, Rote 405.
Furkahöhe 401.
Furkahorn 132.
Furna 402.
Fürren Alp 136.
Fürstenau 417.
Furth 468.
Furtschellas 429.
Furtwang-Sattel 145.
Fusio 488.
Fusshörner 391.
Futschöl Pass 449.

Gabelhorn 362.
—, Ober- 358. 371.
—, *Unter-* 370.
Gabi 383.
Gabiet Alp 378.
Gäbris 65.
Gaby 379.
St. Gada 472.
Gadmen 145.
—, the 366.
Gadmer Flühe 145. 143.
Gaffia Alp 75.
Gafien-Tal 403.
Gagenhaupt 368.
Gaglianera, Piz 470.
Gaillands, les 319.
Gais 65.
Galenhorn 383.
Galen-Hütten 132.
Galenstock 132.
St. Gall 57.
— Hospice 475.
Gallegione, Piz 435.
Gallina, Pizzo 385.
Galmhorn 346.
Galtür 449.
Gamba, Cabane 322.
Gamchi Lücke 184.
Gampel 346.
Gams 62. 70.
Gamser Joch 383.
Gamsstock 126.
Gandegg Hut 369.
Gande Rosse, Cima 415.
Gandria 502.
Gänsbrunnen 225.
Ganter-Tal 381.
Gargellen 403.
Garmiswil, Baths of 247.
Garnera-Joch 405.
Gaschurn 405.
Gassenboden 197.
Gastern-Tal 211.
Gatschieferspitz 404.
Gauli Hut 204.
Géant, Aig. du 327.
—, Col du 317. 327.
—, Glacier du 317. 322.
Gebenstorfer Horn 18.
Gebhardshöhe 69.
Gebüdem 361.
Joch 362.
Geissbützistock 79.
Geissfluth (near Baden) 19.
— (near Oltingen) 13.
Geissholz 202. 201.
Geisspfad Pass 388.
Gelé, Mont 340.
Gelfingen 149.
Gellihorn 212.
Gelmersee 206.
Gelten Glacier 219.
Gelterkinden 13.
Gemeinen-Wesen Alp 68.
Gemelli, Pizzi 434.
Gemmenalphorn 171.
Gemmi 213.
Gemsfayrenstock 78.82.
Gemshorn 378.
Gemslücke 207.
Generoso, Monte 501.
Geneva 255.
—, Lake of 268.
Geneveys, Les Hauts- 237.
— sur-Coffrane 237.
Genevois, Pointe des 352.
Gental, the 143.
Genthod 268. 270.
St. Georges 269.
Gerihorn 209.
Germignaga 490.
Gerra 489.
Gers, Lac de 306.
Gersau 104.
Gerschni Alp 136.
Gerstenhörner 389.
St. Gervais-les-Bains 303.
Gerzensee 161.
Gessenay 219.
Gétroz 308.
Gets, Col des 273.
Gex 270.
Gfäll Alp 317.
Ghiffa 490.
Ghirone 176.
San Giacomo (Bernardino) 464.
Filippo 462.
— Pass 385.
Giarsun 436.
Gibloux, Mont 252.
Gibswil 55.
Giebel (Brünig) 141.
Giessbach, 201.
Giétroz, 308.
—, Glacier de 339.
Gifferhorn 219.
Gigante, Colle del 327.
Gignod 335.
Gillot 310.
Gimel 271.
Gimmelwald 183.
St. Gingolph 274. 272.
St. Gion, Hospice 475.
Giop Alp 426.
Giornico 481.
Girenspitz (Prätigau) 402.
— (Sentis) 68.
Gisikon 92.
Gisulafluh 20.
Giswil 140.
Git, Piz (Madersaner-Tal) 129.

Digitized by Google

Piz (Val Nalps)
ien 109.
Jima 476.
asco 482.
Piz 128.
, the 415.
ils, Piz 421.
Furgge 347.
rs, Aig. des 325.
l des 324.
acier des 324.
269.
(Grisons) 409.
isch 84.
ts 84.
s 77.
Pass 467.
nfirn 138.
n-See 84.
stein Hut 194.
ise 228.
h 389.
herhorn (Lauter-
nnen) 348. 392.
al Bregaglia) 460.
hhorn 131.
herstafel, Alp
s, Porta da 80.
, Aig. de la 319.
, Val 449.
burg 33.
(Montreux) 284.
anz) 467.
48.
orn 381.
enthal 164.
haus 139.
lier 3.
ngen 389.
haint, Fuorcla 441.
iz 441. 430.
enberg 232.
tti Hut 379.
tti, Punta 370.
u 117.
rn 141.
wil 164.
wil 175.
e, Col de la 273.
iz, Grand 334.
erhörner 390.
ren Alp 130.
goi 458.
) 384.
avine of 383.
n 66.
nbach 45.
nbad 66.
schwil 20.
Gonzen, the 70.
Goppenstein 213.
Gordola 483.
Gorgier 243.
Gorner Glacier 366. 368.
— Gorges 367.
— Grat 366. 365.
Göschenen 123.
— Alp 123.
Gösgen 20.
Gossau 57.
Gotschna 404.
Götschwiler 82.
San Gottardo, Sasso di 126.
St. Gotthard, the 126.
— Railway 117.
— Road 121. 124.
— Sanatorium 479.
— Tunnel 477.
Gotthardstein 121.
Gottlieben 25.
Gottschalkenberg 92.
Gouille, Chalets of 351.
Gourze, Mont de 271. 289.
Goûter, Aiguille and Dôme du 322.
Grabs 62.
Grafenort 133.
Graffeneire, Combin de 332. 339.
Grammont 274.
Grand Combin Hut 341.
Grandvillard 253.
Grands Montets, Col des 312.
— Mulets 321.
Grandson 243.
Granfey, Viaduct of 247.
Grange, Pointe de 273.
Grange-Junod, Le 244.
Granges (Grenchen) 226.
— -Lens 343.
Grassen-Joch 138.
San Grato 498.
Graue Hörner 75.
Grauhorn 469.
Graustock 143.
Gravasalvas, Fuorcla di 415.
Gravedona 504.
Graveggia, Bagni di 486.
Greifensee 55.
Greina Pass 470.
Grellingen 224.
Grenchen 226.
Grenchenberg 232.
Grengiols 387.
Grenz Glacier 370. 371.
Grépon, Aig. de 317.
Greppen 100.
Gressoney-St-Jean 378.
— la-Trinité 378.
Grialetsch Glacier 411.
—, Piz 408.
Griatschouls, Piz 447.
Griesalp, Kurhaus 209.
Grieset 79. 84.
Gries Glacier Pass 389.
Grieshorn 385.
Gries Pass 385.
Griesstock 82.
Grimentz 356.
Grimisuat 222.
Grimmenstein 69.
Grimmi Alp 216.
— — Pass 217.
Grimsel Hospice 206.
— Pass 208.
Grindelwald 192.
— Glaciers 193.
Grisch, Piz (Flims) 466. 86.
— or Fianell, Piz 459.
Grisons, Canton 394.
Grivola, the 335. 329.
Grono 465.
Groppo, Passo di 487.
Grossalp (Ringelspitz) 75.
Gross-Höchstetten 14.
Gross-Litzner 405.
Gross-Lohner 212. 215.
Gross-Seehorn 405.
Gross-Strubel 221.
Gross-Wabern 162.
Grub 64.
Gruben (Turtmann Valley) 360.
— Alp 360.
Grüm, Alp 444.
Grünenwale 133.
Grünhorn 392.
— Hut 80.
— Lücke 207.
Grüsch 402.
Grüsisberg 164.
Grütsch-Alp 180.
Gruyères 253.
Gryon 295.
Gschwandenmad 202.
Gspaltenhorn 209.
Gstaad 218.
Gsteig (near Interlaken) 178.
— (Sarine Valley) 284.
Gstein 333.
Guarda 449.

Digitized by Google

Guardaval, Ruins 446.
Gueula, Col de la 306.
Guf 460.
Güferhorn 463. 469.
Guggernüll 461.
Guggi Hut 189.
Guggisberg 161.
Güggisgrat 171.
Guin 247.
—, Bec de 380.
Gumihorn 176.
Gümligen 161.
Gummegg 14.
Gümmenen 232.
Gummfluh 254. 219.
Gunten 169.
Gupf 64.
Gürbetal 162.
Gürmschbühl 187.
Gurnigel Bad 161.
Gurschenstock 126.
Gurschüs, Piz 459.
Gurten 160.
Gurtnellen 122.
Guschakopf 74.
Güslen, the 52.
Guspis-Tal 126.
Güssfeldt-Sattel 441.
Gutenburg 147.
Gütsch (Andermatt) 125.
— (Brunnen) 105.
— (Lucerne) 99.
Guttanen 205.
Güttingen 32.
Gwächtenhorn 145.
Gwächten-Limmi 145.
Gwächthorn 145.
Gwärtler 143.
Gwatt 167.
Gyrenbad 55.
Gyrenhorn 216.

Haag 70.
Habkern 175.
Habsburg 21.
Hägendorf 229.
Hagenegg Pass 93.
Häggenschwil 59.
Hagnau 28.
Hahnen 136.
Hahnenmoos 215.
Hahnenschritthorn 219. 221.
Hahnensee 426.
Halbihoren Pass 487.
Haldenstein 71. 398.
Hallau 22.
Hallwil 150.
—, *Lake of* 149.
Haltenegg 164.
Hammetschwand 113.
Handeck Fall 205. 206.
Hangend-Gletscherhorn 205.
Hanghorn 137.
Harder 175.
Hartlisberg 164.
Hasenmatt 232.
Hasle-Rüegsau 14.
Haslen (near Schwanden) 78.
Hasliberg 141.
Hasli-Jungfrau 194.
— Scheidegg 203.
— Tal 204.
Haudères 351.
Hauenstein, the 13.
Haupt 402.
Hausen 89.
Hausstock 80. 86.
Hauterive 250.
Hauteville 281.
Heidel Pass 53.
Heidelberg Hut 454.
Heiden 63.
Heiligenschwendi 164.
Heiligkreuz 147.
Heimberg 164.
Heimwehfluh 175.
Heinrichsbad 65.
Heinzenberg 416. 417.
Helsenhorn 388.
Hemberg 61.
Hemishofen 24.
Henniez-les-Bains 247.
Herblingen 24.
Herbriggen 362.
Hérémence, Val d' 350.
Hérens, Col d' 354.
—, Dentd' 371 338.
—, Val d' 350.
Hergiswald 99.
Hergiswil 114.
Herisau 65.
Hermance 272.
Hermättje 368.
Herrenrüti 135.
Herrliberg 47.
Hertenstein 101.
Herzogenbuchsee 14.
Heuberg 146.
Heustrich-Bad 166.
Hilterfingen 168.
Himmelreich 99.
Hindelbank 14.
Hinterbalm 129.
Hinterburg-See 201.
Hinter-Lützelau 102.
Hinter-Meggen 100.
Hinterrhein (Village) 463.
Hinter-Rhein, Source of the 463.
Hinterrugg 52. 62.
Hinwil 53.
Hirzli 47.
Hitzkirch 149.
Hochdorf 149.
Hoch-Ducan 406.
Hochkärpf 78.
Hochmatt 254.
Höchst 215.
Hochwacht (Albis) 44.
Hockenhorn 212. 347.
Hofers Alp 383.
Hohbalen Glacier 374.
Höhbalm 367.
Hohberghorn 363.
Hohbrisen 108.
Hohe Kasten, the 67.
Hohenklingen 31.
Hohenrain 149.
Hohen-Rhätien 417. 418.
Hohenstollen 144.
Hohentwiel 24.
Hoh-Faulen 83. 121.
Hohfluh (Brünig) 141.
Hohgant 176.
Hohgleifen 347.
Hohlaub Glacier 374.
Hohle Gasse 101.
Hohmatt 143. 139.
Hohmatten-Tal (Simplon) 383.
Hohsand Alp 384.
— Pass 388.
Hohtäli-Grat 366.
Hohtürli 209. 184.
Höll, Grottoes in the (near Baar) 89.
Höll-Loch Grottoes (Muotatal) 83.
Hölstein 12.
Holzegg (Mythen) 119.
Homberg, the 149.
Hondrich 165.
Honegg 114.
Horben, Schloss 149.
Horbistal 135.
Horboden 216.
Horgen 46.
Horn 32.
Hornfluh 219.
Hörnli (Zermatt) 368.
Hornussen 17.
Horw 138.
Hospenthal 126.
Houches, Les 304.
Hübschhorn 382.
Hüfi Glacier 129.
— Hut 129.
Hugelgrat 219.

Digitized by Google

ıattel 195.
erstock 207.
ertälihorn 205.
.
horn 388.
schopf 187.
shorn, the Grosse
. 209.
srück 218.
stein 67.
wil 65.
ɔach 163.
ɜn 49.
ock 137. 139.
n 92.
ril 147.
rilen 55.
98.
ı Alp 221.
ısee 220.
'1.
, Casc. des 352.
467.
ben 346.
n 359.
. Val d' 291.
nier 238.
nsee 117.
345.
tal 47.
tkirchen 204.
33.
i 121.
'i, Val 507.
aken 171.
490.
ma 486.
ta Pass 371.
454. 455.
384. 380.
'ald 201.
uh 178.
.l 108.
n 107.
(Engadine) 429.
lla 492.
dre 492.
Pescatori, or
eriore 492.
cia 444. 456.
ɜ 379.
.cques (d'Ayaz)
ıorn 372.
och 372.
ıstöcke 81.
sbad 66.
hügel (Thun)
Jaman 285.
—, Col de 255. 286.
—, Dent de 285. 286.
Jamtal, the 449.
Janzo, Cà di 378.
Jätzalp 86.
Jaun 252.
— Pass 217.
Javelle, Aig. 331.
Javernaz, Croix de 288. 289.
Jazzi, Cima di 369. 377.
— Pass 372.
St. Jean d'Aulph 273.
Jenatz 402.
Jenins 71.
Jenisberg 409.
St. Jeoire 305.
Jestetten 33.
Joch Pass 144.
Jochstock 144.
Joderhorn 376.
St. Johann, Alt and Neu 62.
Jolimont, the 228.
Joly, Mont 323. 304.
San Jon 452.
—, Piz 453.
Jona 56.
Jorasses, Grandes 327.
Jorat, Col du 292.
Jöri Lakes 405.
— Fless Pass 405.
— Flüela Pass 405.
St. Joseph 225.
Jougne 242.
Jouplane, Col de 273.
Joux, Lac de 242.
Juchli (Engelberg) 137.
St. Julien 266.
Julier Pass 415.
—, Piz 426. 428.
Jumeaux, the 380.
—, Ref. des 380.
Jungen 362.
Jungfrau 192.
— Hotel 392.
— Joch 191.
— Railway 189.
Jung Pass 361.
Jupperhorn 460.
Jürg Jenatsch Hut 421.
Justis-Tal 169.
Jut, Piz 469.

Kägiswil 138.
Kaien 64.
Kaiserstock 107.
Kaiserstuhl (on the Rhine) 17.
Kaiserstuhl, the 133.
Kalchtal 146.
Kalpetran 362.
Kaltbrunn 60.
Kaltenbrunnen 202.
Kaltwasser Glacier 382.
— Pass 382.
Kammerstock 78.
Kammli Lücke 82. 130.
Kammlistock 82. 130.
Kamor 67.
Kanal-Tal, the 469.
Kanderfirn 184.
Kandergrund 210.
Kandersteg 210.
Kander-Tal 164.
Kappel (Albis) 89.
— (Toggenburg) 61.
Kärpfstock 78.
Karrhorn 294.
Kärstelenbach, the 121.
Käserrugg 52.
Kastanienbaum 113.
Kastelhorn 126.
Kastlerjoch 347.
Katharinental 24.
Kavestrau Grond 470. 471.
Kehlen-Alp Hut 123.
Kehrsatz 162.
Kehrsiten-Bürgenstock 113.
— Dorf 114.
Kemmeriboden-Bad 148.
Kemptthal 53.
Kerns 139.
Kerzers 232.
Kesch, Piz 420. 447.
Kesch Hut 420.
Kesselstock 108.
Kessjen Glacier 374.
Kesswil 32.
Kiburg, the 54.
Kien Hut 363.
Kienholz 199.
Kiental 208.
Kiesen 161.
Kilchberg 45.
Kilchistock 145.
Kingspitz 202.
Kinzig Kulm 83.
Kippel 346.
Kirchberg (Togg.) 60.
Kirchet 204.
Kisten Pass 81.
Kistenstein 399.
Klausen Pass 82.
Klein-Lohner 212.
Klenenhorn 381.
Klimsenhorn 116.

Digitized by Google

Klöntal 77. 84.
— Lake 85.
Klosters 403.
Klus (Gastern-Tal) 211.
—, Bad 229.
— (Prätigau) 401.
Kneugrat 79.
Knoblisbühl 52.
Knonau 89.
Knutwil 15.
Koblenz 17.
Kohleren-Schlucht 164.
Kollbrunn 55.
Königsfelden 17.
König 161.
Konolfingen 148.
Krai Alp 67.
Krattigen 167.
Krauchtal 85.
Kräzerli 66.
Kräzern Pass 62.
Kreuz (near Coire) 411.
—, the (Prätigau) 402.
Kreuzberge 67.
Kreuzegg 61.
Kreuzjöchl 453.
Kreuzlingen 32.
Kriegalp Pass 388.
Kriens 99.
Krinau 61.
Krinne 211.
Kronbühl 59.
Krönte, the 120.
Krüzli Pass 128.
Krüzlistock 128.
Küblis 403.
Kühalphorn 408.
Kühbodenhorn 127.
Kühnihorn 402.
Kühplankenstock 124.
Kunkels Pass 75.
Kuonisbergli 215.
Küpfenfluh 399.
Küsnacht (Lake of Zürich) 47.
Küssnacht (Lake of Lucerne) 101.

Laatsch 457.
Laax 466.
Lachat, Mont 303. 323.
—, Plan 318.
Lachaud, Mont 344.
Lachen 46.
Lad, Piz 454.
Lagalb, Piz 443.
Lägern 19.
Lago Bianco 443.
— *Maggiore 488.*
Lagrev, Piz 428.
Laiblau, Piz del 478.
Laisch, Alp 451.
Lally 281.
Lämmern Glacier 215. 221.
— Joch 221.
Lancebranlette 329.
Lanchette, Pointe de la 323.
Landeck 455.
Landeron-Combes 228.
Ländli (Ageri-Tal) 91.
Landmark 64.
Landquart 71.
Landskron 11.
Lange Fluh 374.
Langenargen 29.
Langenbruck 12.
Langenthal 13.
Langholz 56.
Langnau 148.
Languard, Piz 440.
Langwies 399.
Langwiesen 30.
Lanterna, Val 442.
Lanzada 442.
Lanzo d'Intelvi 502.
Laquinhorn 373. 383.
Laquin-Joch 383.
Laret, Ober and Unter 405.
— Alp (St. Moritz) 426.
Latelhorn 375.
Latsch 420.
Lattrigen 227.
Lauberhorn 188.
Lauchbühl 203.
Laucherhorn 176.
Laucherspitze 346. 347.
Lauenen 219.
— Horn 219.
— See 219.
Läufelfingen 12.
Laufen, Schloss 26.
— (on the Birs) 224.
Laufenburg 17.
Lauiberg Hut 84.
Lauitor 185.
Laupen 247.
St. Laurenzbad 20.
Lausanne 275.
Lausen 12.
Lauteraar Sattel 195.
Lauteraarhorn 195. 207.
Lauterbrunnen 178.
Lautersee 474.
Lavancher 318.
Lavaux 271.
Lavaz-Joch 474.
—, Val 471.
Lavena 502.
Laveno 490.
Laverteazo 483.
Lavey, Baths of 289.
Laveygrat 215.
Lavin 448.
Laviner Joch 405.
Lavizzara, Val 487.
Lavorgo 481.
Lax 387.
Layaz, La 293.
Layston, Bisse du 344.
Lebendun-See 388.
Lecco, Lake of 505.
Lechaud, Pointe 325.
Leckihorn 127.
Lecki Pass 127.
Leckistock 82.
Led, Piz 430.
Leggenstein 123.
Leggiuna 476.
St. Légier 281.
Legler Hut 78.
Legnone, Monte 504.
Lein, Col de 290.
Leissigen 167.
Leissigengrat 175.
Leistkamm 50.
Lejs, Piz dels 443.
Lema, Monte 500.
Léman, Lac 268.
Lengnau 226.
Lenk 220.
Lenno 506.
Lens 343.
Lenta Hut 469.
— Lücke 469.
— -Tal 469.
Lenz 413.
Lenzburg 150.
Lenzerheide 412.
Lenzerhorn 412.
St. Léonard 343.
Leone, Monte 382. 383.
Lesa 494.
Leschaux, Glacier de 316.
Leubringen 227.
Leuen Fall 67.
Leuggelbach 78.
Leuk 345.
—, Baths of 345.
Leutschach-Tal 121.
Leventina, Valle 478.
Levo 493.
Lex, Alpe de la 357.
—, Col de la 358.
—, Pigne de la 357.
Leysin 286.
Leytron 343.
Lezzeno 507.
Lichtenstieig 61.

Digitized by Google

s 331.
rnen 107.
d 12.
: 228.
ores 228.
ern-Tal 81.
l, Piz 449.
u 29.
Canal 50.
Tal 77.
al 78.
Col du 370.
a, Lac 294.
Valley 462.
anna Piz 452.
al 452.
aus 62.
üti 400.
r, Gross- 404.
gne 329.
o 456.
ercola di 456.
rner 177.
o 484.
nti 485.
, Colle delle 377.
u 30.
erg 124.
berg 467.
Le 238.
o 476.
e 345.
-Bains 345.
orn 389.
n, Chal.-Hôt. de
a Pass 473.
r 212. 215.
Pas de 354.
inte de 354.
borgne 343.
ibbach Gorge 85.
, Usine de 361.
-Bürglen 83.
, Alp de 310.
e 485.
lo 464.
f 13.
iberg Railway
unel 213.
ien Lücke 348.
is 347.
. 346.
na 476.
er 338.
e, Col de 339.
z 118.
3.
: 358.
Lac Bleu de 352.
Lucendro, Lake of 126.
—, Piz 127.
Lucens 247.
Lucerne 94.
—, Lake of 100.
Lucomagno, Passo di 475.
—, Pizzo 479. 481.
Lüderen Alp 148.
Ludwigshöhe 371.
Luette, La 340. 350.
Lugano 495.
—, Lake of 501.
Lugeten 46.
Lugnez Valley 468.
Lugrin 274. 272.
Luino 489.
Luis, Col de la Grande 331.
Luisin 307.
Lukmanier Pass 475.
Lumbrein 470.
Lumino 465.
Lungenstutz 128.
Lungern 140.
Lunghino, Fuorcla di 432.
— Lake 432.
—, Piz 432.
Luseney, Mont 337.
Lüsis, Alp 52.
Luss-Hütte 148.
Lüterswil 245.
Lutry 271. 269.
Lütschen-Tal 188.
Lütschine, the 201.
—, Gorge of the 194.
Lützelau 102.
—, Island of 48.
Lützelflüh 14.
Luvis 468.
Luzern 94.
Luziensteig 71.
Luzzone, Val 470.
Lyrerose, Glacier de 340.
Lys, Dent de 286.
Lyskamm 370.
Lys Pass 371.
Lyss 245.
Lyssach 14.

M, Aig. de l' 316.
Maasplankstock 145.
Maccagno 489.
Mache 226.
Macolin 227.
Macugnaga 376.
Maderaner-Tal 128.
Madesimo 462.
—, Passo di 460.
Madlain, Piz 453.
Madlener-Haus 405.
Madonna del Sasso (Lago Maggiore) 485.
— di Tirano 445.
Madrishorn 403. 404.
Madulein 446.
Magadino 488.
Magenhorn (10 243')383.
— (8600') 362.
Mägenwil 21.
Maggia 486.
—, Valle 486.
—, Bocchetta di Val 386.
Maggiore, Lago 488.
Magglingen 227.
Magland 302.
Magliaso 500.
Maglio di Colla 499.
Magno, Pizzo 481.
Mährenhorn 145.
Maienfeld 71.
Maienwang 207.
Maierhof 468.
Maigels Pass 473.
—, Val 473.
Mainan, Island of 28.
Maisons Blanches, Aig. des 331.
— —, Col des 332. 339.
Maison-Monsieur 238.
Majinghorn 346.
Malans (near Landquart) 401.
Malcantone 500.
Malenco, Val 446.
Malesco 486.
Malix 411.
Mallet, Mont 317.
Maloggia, or
Maloja 430.
Mals 457. 458.
Malters 146.
Malvaglia 476.
San Mamette 503.
Mammern 31. 24.
Manas 454.
Mäniggrat 217.
Männedorf 48.
Mannen, the 86.
Mannenbach 31. 25.
Männlichen 188.
Männlifluh 216.
Mar, Piz 85.
Mara, Valle 483.
Maran 401.
Marcelly, Pointe de 305.
Marchairuz, Col du 269.
Märcherstöckli 82.
Marco e Rosa Hut 441.

Digitized by Google

Marécottes, Les 308.
Märenberge 81.
Santa Margherita 502.
— —, Rifugio di 328.
Margna, Piz della 430.
St. Margrethen 69.
Santa Maria Maggiore 486.
—, Hospice (Lukmanier) 475.
— (Münstertal) 457.
Mariaberg, Abbey 32.
Mariastein 11.
Marignier 302.
Marin 233.
Marinelli, Rifugio (Monte Rosa) 377.
— (Bernina) 442.
Märjelen-See 392.
Marly-le-Grand 250.
Marmorè, the 429.
Maroggia 483.
Marozzo, Val 433.
Marscholhorn 464.
Martigny 290.
St. Martin (Calfeisen-Tal) 76. 53.
—, Tour 288.
Martinets, Col des 288.
—, Pointe des 289.
Martinsbruck 454.
Martinsloch 86.
Martinsmaad Hut 86.
Martinstobel 33.
Mary, Mont 337.
Masein 417.
Masino, Bagni di 446.
—, Val 446.
Mathilde, Pic 191.
Mathon 459.
Matt 85.
Matten (Interlaken) 173.
— (Simmental) 220.
Matterhorn 370.
—, the Little 369.
— Hut, the Lower 368.
Matterjoch 369.
Matthorn 115.
Mattlishorn 399.
Mattmark, Hotel 375.
Mattwaldhorn 383.
Matze, Col de la 307.
Mauborget 243.
Maudit, Mont 322.
Mauensee 15.
St. Maurice 289.
Mauvoisin 339.
Mayen, Tour de 287.
Mayenfelder Furka 401.
Medel, Piz 475.
—, Val 474.
Medels 463.
Medelser Hut 475.
Medola, Pizzo della 386.
Meersburg 28.
Meggen 100.
Meggenhorn 100.
Megglis Alp 68.
Meiden 360.
Meidenhorn 359.
Meiden Pass 359.
Meien-Dörfli 146.
— Tal 146.
Meilen 47.
Meilleret, Tête de 293.
Meillerie 274. 272.
Meina 494.
—, Col de la 351.
Meiringen 198.
Meisterschwanden 150.
Meiten, Col & Six du 332.
Meitschlingen 121.
Melchsee-Frutt 139.
Melchtal 139.
—, the Kleine 140.
Meldegg 69.
Melide 502. 482.
Mellen, Piz 80.
Mellig, the 375.
— Glacier 373.
Mellingen 21.
Mels 53.
Meltiingen 224.
Menaggio 505.
Mendrisio 483.
Menzberg 147.
Menziken 149.
Menzingen 89.
Menznau 147.
Mer de Glace (near Chamonix) 317.
— — d'Argentière 311.
Mergoscia 485.
Mergozzo, Lago di 491.
Merignier, the 331.
Merlach 246.
Merligen 169.
Merlischachen 100.
Meschino 445.
Mesocco 464.
Mesolcina, Val 464.
Métailler 350.
Mett 226.
Mettelhorn 370.
Mettenberg, the 195.
Mettlen (Bisital) 83.
— Aegerstein 205.
— Alp 187.
Mettmenstetten 89.
Meyriez 246.
Mezaun, Piz 447. 446.
Mezdi, Piz 449.
Mezières 279.
Mezzaselva 403.
Mezzola, Lago di 462.
Miage, Col de 323.
—, Dôme de 323.
—, Glacier de 322.
St. Michaelskreuz 101.
Michèl, Piz 419. 414.
Midi, Aiguille du 317.
— — (Cabane) 322.
—, Col du 317.
—, Dent du 292. 307.
Mieussy 305.
Milandre, Grottes de 2.
Milchbach, Chalet 194.
Millon, Tête de 360.
Miné, Glacier du Mont 353.
Mingèr, Val 453.
Minschun, Piz 449. 453.
Minschuns, Piz 457.
Minusio 485.
Mischabel Group 363.
— Hut 374.
Mischabel-Joch 374.
Misox, Ruins 464.
Mission 356.
Mitlödi 77.
Mittaghorn (Bernardino) 463.
— (Binnental) 388.
— (Lauterbrunnen) 348.
— (Saas) 374.
— (Sernftal) 86.
Mittelhorn 194.
Mittel-Pass 375.
Mittelrück 375.
Mittelzell 24.
Mittholz-Blausee 210.
Moesola, Lago 463.
—, Piz 464.
Mogelsberg 60.
Möhlin 16.
Moine, Aiguille du 317.
Moiry, Glacier de 354. 356.
—, Val de 355.
Molare, Pizzo 481.
Môle, the 302.
Moléson, the 252.
Molinis 399.
Mollard, Crêt du 286.
Mollis 76.
Mols 52.
Moltrasio 507.
Moming 358. 371.
— Pass 358.
Mönch, the 192. 392.

Digitized by Google

Mönchjoch, the Ober- 191.
—, the Unter- 195.
Mondin, Piz 454.
Monnetier 267. 301.
Monstein 409.
Montafon 405. 449.
Montagnola 498.
Montalin 398.
Montana 344.
Montanvert 315.
Montbarry, Baths of 253.
Mont Blanc 321.
— —, Glacier du 322.
— — de Seilon 352. 350.
— — du Tacul 322.
— —, Tramway du 303.
Montbovon 254.
Mont-Brûlé, Col du 353.
Montbrun 295.
Monteau 238.
Monteluna 75.
Monte Moro Pass 376.
Montenvers 315.
Monterascio Hut 470.
Monte Rosa Group 377.
Montets, Col des 311.
—, Aig. and Col des Grands 312.
Montherod 269. 271.
Monthey 291.
Montjoie Valley 303. 323.
Montreux 281.
Montriond 273.
—, Lac de 273.
Montroc 311.
Mont-Rouge, Col du 340.
Mont Soleil 238.
Moosbad 148.
Moosegg 148.
Moosstock 123.
Morat 246.
—, Lake of 245.
Morcles 289.
—, Gr. Dent de 288. 289.
—, Pet. Dent de 288. 290.
Morcote 502.
Mörel 387.
Morez 270.
Morgarten 91.
Morgenberghorn 177. 166.
Morgenhorn 211.
Morges 271. 269.
Morgex 329.
Morgins, Baths of 291.
—, Pas and Lac de 273.
Morillon 305.
Morissen 470.
St. Moritz, Village 423.
—, Baths of 425.
—, Lake of 426.
Mornex 266. 301.
Moro, Monte 376.
Morschach 106.
Morsee 271.
Mort, Mont 334.
Mortèl Hut 438.
—, Piz 427.
Morteratsch Glacier 437.
—, Piz 441.
—, Station 443.
Morzine 273.
Mosses, Les 254.
Mossetaz, Pointe de 273.
Môtiers 240.
Mottarone, Monte 493.
— Vetta 493.
Möttelischloss 33.
Mottets, Les 324.
Mottiscia, Punta 388.
Moudon 247.
Mountet, Hôt. du 357.
Mourin, Le 332.
Moutier (Jura) 225.
—, Val 225.
Moûtiers en Tarentaise 329.
Muchetta 420.
Mühlehorn 51.
Mühlen 414.
Mühlestalden 144.
Mülenen 166.
Mulets, the Grands 321.
—, the Petits 322.
Mülinen 178.
Mülkerblatt 220.
Müllerstein Pass 347.
Müllheim 55.
Mumpf 16.
Münchenwiler 251.
Mundaun, Piz 468.
Münsingen 161.
Münster (on the Birs) 225.
— (Grisons) 457.
— (Seetal) 149.
— (Valais) 389.
Münsterlingen 32.
Münster-Tal (Grisons) 456.
— — (Jura) 225.
Muntatsch, Crest 472.
Muotatal 83.
Muottas, Sass da 426.
Muottauta 448.
Muott' Ota 429.
Muraigl, Muottas 439.
—, Punt 442.
— Valley 439.
Muralto 485.
Muranza, Alp 457.
Muraun, Piz 474.
Muraz 291. 289.
Muretto, Monte 432.
— Pass 432.
Murg (on the Rhine) 22.
— (on the Walensee) 51.
Murgenthal 13.
Murgsee-Furkel 51.
Murgseen 51.
Murgtal 51.
Muri (Aargau) 21.
Murmelplankstock 146.
Mürren 181.
Murten 246.
— See 245.
Murtèr Alp 448.
Murtèra, Piz 453.
Mürtschenstock 51.
Müschauns, Val 447.
Müsella, Munt 446.
Musen Alp (Nieder-Rickenbach) 133.
— (Uri-Rotstock) 108.
Musso 504.
Müstair, Val 456.
Mustèr 472.
Muttbach (Furka) 131.
Mutten 419.
— Glacier 127.
Muttenhorn (St. Gotthard) 132.
Muttenstock 80.
Muttenz 11.
Mutthorn (Blümlisalp) 184.
— Hut 184.
Mütthorn (Mürren) 183.
Muttler 454.
Muttnerhorn 419.
Muttsee Hut 80.
Muveran, Grand and Petit 288.
Muzzano, Lago di 500.
Mythen 118.
Mythenstein 106.

Nadelhorn 363. 374.
Nadel-Joch 374.
Näfels 76.
Nägeliegrätli 132.
Nair, Piz (St. Moritz) 426.
Naira, Piz 401.

Digitized by Google

Nalps Pass 473.
—, Val 472.
Naluns, Motta 452.
Nandrò, Val 413. 414.
Nänikon 55.
Nant-Borrant 324.
Nantillons, Glacier des 320. 316.
Napf, the 148.
Napoléon, Pont 381.
Naret, Passo di 488.
Naters 349. 387.
Nauders 454.
Nava, Pointe de 356.
Naye, Rochers de 285.
Neftenbach 34.
Nendaz, Val de 342.
Nera, Punta 479.
Nessel 390.
Nessen-Tal 141.
Nesslau 62.
Nesso 506.
Nesthorn 391.
Netstal 77.
Neuchâtel 233.
—, Lake of 233.
Neuenburg 233.
Neuenstadt 228.
Neu-Habsburg 100.
Neuhaus 168.
Neuhausen 26. 25.
Neu-St-Johann 61. 62.
Neukirch-Saflen 467.
Neuvaz, Col de la 331.
Neuveville 228.
Nidau 227.
St. Nicolas de Véroce 328.
Nidelbad 45.
Nidfurn (near Schwanden) 78.
Nidfurren (near Baar) 89.
Niederbauen 103.
Niederbipp 229.
Niederglatt 33.
Niederhorn 171.
Nieder-Rickenbach 133.
Niederried 200. 201.
Nieder-Schöntal 12.
— Surenen Alp 135.
— Urnen 76.
Niederweningen 33.
Niesen, the 166.
Niesenhorn 221.
St. Niklaus (Visptal) 362.
St. Niklausen (Lake of Lucerne) 113.
— (Melchtal) 139.
Nikolai-Tal 362.
Niouc 355.
Niremont 281.
Niva, Alpe de 351.
Niven Pass 347.
Nivenhorn 346.
Nods 228.
Noiraigue 239.
Noirmont 225.
—, the 270.
Nolla Valley 418.
Nona, Becca di 337.
Notaro, Forc. del 464.
Notre-Dame-de-la-Gorge 324.
— — du-Berrier 325. 326.
— — de Guérison 325.
— — des-Ermites 93.
Nottwil 15.
Nova, Alp 426.
Novaggio 500.
Novate 462.
Novena, Passo di 385.
Nufenen 463.
Nufenen Pass 385.
Nufenenstock 385.
Nuna, Piz 448.
Nünalphorn 139.
Nuolen, Bad 46.
Nurschallas, Piz 474.
Nüschenstock 80.
Nyon 270. 268.

Obbord 80.
Obbürgen 114.
Oberaarhorn 207.
Oberaar-Joch 207.
— — Hut 207.
Ober-Ägeri 91.
Ober-Albis 41.
Ober-Aletsch Hut 391.
Oberalp 474.
— Pass 473.
Oberalpsee 473.
Oberalpstock 129. 473.
Ober-Balmberg 232.
Oberbauen 103.
Oberberghorn 176.
Oberbipp 229.
Oberblegi-See 78.
Ober-Diessbach 14.
Oberdorf (Soleure) 231.
Oberegg 64.
Ober-Gabelhorn 358. 371.
Obergestelen 389.
Oberglatt 33.
Oberhalbstein 413.
Oberhaupt (Pilatus) 115.
Ober-Helfenswil 60.
Oberhofen 168.
Oberhorn-See 180.
Ober-Iberg 93.
Oberland, the Bernese 151.
Oberlaubhorn 220.
Oberlauchringen 22.
Ober-Mutten 419.
Oberreinach 149.
Ober-Rickenbach 133.
Oberried (Lake of Brienz) 200. 201.
— (near Lenk) 220.
Oberriet 70.
Obersaxen 468.
Oberschan 70.
Obersee (Erstfelder Tal) 120.
— (Wiggis) 76.
Oberstaad 24.
Ober-Urnen 76.
Oberwaid 58.
Oberwald 389.
Ober-Wend Alp 139.
Oberwil 217.
Ober-Winterthur 55.
Obstalden 51.
Oche, Dent d' 274.
Ochsen 250.
Ochsenkopf 84.
Ochsenstock 80.
Oehningen 24.
Oensingen 229.
Oerlikon 53.
Oetikon 48.
Oey 216.
Ofenberg 456.
Ofenhorn 388.
Ofen Pass 456.
Oggebbio 490.
Ohr Alp (Melchtal) 139.
Ohrli-Kopf 68.
Oira 386.
Oldenhorn 294. 295.
Olen, Col d' 378.
Olivone 476.
Ollomont 341.
Ollon 291.
Olten 13.
Oltingen 13.
Omegna 494.
Onsernone, Val 486.
Or, Mont d' (Jura) 241.
— (Ormonts) 293.
Orbe 244.
Ordlegna Fall 433.
Oreb, Mont 311.
Oren, Col d' 341.
Oria 503.
Ormont-Dessous 293.
— Dessus 293.

Digitized by Google

Orny, Cabane d' 330.
—, Col d' 309.
—, Pointe d' 331.
Orogna, Scatta d' 382.
Oron 251.
Orse, Val d' 442.
Orselina 485.
Orsia 378.
Orsières 330.
Orsino Pass 127.
—, Piz 127. 126.
Orsirora Lake 127.
Orta 494.
—, Lago d' 494.
Ortstock 79.
Orzival, Roc d' 356.
Oschinen Alp 184.
Oschinenhorn 211.
Oschinen-Joch 212.
— See 211.
Osola, Val d' 483.
Ossasco 385.
Ossola, Valle d' 381.
Osteno 503.
Ot, Piz 422.
Ota, Alp 438.
—, Muott' 429.
Otanes, Col des 339.
Otemma, Col d' 341.
—, Glacier d' 353.
—, Pointe d' 340.
Ottenleue-Bad 161.
Otterngrat 217.
Ouchy 271.
Oueillon, Col de l' 325.
Oule Cecca 340.
Oulie, Mont 340.
Ova Cotschna, Piz dell' 427.
Oyace 337.

Padella, Piz 422.
Paglia, Sasso della 465.
Paglino 384.
Painsec 356.
Palette, La 293.
Palézieux 251. 247.
Palfries Alp 53.
Pallanza 491.
— Fondo Toce 491.
Palü Glacier 442.
—, Piz 441.
Pambio 498.
Panärahörner 75.
Panixer Pass 86.
Panossière Hut 339.
—, Col de 339.
Panten-Brücke 79.
Pany 403.
Pâquier, Le 253.
Para, Chalet de la 321.
Paradies 24.
— Glacier 463.
Paradis, Fuorcla 473.
Paradiso (Lugano) 497.
Paraz, La 293.
Pardella, the 470.
Paresseux, Col des 292. 307.
Parpan 412.
Parrain, the 350. 339.
Parsenn Alp 405.
Partnun Staffel 403.
Pass Mal 418.
Passugg, Bad 398.
Passwang 12.
Passy 303.
Patnaul, Fuorcla da 469.
Patznaun Valley 449.
Paun da Zücher 440.
Payerne 246.
Pazzallo 498.
Pazzola, Piz 472. 474.
Peccia (Val Maggia) 487.
Pedemonte 486.
Peiden, Bad 468.
—, Village 469.
Peilz, Tour de 280. 269.
Pélerin, Mont 281.
Pelouse, Tête 306.
Penna, Grande 332.
Péralotaz 319.
Percée, Pointe 303.
Perdatsch 475.
Perroc, Dent de 352.
Perrons, les 309.
Pers Glacier 440.
—, Munt 440.
Pescatori, Isola dei 492.
Pesciora, Pizzo 127.
Peseux 237.
St. Peter (Schanfigg) 399.
—, Isle of 228.
Pétéret, Aiguilles de 325.
Petersgrat 184. 212.
Petershausen 24.
St. Peterzell 60.
Petigax, Pointe 317.
Petriola Alp 377.
Pettano, Pizzo 481.
Pfäfers, Bad 73.
—, Village 74.
Pfaffensprung 121. 123.
Pfaffenstock 204.
Pfäffikon (Lake of Zürich) 46.
— (near Wetzikon) 53.
Pfannenstiel 47.
Pfeife 161.
Pfin 344.
Pforzheim Hut 452.
Pfunds 455.
Pian San Giacomo 461.
Pichoux, Gorges du 3.
Pièce, Glacier de 353.
Pierre à Béranger 316.
— à Bérard 311.
— à l'Echelle 321.
— à Vire 339.
— à Voir 291.
— Grept, Tête à 288.
— Pertuis 225.
— Pointue, Pav. de 320.
St. Pierre (near Aosta) 329.
— de Clages 342.
— de la Cluse 241.
— de Rumilly 302.
Pierredar, Ref. 294.
Piglimò, Corno 378.
Pignieu 459.
Pilatus, the 115.
Pile Alp 378.
Pillon 293.
—, Col de 294.
Pinaderio, Cima di 476.
Pino 489.
Pinter-Joch 379.
Piode-Joch 371.
Piora, Hôtel and Val 478.
Piott, Piz 460.
Piotta 479.
Piottino-Ravine 480.
Pischa Fall 457.
— Lake 440.
Pischahorn 408. 404.
Pisciadelle 444.
Pisoc, Piz 453.
Pisse, Colle delle 378.
Pissevache, the 290.
Pitasch 468.
Pitons, Les 266.
Piumogna, Hôtel and Val 479.
Piuro 435.
Pizalun 74.
Pizokel 398.
Plaffeien 250.
Plafna, Val 453.
— Dadaint, Piz 453.
Plaine Morte, Glacier de la 221. 344.
Plan, Aig. du 317.
Plan de l'Aiguille 320.
Planalp, Kurhaus 189.
Plancanin, Alp 482.
Planches, Les (Montreux) 282.

Digitized by Google

Planches, Col des 290.
Planereuse, Clochèra, Col and Pointes de 331.
Planet, Le 311.
Planfayon 250.
Plan-Névé, Glacier de 288.
Planpansier 327.
Planplatte 141.
Planpraz 319.
Plans, Les 288.
Planura Pass 130.
Platé, Chalets and Escalier de 304. 306.
— Pointe de 304.
Platifer-Ravine 480.
Platta 475.
—, Piz 414. 460.
Plattas, Val 474.
Plattenhorn (Gemmi) 213.
Plattenhörner 404.
Platthorn 362.
Plattje (near Saas) 374.
Plaun da Lej 430.
Pléiades, Les 281.
Pleureur, Mont 340. 350.
Plines, Col des 331.
Plummat Alp 360.
Plurs 435.
Pochet, Col de 344.
Pochtenbach 209. 184.
Pochtenkessel 214.
Pointe Ronde 309.
Polaschin, Piz 428.
Pollux 371.
Pommat-Tal 386.
Pont, Le 242.
Pontarlier 241.
Pont de Nant 288.
Ponte (Valtellina) 446.
— Brolla 486.
— Capriasca 499.
— Tresa (Italy) 502.
— — (Tessin) 500.
Pontresina 435.
—, Muottas da 437.
Porcareccio Pass 486.
Porcellizzo, Piz 446.
Porchabella Glacier 420.
Porlezza 503.
Porrentruy 3.
Port 135.
Portalet 331.
Porte, Col de la 270.
Portettaz, Col de la 304.
Portjengrat 375.
Pörtli-Lücke 128.
Porto Ceresio 502.
Porto Valtravaglia 490.
Port Valais 289.
Portons, les 340.
Poschiavo 444.
—, Lago, di 445.
Pouetta-Raisse, Ravine of the 240.
Prad 458.
Pradella 452.
Praden 398.
Pragel 84.
Prägels 228.
Pralaire, Pointe de 268.
Pralong 350.
Prämisegg 181.
Prangins 270.
Prapioz, Col de 294.
Prarayé 337.
Prarion, the 303.
Prätigau 401.
Prato 487.
—, Val 487.
Prätsch, Alp 401.
Pratteln 11.
Prätzer Höhe 417.
Praz-de-Chamonix, Les 312.
— de-Fort 328.
— de-Lys 305.
— de Violaz 319.
Prazfleuri, Col de 339.
Prazlong 350.
Praz Réaz 287.
Preda 421.
Pregny 265.
Prélayes, Croix de 309.
Prêles 228.
Premia 386.
Pré-St.-Didier 328.
Prese, Le 445.
St. Prex 271. 269.
Prievlusa, Fuorcla 441.
Promenthoux 270.
Promontogno 434.
Prosa, Monte 127.
—, Hôtel du Mont 127.
Proz, Cantine de 333.
Prugiasco 476.
Pruntrut 3.
Puidoux-Chexbres 251. 247.
Pully 271. 269.
Puntaiglas Hut 471.
— Pass 80.
—, Val 471.
Punt Ota 447.
Purchèr, Alp 447.
Purtud 325.
Puschlav 444.
Pyramides, Chalet des 320.
Quarazza, Val 377.
Quarten 52.
Quartino 482.
Quatervals, Piz 447.
Quinten 50.
Quintino Sella, Refuge (Lyskamm) 379. 370.
— — — (Mont Blanc) 322.

Rabius 471.
Radolfzell 24.
Rafrüti 148.
Ragatz 72. 71.
Ralligstöcke 169.
Rambert, Cabane 288.
Ramseli Hut 46.
Ramsach, Bad 13.
Ramsei 14.
Randa 362.
Randen, the 24.
Rang, Tête de 237.
Ranzo 489.
Ranzöl, Sass 426.
Rappenhorn 388.
Rapperswil 48.
Raron 348.
Ras, Piz del 448.
Raschèr Hut 447.
Rasses, Les 244.
Rauflihorn 217.
Rauft 201.
Rauthorn 383.
Rautispitz 76.
Raveisch Lakes 409.
Rawil, the 221.
Rawilhorn 344.
Räzliberg 220.
Realp 131.
Realta 417.
Reams 413.
Rebarmaz, La 308.
Rebbio, Forca del 382.
—, Punta del 382.
Reckingen 389.
Redorta, Passo di 483.
Regensberg 33.
Regina, Piz 470.
— Margherita Hut 370.
Regoledo 504.
Rehetobel 64.
Reichenau 416.
—, Island of 24.
Reichenbach 208.
—, Falls of the 199.
Reichenburg 47.
Reiden 15.
Reignier 302.
Reigoldswil 12.
Reinach 149.
Reissend-Nollen 187.

Digitized by Google

Remüs 454.
Renens 269.
Renfenhorn 205.
Renggli Pass 166.
République, Aig. de la 317.
Requin, Dent de 317.
Resti Pass 347.
— Rothorn 346.
Résy 379.
Reuse d'Arolla, Col de la 341.
Reuti 142.
Rezzonico 504.
Rhätikon 402.
Rhäzüns 416.
Rhein, Averser 459. 461.
—, Gämmer 473.
—, Hinter 416.
—, —(Source of the)463.
—, Medelser, or
—, Mittel 472. 474.
—, Val 461. 463.
—, Valser 468.
—, Vorder 416. 467.
Rheinau 33.
Rheineck 69.
Rheinfelden 16.
— (in Baden) 22.
Rheinquellhorn 463.
Rheinwald Glacier 463.
Rheinwaldhorn 463.469.
Rheinwald-Tal 461.
St. Rhémy 334.
Rhine, Falls of the 25.
Rhone, the 258. 264. etc.
Rhone Glacier 389.
— Valley 341.
Rhonestock 145. 123. 132.
Richensee 149.
Richenthal 15.
Richetli Pass 86.
Richisau 84.
Richterswil 46.
Ricken Tunnel 60.
Rickenbach, Nieder- 133.
—, Ober- 133.
Riddes 342.
Ried (on the Inn) 455.
— (Lötschental) 347.
— (Muotatal) 83.
— (Valais) 391.
Rieden 49.
Rieder Alp 391.
— Furka 391.
Riederhorn 391.
Riedmatten, Col de 352.
Ried Pass 375.
Riemenstalden 107.
Rienzen-Stock 123.
Rieseten Pass 85.
Rietbad 62.
Riffelalp 365.
Riffelberg 365.
Riffelhorn 369.
Rigi, the 109.
Rigidalstock 136.
Rigi-Felsentor 110.
— First 112.
— Hochfluh 112.
— Kaltbad 110.
— Känzeli 110.
— Klösterli 110.
— Kulm 111.
— Rotstock 110.
— Scheidegg 112.
— Staffel 110. 111.
— Unterstetten 112.
Rimpfischhorn 370. 376.
Rimser See 457.
Rinderberg 218.
Rinderhorn 213.
Ringelspitz 466. 75.
Ringgenberg 200. 201.
Ripaille, Castle of 273.
Ritom, Lake 478.
Ritter Pass 388.
Ritzengrätli 196.
Ritzlihorn 205.
Rivapiana 485.
Riva Valdobbia 378.
— San Vitale 483.
Rivasco 386.
Rivaz 271. 269.
Rivera-Bironico 482.
San Rocco 386.
Roche, La (Fribourg) 250.
— sur Foron, La 302.
Rochefort 237.
Rocheray 242.
Rochère, Grande 326.
Roches 225.
Roches du Vent 296.
Rodels 417.
Rodersdorf 11.
Rodi-Fiesso 479.
Roffla, or Rofna, Ravine of 461.
Roffna 414.
Rohrbachhaus 221.
Roisetta, Bec 379.
Rolle 271. 269.
Romainmôtier 241.
Romanshorn 32.
Romont 251.
Romoos 147.
Ronco 489.
Rondadura Pass 473.
—, Piz 473. 475. 479.
Rongellen 458.
Rongie-Malvaglia 476.
Rooterberg 101.
Rophaien 107.
Rorbas 17.
Rorschach 32.
Rosa, Monte 370. 377.
Rösa, La 444.
Rosa Blanche 339. 350.
Roseg Glacier 438.
—, Piz 441.
—, Porta 441.
Rosenberg 69.
Rosenegg 205.
Rosenhorn 205.
Rosenlaui-Bad 202.
Rossa 465.
Rossberg 94.
Rossbodenhorn 383.
Rossboden Pass 383.
Rossbühl 64.
Rosses, Pointe des 308.
Rossinière 254.
Rosso, Cima di 432.
Rosstock 120.
Rotbad 216.
Rotgrätli 108.
Rothenbrunnen, Bad 416.
Rothenburg 15.
Rothenthurm 94.
Röthi, the 232.
Rothkreuz 91.
Rothorn, Aroser 401. 412.
—, the Äusser 383.
—, Blümlisalp 211.
—, Brienzer 200.
—, Faldum 346.
—, Ferden 346.
—, Grimmialp 217.
—, Melchtal 139.
—, Resti 346.
—, Sigriswil 169.
—, Zermatt 370.
—, Zinal 358. 371.
— Sattel (Finsteraar) 207.
Rötihorn (Grimmialp) 216.
— (Grindelwald) 197.
Rotondo, Pass 131. 478.
—, Pizzo 131. 478.
Rotsandnollen 137.
Rotsee 92.
Rotstein Pass 68.
Rotstock, Engelberger 137. 108.
—, Rigi 110.
—, Uri 108. 137.
— (Elm) 88.

Digitized by Google

Sella, Rifugio (Lyskamm) 379. 370.
—, — (Mont Blanc) 322.
—, — (Weisstor) 377.
Sembrancher 330.
Semione 476.
Semogo 456.
Sempach 15.
Sena, Pizzo di 444.
Sengla, the 353.
Sennisalp 53.
Sent 453.
Sentier, le 242.
Sentis 68.
Seon 150.
Sépey, Le (Ormont) 293.
— (Val d'Hérens) 353.
Septimer Pass 415. 432.
Seranastga, Piz 469.
Serengia, Piz 473.
Serneus 403.
Sernf-Tal 85.
Serpentine 340.
—, Col de la 340.
Serrières 239.
Serrot, Chalet du 320.
Sertig-Dörfli 409.
— Pass 409.
Servoz 304.
Sesia-Joch 371.
—, Val 378.
Sesvenna, Piz & Val 453.
Sether Furka 86.
Sett, Passo di 415.
Sevelen 70.
Sevii, Alp 378.
Sevreu, Col de 339.
Sex Rouge, Glacier du 294.
Seyon, Gorges du 237.
Sgrischus, Lej 429.
Siders 343.
Siebenbrunnen 220.
Siebnen 46.
Siedelhorn, the Kleine 206.
Siegershausen 31.
Sierre 343.
Sighilnola, Monte 502.
Signalhorn 404
Signalkuppe 370.
Signau 148.
Signayes 335.
Sigriswil 169.
Sigriswiler Grat 169.
— Rothorn 169.
Sihlbrugg 88.
Sihl-Seeli 84.
Sihlwald 45.
Silberbast 370.
Silberhorn 189.
Silbern 84.
Silberstock 79.
Silenen 120.
Sils (Engadine) 428.
— (Albula) 418.
Silvaplana 427.
Silvrettahorn 404.
Silvretta House 404.
— Pass 405.
Simano, the 476.
Simel 75.
Simelihorn 197.
Simeli Pass 383.
Simmelistock 202.
Simmen-Tal 216. 220.
Simplon 382.
— Pass 382.
— Road 381.
— Tunnel 380.
Sinestra, Val 453.
Singen 24.
Sion 342.
—, Mayens de 343.
Sirnach 56.
Sirwoltenhorn 383.
Sirwolten Pass 383.
Sisikon 107. 119.
Sismonda, Signal 337.
Sissach 12.
Sissone, Monte 432.
Sitten 342.
Six Blanc 338.
— —, Col des 338.
— Carro 298.
— Jeur 308.
— Madun 126.
Sixt 306.
Soazza 464.
Sobris, Monte 476.
Soglio 434.
Sol, Piz 75.
Solda, Val 499. 503.
Solduno 486. 485.
Soleil, Mont 238.
Soleure, or
Solothurn 229.
Soliat 240.
Solis 418.
Solvay, Refuge 370.
Sometta, Gran 379.
Somvix 471.
—, Val 471.
Sonadon, Col du 340.
Sonceboz 225.
Sonder, Baths of 65.
Sondrio 446.
Sonloup, Col de 286.
Sonnen Alp 67.
Sonnenberg (near Lucerne) 99.
(near St. Imier) 238.
Sonnighorn 375.
Sonnig-Wichel 128.
Sonogno 483.
Sonvico 500.
Sonvilier 238.
Sorebois, Col de 355.
—, Corne de 355. 356.
Sörenberg 147.
Sorengo 500.
Sorescia 127.
Sorreda Pass 469.
Sosto, the 476.
Soud, Col du 297.
Sours, Las 439.
Soyhières 225.
Spadlatscha, Val 419.
Spähnhorn 375.
Spannegg 77.
Spannort, the Great and Little 137. 120.
— Hut 137.
— Joch 138. 120.
Sparrhorn 391.
Spätenen Alp 186.
Speer 50. 61.
Speicher 59.
Spescha, Porta da 80.
Sphinx 191.
Spiez 164.
Spiezmoos 216.
Spiezwiler 166.
Spinabad 409.
Spinas 421.
Spiringen 83.
Spitalberg 93.
Spitalmatte 212.
Spitzalpeli-Stöcke 79. 130.
Spitzberg 228.
Spitzhorn 294.
Spitzmeilen 53.
— Pass 53.
Splügen 461.
— Pass 462.
Spöl-Tal 455.
Spondinig 458.
Spontisköpfe 398.
Spruga 486.
Sruors, Las 439.
Staad 69.
Stabbio Alp 464.
Stachelberg, Baths of 78.
Stäfa 48.
Stafelalp, Kurhaus 162.
Stäfeln, the 130.
Staffa 377.
Staffel Alp, near Zermatt 367.
Staffelwald 186.
Stalden, near Sarnen 139.

Digitized by Google

Teniger-Bad 471.
Tenna-Safien 467.
Tennbachhorn 347.
Termine, Val 479.
Terri, Piz 470.
Territet 288.
Tersol Alp Hut 75.
Terza, Piz 457.
Tesserete 499.
Tessin, see Ticino.
Têtafayaz 856.
Tête Blanche (Chamonix) 312.
— — (Valpelline) 353.
— Noire 310.
— — de Montfort 303.
— Rousse, Chalet-Hôtel 322.
Teufelsbrücke (St. Gotthard Road) 125.
Teufen 65.
Tgietschen, Piz (Oberalpstock) 129.
— (Pass Diesrut) 470.
Thal (near Rheineck) 69.
Thalacker 89.
Thalgut 161.
Thalwil 45.
Thayngen 24.
Théodule Glacier 369.
— Pass 369. 371.
Theodulhorn 369.
Therwil 11.
Thiejerfluh 401.
Thierwies Inn 68.
Thonon-les-Bains 272.
Thuile, La 328.
Thun 162.
—, Lake of 168.
Thusis 417.
Thyon, Crête de 343.
Tiarms, Pass da 473. 474.
Tiatscha Glacier 448.
Ticino, Canton of 477.
Tiefencastel 419.
Tiefen Glacier 131.
Tiefenmatten-Joch 371. 338.
Tiefen-Sattel 145.
Tiefenstock 132. 123.
Tiengen 22.
Tieralplistock 145. 206.
Tierfehd 79.
Tierhörnli 215.
Tilserberg 53.
Tines, Les 312.
—, *Défilé des 305.*
Tinzen 414.
Tinzenhorn 419.
Tirano 446.
—, Madonna di 445.
Tissours, Les 320.
Titlis 136. 144.
Tödi 80. 130. 471.
—, Bündner 471.
Todthorn 344.
Toggenburg 60.
Toma, Lake 473.
Tomlishorn 115.
Tomül, Piz 469.
Tondu, Mont 323.
—, Col du Mont 323.
Torino, Ref.-Hôtel 317. 327.
Tornettaz 293.
Torno 507.
Torrent, Col de 354.
— Alp (Leuk) 346.
Torrenthorn 346.
Torrigia 507.
Torrone, Piz 432.
Torta, Val (near Klosters) 405.
Tosa Falls 385.
Töss 17.
Toten-See 208.
Tougues 272.
Toule, Aig. de 327.
Tounot, Pointe and Alp 356. 359.
Tour, Le 310. 312.
—, Aiguillette de la 321.
—, Aig. du 312. 331.
—, Col du 312.
—, Fenêtre du 331.
— de Peilz, La 280. 269.
— de Trême, La 253.
Tournanche, Col 371.
Tournelon Blanc 339.
Tour Noir 331.
— —, Cols du 331.
Ronde 327.
Tourtemagne 346.
Trachsellauenen 179.
Tracuit Alp 357.
—, Col de 360.
Trafoi 458.
Trait, Le 282.
Tramelan 225.
Travers 240.
—, Val de 240.
Traversette, Col de 329.
Treib 104.
Treize-Arbres 267. 266.
Trelatête, Col de 324.
—, Aiguilles de 325.
—, Chalet-Hôt. de 323.
Trélechamp 311.
Tremezzo 506.
Tremoggia Pass 430.
—, Piz 430.
Tremola, Val 127.
Tremorgio, Lago 479.
—, Poncione 488.
Trepalle 456.
Tresch Hut 122.
Trétien, le 308.
Tre Uomini, Passo 464.
Trevano 499.
Tribschen, Villa 100.
Tricot, Col de 323.
Trident 331.
Triège, Gorges du 308.
Triengen 15.
Trient 310.
—, Glacier du 309.
—, Gorges du 290.
Trift Alp (Saas) 372.
Trift, Gorges du 367.
Trifthorn (Saas Valley) 373.
— (Zermatt) 358.
Trift Hotel 367.
— Hut 145.
Triftjoch 358.
Trift-Limmi 145.
Trifttal 144.
Trins 465. 467.
Trinser Furka 76.
Trinserhorn 466. 76.
Triolet, Aig. de 327. 317.
—, Cabane de 327.
St. Triphon 287.
Triquent 308.
Triqueut, Val de 296.
Tristelhorn 466.
Tristeli 74.
Trogen (Appenz.) 64.
— (Bürgenstock) 114.
Troistorrents 291.
Trolcia, Sasso 486.
Trosa, Poncione di 485.
Trovat, Piz 440.
Trub 148.
Trübbach 70.
Trubelnstock 344.
Trubschachen 148.
Trübsee Hotel 136.
Trugberg 192. 392.
Trümmelbach Fall 179.
Truns 471.
Trüttlisberg 221.
Trützi-Tal 389.
Tschamut 473.
Tschappina 467.
Tscheischhorn 460.
Tscheppa Lake 428.
Tschera, Piz La 450.
Tschiertschen 398.

Digitized by Google

Tschierva Hut 438.
—, Piz 441.
—Scerscen, Fuorcla 441.
Tschingel-Alp 209.
— Pass 184.
Tschingelhorn (Lauterbrunnen) 184. 347.
Tschingelhörner (Sernf-Tal) 86.
Tschingellochtighorn 212. 215.
Tschingeln Alp 52.
Tschitta, Fuorcla da 414. 420.
— Tal 421.
Tschuggen (Arosa) 401.
— (Grindelwald) 188.
Tübach 33.
Tubang, Mont 344.
Tübinger Hut 405.
Tuffwald 386.
Tumbif, Piz 471.
Tunetschhorn 382.
Tuoi, Val 449.
Tuors, Val 420.
Turbental 55.
Turgi 18.
Turlo Pass 377.
Turtmann 346.
— Valley 360.
Twann 227.
Twannberg 227.
Tyndall, Pic 371.
Tzofferay, Alp 341.

Uccello, Pizzo 463. 464.
Udligenswil 101.
Ueli Alp 80.
Uerikon 48.
Uertsch, Piz 421.
Uetikon 48.
Uetliberg 44.
Ufenau, Island of 49.
Ufiern Hut 472. 473.
—, Passo d' 475.
—, Piz del 473.
Uina, Val d' 452.
Ulrichen 389.
Ulrichshorn 374.
St. Ulrichsjoch 375.
Umbrail Pass 457.
—, Piz 457.
Ungeheuerhorn 404.
Unteraar Glacier 207.
Unter-Ägeri 91.
Unteralp Pass 126.
Untereggen 33.
Unter-Gabelhorn 370.
Unter-Iberg 93.
Unter-Rongellen 458.
Unterschächen 82.
Untersee 24.
Unterseen (Interlaken) 174.
Unter-Terzen 51.
Unterwasser 62.
Uomo Pass 479.
—, Piz del 479.
Ur, Passo di 442.
Uratstöcke 145.
Urbach-Tal 204.
St. Urban 14.
Urden Fürkli 401.
Uri, Canton 119.
—, Lake of 106.
— Rotstock 108. 137.
Urigen 82.
Urlaun, Piz 80. 471.
Urnäsch 65.
— Tal 66.
Urner Boden 82. 81.
— Loch 125.
— See 106.
St. Ursanne 3.
Urseren-Tal 125.
Ursprung 463.
Urtiola-Spitze 457. 456.
Urweid 205.
Useigne 350.
Uschinen-Tal 212.
Uster 55.
Uto, the 44.
Uttwil 32.
Uznach 49.
Uzwil 56.

Vache, Roc de la 357.
Vachey, La 327.
Vadret, Piz (near Davos) 408.
—, — (near Pontresina) 439.
Vaduz 70.
Valais, Canton 299. 342.
Valaisan, Mont 329.
Valangin 237.
Valatscha, Piz 475.
Valbella 412.
Valcava 457.
Val Corno Hut 385.
Valcournera, Col di 380.
Valdobbia, Colle di 378.
Valendas 467.
Valens 74.
Valettes, Les 297.
Valgronda 469.
Valgronda-Joch 471.
Valletta, Pizzo la 126.
Vallorbe 241.
Vallorcine 310.
Vallot, Cabane and Observatoire 322.
Val Maggia 486.
—, Bocchetta di 487. 386.
Valpelline 337.
—, Col de 358.
—, Tête de 338. 353.
Vals 469.
Valser Berg 469.
— Tal 469.
Valsloch 52.
Valsesia, Rifugio 378.
Valsorey, the 332.
—, Cab. & Col du 332.
Valtellina 446.
Valtendra, Passo di 382.
Val Torta Pass 405.
Valtournanche 380.
— Glacier 379.
Valzeina 402.
Van d'en Haut 307.
Vanescha Pass 469.
Vanil Noir 254.
Vannino, Lago 388.
Varan, Aig. de 303.
Varappe, Aig. de la 331.
Varenna 505.
Variney 339.
Varzo 380.
Vasanekopf 75.
Vasevey, Col de 340.
Vasön 75.
Vasserode, La 270.
Vättis 75.
Vaud, Canton de 277.
Vauderens 251.
Vaulion, Dent de 242.
Vaulruz 252.
Vaumarcus 243.
Vaux 341.
Vazerol 413.
Vecchio, Passo 473.
Vedasco 493.
Veglia Alp 389.
Veisivi, Dents de 353. 352.
Velan, Mont 332.
Veltlin 446.
Veni, Val 325.
Verchaix, Les 305.
Vereina Hut 404.
— Pass 405.
Vergeletto 486.
Vermala 344.
Vernayaz 290.
Vernaz, Col de 289.
Vernela Pass 405.
Vernex 282.
Vernier 266.
Vernok Pass 489.
Verona, Pizzo di 443.
Verossaz 289.
Verra Glacier 371.

Digitized by Google

Verra Pass 371.
Verraux, Les 286.
Verrières, Les 241.
Versam 467.
Versegères 338.
Vers l'Église 293.
Versoix 268. 270.
Verstanklahorn 404.
Verts, Col des 303.
Verva, Passo di 522.
Verzasca, Val 483.
Vetta 498.
Vevey 279.
Vex 349.
Veyrier 266. 267.
Veytaux 284.
Vézenaz 267. 272.
Via Mala 458.
Vial, Piz 470.
Vicosoprano 433.
Viège 348.
VierwaldstätterSee100.
Vigezzo, Val di 486.
Vigne Glacier 377.
Vilan, the 402.
Villa (near Airolo) 385.
— (Val d'Hérens) 351. 354.
-- (Vrintal) 470.
Villars-sur-Ollon 296.
Villeneuve (Aosta Valley) 329.
— (Lake of Geneva) 286.
Villette, La 323.
Vilters 71.
Vincent, Pyramid 371.
Viola, Pass & Val 444.
Viou, Becca di 337.
Visaille, Cantine de la 325.
Visp 348.
Visperterminen 361.
Vissoye 355.
San Vittore 465.
Vitznau 102.
Vitznauer Stock 103. 109.
Vizan, Piz 459.
Vogelberg 463.
Vögelinsegg 58.
Vogeljoch 463.
Vogna, Val 378.
Vogorno 483.
Voirons, the 268.
Vorab 466. 86.
Voralpsee 62.
Voralp-Tal 124.
— *Hut 124.*
Vorauen 84.
Vorder-Glärnisch 77.
— *Meggen 100.*
Vordertal 46.
Vouasson, Pointe de 350. 351.
Vouvry 289.
Voza, Col de 303.
Vreneligärtli 84.
Vrin 470.
— Tal 469. 470.
Vuffiens-le-Château 271.
— la-Ville 245.
Vuibez, Glacier de 353.
Vuignette, Col de la 353.
Vuilly, Mont 246.
Vulpera 451.

Wacht, the 14.
Wädenswil 46.
Wäggi-Tal 46.
Wahlenhütte 161.
Waid (near St. Gall) 58.
— (near Zürich) 37.
Walchwil 91.
Wald (near Rüti) 55.
— (near Trogen) 61.
Waldenburg 12.
Waldhäuser Flims 466.
Waldibach Fall 84.
Waldnacht Alp 137.
Waldshut 22.
Waldspitz 196.
Waldstatt 65.
Walensee 50.
Walkringen 14.
Wallegg (near Gateig 294.
Wallen Alp 136.
Wallenstadt 52.
Wallenstadt-Berg 52.
Wallisellen 53.
Waltensburg 470.
Waltersfirren Alp 129.
Walzenhausen 69.
Wand Alp 136.
Wandelen 140.
Wangen (Untersee) 25.
Wangs 71.
Wannehorn 392.
Wannenstock 84.
Wart 85.
Wartegg 33.
Wartenstein 74.
Wassen 123.
Wasserauen 67.
Wasserburg 29.
Wasserfluh 20.
Wasserwendi 141.
Wattenwil 162.
Wattingen 121. 123.
Wattwil 61.
Wauwil 15.
Weesen 49.
Weggis 101.
Weiach 17.
Weinburg, Château of 69.
Weinfelden 55. 31.
Weissbad 66.
Weissberg 460.
Weisse Frau 211.
Weissenburg 217.
— Bad 217.
Weissenfluh 103.
Weissenstein (near Soleure) 231.
Weissensteinhorn 469.
Weissfluh 408. 404.
Weisshorn (Arosa) 401.
— (Flüela Pass) 404.
-- (near Zermatt) 363. 358.
—, Hotel 356.
— Lücke 221.
Weissmies 373. 375.
—, Hotel 373.
Weissschien 145.
Weisstannen 58.
Weisstor, Old 372.
—, New 371.
—, Schwarzberg 376.
Weitenalpstock 128.
Weit Ries 140.
Wellenkuppe 370. 358.
Wellhorn 205.
Wenden Joch 138.
Wendenstock 137. 144.
Wengen 186.
Wengern Alp 187.
— Scheidegg 187.
Wengi, Baths of 89.
Wengistein 231.
Werdenberg 62.
Wertenstein 147.
Wetterhorn 194.
Wetterlücke 185.
Wettingen 19.
Wetzikon 56.
Wichel, the 128.
Wichelplankstock 137.
Wichtrach 161.
Wicki 123.
Widderfeld 137. 139.
Widerstein-Furkel 51.
Wienachten 63.
Wiesbaden Hut 405.
Wiesen 409.
Wiggen 148.
Wiggern 147.
Wiggis, the 76.
Wihlen 22.
Wikon 16.
Wil 56.

Digitized by Google

Wila 55.
Wilchingen 22.
Wilde Frau 211.
Wildegg 21.
Wildelsigen Hut 211.
Wilderswil 178.
— Gsteig 176.
Wildgerst 201. 197.
Wildhaus 62.
Wildhorn 221. 295.
Wildkirchli 66.
Wildstrubel 213. 215. 221.
— Hut 221.
Wiler 144.
— Alp 141.
Wilerhorn (Brünig) 141.
— (Lötschental) 347.
Willigen 204.
Willisau 147.
Wimmis 166.
Windegg Hut 144.
Windgälle, the Schächentaler 82.
Windgällen (Maderaner-Tal) 130.
— Hut 130.
Windisch 18.
Windjoch 375.
Winikon 15.
Winkelmatten 365.
Winteregg (Faulhorn) 177.
— (near Mürren) 181.
Winterhorn 127. 126.
Winterthur 54.
Wissifluh 103.
Witenberghorn 219.
Wittenbach 59.
Witwe 211. 209.
Wohlen 21.
Wolfenschiessen 133.
Wolfgang 405.
Wolfhalden 64.
Wolfsboden 401.
Wolhusen 147.
Wolkenstein 31. 24.
Wollerau 92.
Wollishofen 45.
Worb 148.
—, Baths of 245.
Wormser Joch 457.
Wörth, Schlösschen 26.
Wülflingen 17.
Wylen 33.
Wyttenwasser Glacier 127.
— Pass 131.

Youla, Col de 326.
Yverdon 243.
Yvoire 272.
Yvonand 251.
Yvorne 286.
Ywerberhorn 126.
Ywerber Pass 127.

Za, Aiguille de la 352.
— —, Glacier de 338. 353.
Zaat, la 344.
Zabona 344.
Zadrell, Fuorcla 405.
Zagen-Grat 213.
Zanayhorn 75.
Zanfleuron Glacier 294. 295.
Zapporthorn 463.
Zapport Hut 463.
— Pass 463.
Zarmine, Col de 352.
Zäsenberghorn 195.
Zaté, Col du 358.
Zennepi, Pte. du 298.
Zermatt 363.
Zernetz 448.
Zervrella 469.
Zervreiler Horn 469.
Zesnina, Val 449.
Ziegelbrücke 47.
Ziglorenove, Glacier de 352.
Zillis 459.
Zimmerwald 162.
Zinal 356.
—, Pointe de 357. 358. 371.
— Rothorn 358. 371.
Zizers 71.
Zmutt 368.
— Glacier 354.
— Valley 367.
Zocca, Passo di 433.
Zofingen 15.
Zollikofen 14.
Zollikon 47.
Zozanne, Lac de 355.
Zucchero, Monte 487.
Zücher, Paun da 440.
Zug 90.
—, Lake of 90.
Zuort 454.
Zuoz 447.
Zupò, Piz 441.
Zürich 34.
—, Lake of 45.
Zürichberg 48.
Zurzach 17.
Zwächten 120.
Zweilütschinen 178.
Zweisimmen 218.
Zwillings Pass 371.
Zwingen 224.
Zwingli Pass 67.
Zwing-Uri 121.
Zwirgi 202.
Zwischbergen Pass 378. 375.
Zwischenflüh 216.
Zwölfihorn 86.

Printed in Germany by Breitkopf & Härtel, Leipzig.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

ograph. Anstalt von

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

ART LIBRARY
DQ 16 .B13 1922 C.2
Switzerland,
Stanford University Libraries
3 6105 031 732 428
DQ
16
B13
1922
C.2

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google